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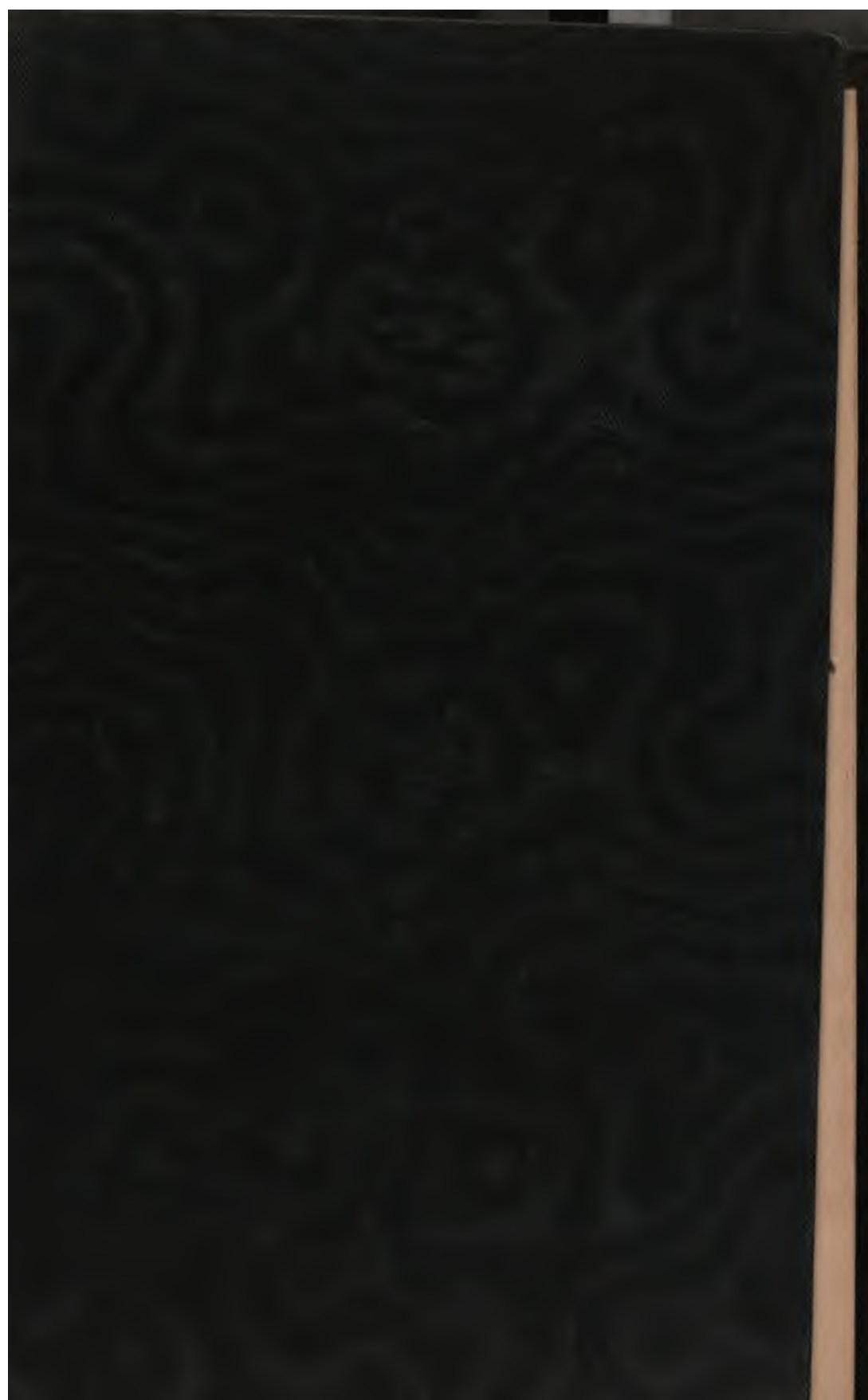
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXXII.
NEW SERIES.

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1849.

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P R E F A C E.

THE purport and nature of a Magazine is not unaptly explained by the name which it bears; for it is intended as a repository of various information, which may afford from time to time materials for different branches of knowledge, and preserve such notices not elsewhere to be found, as may either supply deficiencies in former works, or make useful additions to those which are to come. Such works, under various titles, and with some trifling difference of structure, have been popular in every language in which literature has made any advancement. They existed among the ancients, though only fragments of them have been preserved to us; and France and Germany, the most enlightened countries of the present day, abound with them equally with ourselves. Our own Magazine has ever been conspicuous for answering with singular fidelity to the name of the class to which it belongs. So long established and so extensively circulated, it has pursued the even tenor of its way, guiding and influencing public taste and feeling, accumulating and dispensing an unusual variety of curious intelligence, communicating information to the present generation, and storing it up for use in time to come. During the past half-year we have adhered faithfully to our accustomed course. The result is before our readers, and we doubt not will be judged by them with their general kindness. To the future we look forward hopefully. Whatever aims at a continuous existence must study the lessons which Time is for ever teaching. The Magazine has long been a student in Time's school, and nothing has more effectually conduced to its ever-continuing usefulness than the aptness with which it has learned Time's lessons, and the facility with which it has been able to adapt itself to all improvements. During the next half-year we intend to make some altera-

tions which we believe will be extremely acceptable to our readers and to the general Public. They are prompted by observation of the changes which are taking place around us, and the wants of the present time. They will be carried out under the guidance of Experience, and will be based upon that which has ever been our solid foundation, the principle of deriving instruction from the knowledge and study of the past. The closer we keep to this principle the more confidently shall we rely upon the approbation of our readers and the continued support of our kind and zealous correspondents.

S. URBAN.

31st *December*, 1849.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WYATT, the architect employed to superintend the repairs of Greensted Church, has kindly favoured us with the following particulars relative to the western wall, to complete the description of the building given in our last Magazine, p. 608. Previously to the late repairs there were twelve planks or uprights remaining in the western wall, several having evidently been removed to make a doorway into the wooden tower attached to the west end at the beginning of the 17th century. These have been repaired and used again. There is in the tower one bell with this inscription, "William Sand made mee 1618." We have further to state that the description and remarks which we extracted from "The Builder," were derived from a paper by Mr. Wyatt, communicated to the Institute of British Architects on the 19th of February last.

C. remarks, "In the Minor Correspondence (March, p. 226) information is asked respecting a Monumental Brass in the parish church of Brougham, in Westmerland, recording the death of a Henry Brougham, who is alleged to have died Sept. 1570, and who is said to have married Catharine, the daughter of Ralph Neville, Knt. Who this Henry Brougham and Ralph Neville, Knt. were no one can even conjecture. It may save useless speculation when I inform you that the Brass in question is a *modern antique*, though the skill of the workman has done its best to give it the appearance of antiquity. It was laid down in 1847."—Our Correspondent adds some personal observations, in which we think he must be mistaken; and some general comments upon the impropriety of tampering with the evidence of monumental inscriptions, in which we entirely concur with him. If the facts are correctly stated by our Correspondent, the ecclesiastical authorities should either cause the brass to be removed, or insist upon having some evidence of the time of its introduction into the church put upon the face of it.

ROUNDHEAD asks for information relative to the origin of the *name* and *family* of "Hatsell." The first of the name of whom there is mention in private records was Captain Hatsell, M.P. for Plympton, co. Devon, during the middle of the 17th century. At the Restoration his property, Saltram, in that county, was it is believed forfeited. His son, Sir Henry Hatsell, married Dame Judith, widow of Sir J. Shirley (sister of Sir James Bateman, knt. of whose family information is also desired). Arms were confirmed to Sir Henry Hatsell, in 1708; the same, according to the entry in the books of the Heralds' College, as used by his ancestors, though

not recorded. Burke, in his *General Armory*, is incorrect so far as the double entry of the name, but one grant having been made in the above-mentioned year, and that to Sir Henry Hatsell. There is some similarity between these arms and those of "Hassell."

HIPPUS inquires, (writing from Dublin,) "in what particular department, or amongst what records, inquiries should be made for the names of the state officers and officers of the household of Edward the Fourth?"—We believe there are no complete lists in any printed books; but such officers as are not given in Bratton's Political Index, or (for Ireland) in Lascelles's *Liber Hibernicus* (a great book compiled for Government by the late Mr. Rowley Lascelles, but we believe never published), must be sought for in the Patent Rolls, or in Writs of the Privy Seal or Signet. In the Acts of Resumption passed in the two following reigns, to be found in the printed Rolls of Parliament, may also be discovered many of the public officers of the reign of Edward IV. The Register of Letters under the Privy Seal, in the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. which is among the proposed works of the Camden Society, will prove a valuable authority for this period.

H. C. C. thinks that there is no occasion to consider the name *Pulta* to be a Latinized form of *Putloc*. It is found in the appellation of a well-known village not far from London, viz. Puttan hyth, now Putney. Innumerable names, both of individuals and tribes, are traceable in the appellations of places, and by the nature of their position they show the incorrupt and vernacular form of the words in question.

"Absoluta, de Christi Domini et Catholicæ ejus Ecclesiæ Sacramentis, Tractatio; Authore Henrico Bullingero. Cui adjecta est ejusdem Argumenti Epistola, per Johannem à Lasco, Baronem Poloniæ, antè quinquennium scripta. Londini, excudebat Stephanus Myerdmannus, An. 1551. Men. Apr." Contains 123 folios, 16mo. A copy was in Herbert's Collection. See Ames's *Typ. Antiq.* edit. Dibdin, 1819, vol. iv. p. 354. This rare tract has been sought for, without success, in the various libraries of Cambridge, Oxford, London, of several of our Cathedrals, at Zurich, Geneva, Basle, Berne, and many other places. The Rev. G. C. GORHAM (Vicar of St. Just, near Penzance,) would esteem it a favour if any person can inform him whether any copy is known to exist, and where. Herbert's Collection was sold piecemeal by a price catalogue, by his relative, — Herbert, a bookseller in Great Russell-street, in or about 1797.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Visits to Monasteries in the Levant. By the Hon. R. Curzon, Jun.

INSTEAD of giving, according to our usual custom, a general summary of the contents and merits of this well-written and interesting volume, we have confined ourselves to that one portion of it which contains the author's visits to the convents of Meteora and Mount Athos in search of those literary treasures—books or manuscripts—which he hoped to meet with within the walls of those venerable abodes of former piety and learning. This formed indeed only one portion of the more general design of his travels, but is the one on which apparently he himself set a high value, and in the success of which all who silently accompany him in his narrative will feel the deepest interest. Perhaps, to those who look no further into books than to find a transient amusement, the light occupation of a weary hour, and the gratification of a vagrant curiosity, a more miscellaneous view of the contents of the volume would have been attractive; but travels on the borders of Egypt and the banks of the Nile have been plentifully given (thanks to the Oriental steamers) of late years by other hands. When men have tired of the task, ladies have taken up the pen. One has told us of her visit to the Pasha's harem, and another how she obtained a promise of the Pasha's beard. We have had numerous sketches of Bedouin Arabs and Abyssinian slave-girls; of Beys, Effendis, Sheiks without number; memoirs of the Pyramids, and visits to the Natron lakes; pilgrimages to the tomb of Godfrey of Bouillon; legends of King Solomon and the Hoopoes; and many other like tales from strange lands, besides what of a more substantial nature is imparted in Guides and Hand-books; followed up by the most interesting and important portion of the whole, in the shape of gastronomic advice and culinary regulations. We do not mean to say that Mr. Curzon has not given us his full and adequate share of information on all such subjects, whether belonging to the dynasty of Ptolemy, or to that more sacred territory whose valleys are fed by the waters of Jordan, and on whose venerable hills still frown, though in ruins, the iron fortresses of Moab and of Ammon. But our space is short, our time confined. All we could do, would be to make a few miscellaneous extracts on a casual variety of subjects, breaking up and disturbing the effect and unity of the whole, neither doing justice to the author, nor being of use to those who would profit by his labours, or follow his steps. So that we resolved to pass over, however reluctantly, in some parts in particular, the whole of the former portions of the work, and to confine ourselves to that which has been to us of great interest—the visit to the monasteries, and the account of the valuable manuscripts which he has rescued, though late, from the long neglect and obscurity in which they have lain, which he has taken from the hands of ignorance and sloth, and placed where they may be of equal service to the cause of piety and learning. To the scholar at least, and to the biblical scholar in particular, this short but singularly curious narrative will be of great interest; and when we recollect that an

ancient manuscript, one written in uncial letters, MAY be even a thousand years older than the earliest printed book existing, we can form some estimate of the value, and have a grateful sense of the zeal, activity, and even courage, which sometimes exposed the traveller to real perils, and which bore up with firmness and good humour against repeated disappointments. We do not indeed know to whom else we are indebted for so large and valuable an addition to our early manuscripts of the Gospels in the original language, and of other portions of the sacred text; and we also have been in no small degree gratified by much fuller and more complete descriptions of those monastic abodes from which they were drawn, than we before possessed. We have been pleased by new views of manners and habits of life and thought; we have been at last admitted into the "*veterum penetralia monachorum*," and obtained an insight into the existing character of that great and powerful Church which Constantine founded on the ruins of Pagan superstition, and which has so long been the spiritual rival of her who still holds, though with the trembling hand of age, her proud and unrelenting dominion over the western world.

"The monasteries of the East are besides particularly interesting to the lovers of the picturesque, from the beautiful situations in which they are almost invariably placed. The monastery of Megaspellion, on the coast of the Gulph of Corinth, is built in the mouth of an enormous cave. The monasteries of Meteora and some of those on Mount Athos are remarkable from their positions on the tops of inaccessible rocks. Many of the convents in Syria, the islands of Cyprus, Candia, the Archipelago, and the Prince's Islands, in the sea of Marmora, are unrivalled for the beauty of the positions in which they stand. Many others in Bulgaria, Asia Minor, Sinope, and other places on the shores of the Black Sea, are most curious monuments of ancient and romantic times. There is one on the road to Peraia, about one day's journey inland from Trebizond, which is built half way up the side of a perpendicular precipice. It is ensconced in several fissures of the rock, and various little gardens adjoining the buildings display the industry of the monks. These are laid out on shelves or terraces wherever the nature of the spot affords a ledge of sufficient width to support the soil. The different parts of the monastery are approached by stairs, and flights of steps cut in the face of the

precipice, leading from one cranny to another; the whole has the appearance of a bas-relief stuck against a wall; this monastery partakes of the nature of a large swallow's nest. But it is from their architecture that the monasteries of the Levant are more particularly deserving of study. For, after the remains of the private houses of the Romans at Pompeii, they are the *most ancient species extant of domestic architecture*. The refectories, kitchens, and the cells of the monks exceed in point of antiquity anything of the kind in Europe. The monastery of Katherine on Mount Sinai has hardly been altered since the sixth century, and it contains ornaments presented to it by Emperor Justinian. The White Monastery and the monastery at Old Cairo, in Egypt, are still more ancient. The monastery of Kuzzul Vank, near sources of the Euphrates, is, I believe, as old as the fifth century. The number in all the countries where Greek faith prevails were built before year 1000. Most monasteries possess crosses, candlesticks, and reliquaries of splendid workmanship, and of the foundation of the building contain them, while their most fresco paintings display the state arts from the most early periods."

The author observes that the poverty of the Eastern Church and its subjection to Mahometan rulers has been the means of preserving monastic establishments in all the rude originality of their ancient form. Buildings are much alike, resembling small villages, built without symmetrical plan, around a church which is in the form of a Greek cross, is covered either with one or five domes, and all is surrounded with wall, built as a protective fortification. "I have been quietly in a monastery when shouts have been heard and shots have been fired at

stout bulwarks of the outer walls, which, thanks to their protection, had but little effect in delaying the transit of the morsel between my fingers into the ready gulf provided by nature for its reception." The monks of the Greek Church are diminished in number and wealth, and the monasteries are no longer the seats of learning. *Few of the monks can read the Hellenic or ancient Greek.* The author tells a story of a traveller who had taken great trouble to get to a monastery in Bulgaria, from a report that it contained very valuable books and manuscripts. The agoumenos however informed him that they had no library at all—no *παλαια πραγματα*—no antiquities—no manuscripts; but, going into the choir to join in the service, he found each of the monks standing upon a great folio volume, to protect his naked feet from the damp floor. These were of the greatest value; one was in uncial letters, another full of illuminations of the earliest date; and all these he was allowed to carry away in exchange for some coarse little hassocks and footstools, which were more agreeable than the antiquarian bindings ornamented with nail-heads and bosses, which inconvenienced the toes of the shoeless brethren, who stood on them for so many hours in the day.

The description given by Mr. Curzon of the monastery of Barlaam may be taken as a general type or model of the others in this country, and may therefore excuse a more lengthened extract:

"This monastery stands on the summit of an isolated rock, on a flat or nearly flat space of perhaps an acre and a half, of which about one half is occupied by the church and a smaller chapel, the refectory, the kitchen, the tower of the windlass, where you are pulled up, and a number of separate buildings containing offices, and the habitations of the monks, of whom there were at this time only fourteen. These various structures surround one tolerably large irregularly shaped court, the chief part of which is paved; and there are several other small open spaces. All Greek monasteries are built in this irregular way, and the confused mass of disjointed edifices is usually encircled by a high bare wall; but in this monastery there is no such inclosing wall, as its position effectually prevents the approach of an enemy. On a portion of the flat space which is not occupied by buildings they have a small garden, but it is not cultivated, and there is nothing like a parapet wall in any direction to prevent your falling over. The place wears an aspect of poverty and neglect; its best days have long gone by, for here as everywhere else the spirit of asceticism is on the wane. The church has a porch before the door, *νάρθηξ*, supported by marble columns, the interior wall of which on each side of the door is painted with representations of the last judgment and the tortures of the condemned, with a liberal allowance of flames and devils. These pictures of the torments of the wicked are always placed outside the body of the church, as typical of

the unhappy state of those who are out of its pale;—*they are never seen within.* The interior of this curious old church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has depicted on its walls on all sides portraits of a great many holy personages, in the stiff conventional early style. It has four columns within, which support the dome, and the altar or holy table, *αγια τραπεζα*, is separated from the nave by a wooden screen called the *iconostasis*, on which are paintings of the Blessed Virgin, the Redeemer, and many Saints. These pictures are kissed by all who enter the church. The iconostasis has three doors in it; one in the centre, before the holy table, and one on each side. The centre one is only a half-door, like an old English buttery-hatch, the upper part being screened with a curtain of rich stuff, which except on certain occasions is drawn aside, so as to afford a view of the book of the gospels, in a rich binding, lying upon the holy table beyond. A Greek church has no sacristy. The vestures are usually kept in presses in this space behind the *iconostasis*, where none but the priests, and the deacon or servant who trims the lamps, are allowed to enter, and they pass in and out by the side doors. The centre door is only used in the celebration of the holy mass. This part of the church is the sanctuary, and is called in Romic *αγιο, Βημο, or Θημο*. It is typical of the holy of holies of the Temple, and the veil is represented by the curtain, which divides it from the rest of the church. Everything is *symbolical* in the Eastern Church; and these

symbols have been in use from the very earliest ages of Christianity. The four columns which support the dome represent the four Evangelists, and the dome itself is the symbol of heaven, to which access has been given to mankind by the glad tidings of the gospels which they wrote. Part of the mosaic with which the whole interior of the dome was formerly covered in the cathedral of St. Sofia at Constantinople, is to be seen in the four angles below the dome, where the winged figures of the four Evangelists still remain. Luckily for the Greek Church their sacred buildings are not under the authority of lay churchwardens—grocers in towns, and farmers in villages—who feel it their duty to whitewash over everything which is old, and venerable, and curious, and to oppose the clergymen in order to shew their independence. The Greek Church, debased as it is by ignorance and superstition,

has still the merit of carefully preserving and restoring all the memorials of its earlier and purer ages. If the fresco painting of a saint is rubbed out or damaged in the lapse of time, it is scrupulously repainted, exactly as it was before, even to the colour of the robe, the aspect of the countenance, and the minutest accessories of the composition. It is this systematic respect for everything which is old and venerable, which renders the interior of the ancient Eastern churches so peculiarly interesting. They are the unchanged monuments of primeval days. The Christians who suffered under the persecution of Dioclesian may have knelt before the very altar which we now see, and which was then exactly the same as we now behold it, without any additions or subtractions either in its form or use.'

Mr. Curzon was not very particular in his day's sport of book-hunting in the library, and the agoumenos, like a sly old keeper, took care to let little game leave the manor.

"The library contains about a thousand volumes, the far greater part of which are printed books, mostly Venetian editions of ecclesiastical works, but there are some fine copies of Aldine Greek classics. I did not count the number of the manuscripts; they are all books of divinity and the works of the fathers; there may be between one and two hundred of them. I found one folio Bulgarian manuscript which I could not read, and therefore was, of course, particularly anxious to purchase. As I saw it was not a copy of the Gospels, I thought it might possibly be historical: but the monks would not sell it. The only other manuscript of value was a copy of the Gospels, in quarto, containing several miniatures and illuminations of the eleventh century; but with this also they refused to part, so it remains for some more fortunate collector. It was of no use to the monks themselves, who cannot read either Hellenic or ancient Greek; but they consider the books in their library as sacred relics, and preserve them with a certain feeling of awe for

their antiquity and incomprehensibility. Our only chance is when some worldly-minded agoumenos happens to be at the head of the community, who may be inclined to exchange some of the unreadable old books for such a sum of gold or silver as will suffice for the repairs of one of their buildings, the replenishing of the cellar, or some other equally important purpose. At the time of my visit the march of intellect had not penetrated into the heights of the monastery of St. Barlaam, and the good old-fashioned agoumenos was not to be overcome by any special pleading; so I told him at last that I respected his prejudices, and hoped he would follow the dictates of his conscience equally well in more important matters. The worthy old gentleman therefore pitched the two much-coveted books back into the dusty corner whence he had taken them, and where to a certainty they will repose undisturbed until some other book-worm traveller visits the monastery; and the sooner he comes the better, as mice and mildew are actively at work," &c.

From Barlaam Mr. Curzon went to Hagios Stephanos, in the church of which is the iconostasis or screen most beautifully carved in the style of Grinlin Gibbons, with foliage, flowers, and birds in alto-rilievo, cut out of a light-coloured wood in the most delicate manner. In this monastery were not only monks, but *several women*! The view was very fine. The village of Kalabaki was at the foot of the rock; to the east stretches a rude level plain watered by the river, which has its sources in Mount Pindus. Beyond this a sea of distant blue hills extends to the foot of Mount Olympus, whose summit, clothed in perpetual snow, towers above all other mountains.

The next monastery of Agia Triada offered nothing, and to that of Hagia Roserea he could not get an entrance, the monks being all out, and only two women being left as the guardians of the place. Neither flattery nor abuse, each of which was liberally used in its turn, induced the duennas to admit the stranger; so, finding all hope of entrance denied, "we told them that they were the ugliest old wretches in the country, and that we would not come near them if they asked us upon their knees; upon which they screamed and chattered louder than ever, and we walked off in high indignation!"

In the monastery of *Meteora*, which was next visited, was a picture ascribed to St. Luke, which, whatever may be its real history, was an ancient and curious painting.

"The books are preserved in a range of low-vaulted and secret rooms, very well concealed in a sort of mezzanine: the entrance to them is through a door at the back of a cupboard in an outer chamber, in the same way as at St. Stephanos. There are about two thousand volumes of very rubbishy appearance, not new enough for the monks to read, or old enough for them to sell; in fact they are almost valueless. I found, however, a few Aldines and Greek books of the sixteenth century, printed in Italy, some of which may be rather rare editions, but I saw none of the fifteenth century. I did not count the number of the manuscripts; there are, however, some hundreds of them, mostly on paper: but, excepting two, they were all liturgies and church books. These two were poems. One appeared to be on some religious subject, the other was partly historical, and partly the poetical effusions of St. Athanasius of Meteora. I searched in vain for the manuscripts of Hesiod and Sophocles mentioned by Biornstern; some later anti-

quarian may, perhaps, have got possession of them and taken them to some country where they will be more appreciated than they were here. After looking over the books on the shelves, the librarian, an old grey-bearded monk, opened a great chest in which things belonging to the church were kept; and here I found ten or twelve manuscripts of the Gospels, all of the *eleventh or twelfth* century. They were upon vellum, and all, except one, were small quartos; but this one was a large quarto, and one of the *most beautiful MSS. of its kind I have met with anywhere*. In many respects, it resembled the *Codex Ebnerianus** in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It was ornamented with miniatures of the same kind as those in that splendid volume, but they were more numerous and in a good style of art. It was, in fact, as richly ornamental as a Romish missal, and was in excellent preservation, except one miniature at the beginning, which had been partially smeared over by the wet finger of some ancient sloven. Another volume of the Gospels,

* A specimen of the "*Codex Ebnerianus*" is given in Mr. Shaw's *Illuminated Manuscripts*, No. V. and we avail ourselves of the description which accompanies it: "This volume, well known by the title of the '*Codex Ebnerianus*,' from its once having formed part of the library of Hieron; W. Ebner ab Eschenbach (to whom it was bequeathed by his uncle C. J. Imhoff), has been especially described by Schoenleben in 1738, and subsequently by De Murr in his account of the Public Libraries at Nuremberg, published in 1786. It is a quarto of 425 leaves, written on stout vellum at the end of the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century (some judges assign it even to the tenth), and contains the text of the New Testament in Greek, as read in the Constantinopolitan churches. Figures of the evangelists and apostles, splendidly executed, precede each book, and afford a very favourable specimen of the Greek miniature school of painting at the period of its execution. The Apocalypse is wanting, but in other respects the volume is well preserved, and bears on the cover (which Ebner caused to be remade of silver) an ivory diptich representing Jesus Christ in the attitude of benediction. At the beginning of the MS. has been added by a more recent hand a *typicon* or rule for reading the four Evangelists yearly, a table of lessons, and a *synaxarion* or menology,—all which, as appears by a note appended, were written in A.M. 6899, corresponding to A.D. 1391, by Joasaph, a bibliographer who is mentioned by Montfaucon in his *Palaeographia*, pp. 74, 101. The subsequent history of this book, or how it became transferred from the library at Nuremberg to the Bodleian, where it is now preserved, is unknown."—REV.

in a very small, clear hand, bound in a kind of silver filagree of the same date as the book, also excited my admiration. Those who take an interest in literary antiquities of this class, are aware of the great rarity of an ornamental binding in a Byzantine manuscript. This must doubtless have been the pocket volume of some royal personage. To my great joy the librarian allowed me to take these two books to the room of the agoumenos, who

agreed to sell them to me, for I forgot how many pieces of gold, which I counted out to him immediately, and which he seemed to pocket with the sincerest satisfaction. Never was any one more welcome to his money, although I left myself but little to pay the expenses of my journey back to Corfu. Such books as these would be treasures in the finest national collection in Europe."

However, unfortunately, such a quarrel took place among the reverend brethren for the distribution of the traveller's money, and such a vehement desire to have an equal share of the spoil, that, after crying and stamping, chattering, gesticulating, and wagging their long beards, the monks felt they could not agree, and the manuscripts were again to be deposited among the enemies—the worms. Who does not share in the sorrows of the author, when he reads the following pathetic description of his last farewell. "Sunt lacrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."

"I sat down on a stone in the courtyard, and for the last time turned over the gilded leaves and admired the ancient and splendid illuminations of the larger manuscript, the monks standing round me as I looked at the blue cypress trees, and green and gold peacocks, and intricate arabesques, so characteristic of the best time of Byzantine art. Many of the

pages bore a great resemblance to the painted windows of the earlier Norman cathedrals of Europe. It was a superb old book. I laid it down upon the stone beside me, and placed the little volume with its curious silver binding on the top of it, and it was with a sigh that I left them there, with the sun shining on the curious silver ornaments."*

The author says that he had been for some time enjoying the hospitality of Lord Ponsonby at the British palace at Therapia, when he determined to put in execution a project he had long entertained of examining the libraries in the monasteries of Mount Athos. As no traveller had been there since the days of Dr. Clarke, he could obtain but little information about the place before he left England. However, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave him a letter to the Patriarch of Constantinople, in which he requested him to furnish the traveller with all facilities in his researches among the Greek monasteries that acknowledged his power. This patriarch, we must observe, proved to be rather a young man, certainly not more than thirty-five years old, with a reddish beard, an uncommon colour for a beard in the East. He was dressed, when Mr. Curzon was introduced to him, in purple silk robes, like a Greek bishop, and took his seat in the corner of a divan, said nothing, and stroked his beard, in the approved manner of a pasha. After smoking a pipe, drinking a cup of coffee, and eating a spoonful of lemon-peel preserve, the letter missive from Lambeth was presented and read aloud both in English and Greek.

* The margin was illumined al with golden railes,
And bice empictur'd with grasshoppes and waspex.
With butterflies and fresh pecocke tailes,
Englored with flowres and slymey snayles.
Envyyed pictures well touched and quickly,
It would have made a man hole, that had be right sickly.

These lines afford no contemptible proof of the book-love old *Skelton* had, and of his eye for the beauties of this fascinating branch of the art of painting.—*Rav.*

"And who," quoth the Patriarch of Constantinople, the supreme head and primate of the Greek church of Asia, "who is the Archbishop of Canterbury?"

"What?" said I, a little astonished at the question.

"Who," said he, "is this Archbishop?"

"Why, the Archbishop of Canterbury."

"Archbishop of *what*?" said the patriarch.

"*Canterbury*," said I.

"O," said the patriarch. "Ah! yes! and who is he?"

"Here all my English friends and myself were taken aback sadly; we had not imagined that the high-priest before us could be ignorant of such a matter as the one in question. The patriarch of the Greek church, the successor of Gregory Nazianzen, St. John Chrysostom, and the heresiarch Nestorius, seemed not to be aware that there were any other denominations of Christians besides those of his own church and the Church of Rome. But the fact is that the Patriarch of Constantinople is merely the puppet of an intriguing faction of the Greek bankers and usurers of the Fanar, who select for the office some man of straw whom they feel secure they can rule, and whose appointment they obtain by a heavy bribe paid to the sultan; for the head of the Christian church is appointed by the Mahomedan emperor. We explained, and said that the Archbishop of Canterbury was a man

eminent for his great learning and his Christian virtues; that he was the primate and chief of the great reformed Church of England, and a personage of such high degree, that he ranked next to the blood-royal; that from time immemorial the Archbishop of Canterbury was the great dignitary who placed the crown on the head of our kings—those kings whose power swayed the destinies of Europe and of the world; and that this present Archbishop and primate had himself placed the crown upon the head of King William IV. and that he would also soon crown our young Queen.

"Well," replied the patriarch, "but how is that? how can it happen that the head of your church is only an archbishop? whereas I, the patriarch, command other patriarchs, and under them archbishops, archimandrites, and other dignitaries of the church? How can these things be? I cannot write an answer to the letter of the Archbishop—of—of—"

"Of Canterbury," said I.

"Yes, of Canterbury; for I do not see how he who is only an archbishop can by any possibility be the head of a Christian hierarchy; but as you come from the British embassy I will give my letters as you desire, which will ensure your reception into every monastery which acknowledges the supremacy of the orthodox faith of the Patriarch of Constantinople."

The firman thus obtained, is written, it appears, much in the style of the epistles of the early patriarchs to the archbishops and bishops of their provinces; and it was incumbent on all to which it was addressed to pay to it implicit obedience. As a firman from the Greek patriarch may be somewhat more novel and interesting than a charge from an English bishop, we give it in a note below.* Fortified with this letter, the author assumed the character which alone gives a traveller honour, and dignity, and safety in

* "Direction.—To the blessed Inspectors, Officers, Chiefs, and Representatives of the holy community of Monte Santo, and to the holy Fathers of the same, and of all other sacred converts, our beloved sons:

"We, Gregorios, Patriarch, Archbishop Universal, Metropolitan of Constantinople, &c. &c. &c.

"Blessed Inspectors, Officers, Superiors, and Representatives of the Community of the Holy Mountain, and other holy Fathers of the same, and of the other holy and venerable convents subject to our holy universal throne. Peace be to you!

"The bearer of the present, our patriarchal sheet, the honourable Robert Curzon, of a noble English family, recommended to us by most worthy and much-honoured persons, intending to travel and wishing to be instructed in the old and new philology, thinks to satisfy his curiosity by repairing to those sacred convents which may have any connexion with his intentions. We recommend his person, therefore, to you all: and we order and require of you that you not only receive him with every esteem and every possible hospitality in each and in the several holy convents; but to lend yourselves readily to all his wants and desires, and to give him precise and clear explanations."

the East. "Go up to the monastery," is the proper command to the servant, "tell the monks that the celebrated Milordos Inglesis, the friend of the Universal Patriarch, is arrived, and that he is a great ally of the Sultan, and of all the captains of all the men of war that come down the Archipelago," &c. Such a message as this, delivered with confidence, is irresistible. The monk and the mule equally obey the words of undisputed power.

The first monastery that opened its gates to the mandate of authority was that of St. LAURA, and this the author designates as one of the grand—and as yet *unexplored*—monasteries of the famous sanctuary of Mount Athos, better known in the Levant by the appellation of *Άγιον Όρος*, or, in Italian, *Monte Santo*. It was founded by some one of the name of Nicephorus, whom our author thinks was Nicephorus Botoniates, who came here about 1081. The order is that of St. Basil, as is that of all the monks of St. Athos. Their habits are ascetic, and their discipline severe. They never sit down during service, but lean upon crutches. But we must pass over the description, however interesting, of the building and church, with the various treasures of antiquity it contains; we must also reluctantly omit the description of the "savoury mess," or *moretum*, which was especially made for the traveller's breakfast by the hands of the agoumenos himself, and come to where our heart is fixed;—the library.

"There were in all about five thousand volumes, a very large collection, of which about four thousand were printed books. These were mostly divinity, but among them there were several fine Aldine classics, and the editio princeps of the *Anthologia* in capital letters. The nine hundred manuscripts consisted of six hundred volumes written upon paper, and three hundred on vellum. With the exception of four volumes the former were all divinity, principally liturgies and books of prayer. Those four volumes were Homer's *Iliad*, and Hesiod, neither of which were very old, and two curious and rather early manuscripts on botany, full of rudely drawn figures of herbs. These were probably the works of Dioscorides. They were not in good condition, having been much studied by the monks in former days. They were large thick quartos. Among the three hundred manuscripts on vellum there were many large folios of the works of St. Chrysostom and other Greek fathers of the Church of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and about fifty copies of the Gospels and the *Evangelistarium* of nearly the same age. One *Evangelistarium* was in fine uncial letters of the ninth cen-

tury; it was a thick quarto, and on the first leaf was an illumination the whole size of the page on a gold background, representing the donor of the book accompanied by his wife. This ancient portrait was covered over with a piece of gauze. It was a very remarkable manuscript. There were one quarto and one duodecimo of the Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypse of the eleventh century, and one folio of the Book of Job, which had several miniatures in it, badly executed, in brilliant colours; this was probably of the twelfth century. These three manuscripts were such volumes as are not often seen in European libraries. All the rest were *anthologia* and books of prayer, nor did I meet with one single leaf of a classic author on vellum. I went into the library several times, and looked over all the vellum manuscripts very carefully, and I believe that I did not pass by unnoticed anything which was particularly interesting in point of subject, antiquity, or illumination. Several of the copies of the Gospels had their titles ornamented with arabesques, but none struck me as being peculiarly valuable," &c.

tions to all his interrogations relative to his philological examinations, obliging yourselves and lending yourselves in a manner not only fully to satisfy and content him, but so that he shall approve of and praise your conduct.

"This we desire and require to be executed, rewarding you with the Divine and with our blessing.

(Signed) GREGORIOS, Universal Patriarch.

"Constantinople, 1 (13) July, 1837."

* "The most valuable *reliquary* of St. Laura is a kind of *triptic* about eighteen inches

Into the monastery of CARACALLA, next visited, the author made his entrance, in the following manner.

"I sent in my servant as ambassador, to explain that the first cousin, once removed, of the Emperor of all the Franks, was at the gate, and to show the letter of the Greek patriarch. Incontinently the agoumenos made his appearance at the porch with many expressions of welcome and good will. I believe it was longer than the days of his life since a Frank had entered the convent, and I doubt whether he had ever seen one before, for he looked so disappointed when he found that I

had no tail, or horns, and, barring his glorious long beard, that I was so little different from himself. We made many speeches to each other, he in heathen Greek and I in English, seasoned with innumerable bows, gesticulations, and *te-menahs*; after which I jumped off my mule and we entered the precincts of the monastery, attended by a long train of bearded fathers, who came out to stare at me."

In the church, on the altar, there were two very remarkable crosses, each of them about six or eight inches long, of carved wood set in gold and jewels, of very early and beautiful workmanship; one of them in particular, which was presented to the church by the Emperor John Zimisces, was a most curious specimen of ancient jewellery. Now for the library. This was a dark closet that had been locked for many years, but the agoumenos made no difficulty in breaking the old-fashioned padlock by which the door was fastened.

"I found upon the ground, and upon some broken-down shelves, about four or five hundred volumes, chiefly printed books; but amongst them, every now and then, I stumbled upon a manuscript; of these there were about thirty on vellum, and fifty or sixty on paper. I picked up a single loose leaf of very ancient uncial Greek characters, part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, written in small square letters, and of small quarto size. I searched in vain for the volume to which this leaf belonged. As I had found it impossible to purchase any manuscripts at St. Laura, I feared that the same would be the case in other monasteries; however, I made bold to ask for this single leaf as a thing

of small value. 'Certainly,' said the agoumenos; 'what do you want it for?' My servant suggested that, perhaps, it might be useful to cover some jam pots or vases of preserves which I had at home. 'Oh!' said the agoumenos, 'take some more,' and without more ado he seized upon an unfortunate thick quarto manuscript of the Acts and Epistles, and drawing out a knife cut out an inch thickness of leaves at the end before I could stop him. It proved to be the *Apocalypse*, which concluded the volume, but which is rarely found in early Greek manuscripts of the Acts. It was of the eleventh century," &c.

This agoumenos was a man of sense. He did not care about the manuscript, but he wanted money for the repair of his buildings, and for the replenishment of his cellar.

In leaving the inhospitable roof of PHILOTHEO, Mr. Curzon says he came to a beautiful waterfall, in a rocky glen, embosomed in trees and odoriferous shrubs, the rocks being of white marble, and the flowers such as we cherish in the greenhouses in England; he never saw a more charmingly romantic spot. After an hour's ride he came to the monastery of IVERON or IBERON, which is of great size. It was founded by

high, of pure gold, a present from the Emperor Nicephorus, the founder of the abbey. The front represents a pair of folding doors, each set with a double row of diamonds, emeralds, pearls, and rubies as large as sixpences. When the doors are opened a large piece of the holy cross, splendidly set with jewels, is displayed in the centre; and the insides of the two doors, and the whole surface of the reliquary, are covered with engraved figures of the saints stuck full of precious stones. This beautiful shrine is of Byzantine workmanship, and, in its way, is a superb work of art."

Theophania, or Theodora, the wife of the Emperor Romanus, the son of Leo Sophos,* or the Philosopher, about the year 920.

"The library is a remarkably fine one, perhaps altogether the most precious of all those which now remain on the holy mountain. It is situated over the porch of the church, which appears to be the usual place where the books are kept in these establishments. The room is of good size, well fitted up with bookcases with glass doors, of not very old workmanship. I should imagine that about a hundred years ago, some agoumenos, or prior, or librarian, must have been a reading man; and the pious care which he took to arrange the ancient volumes of the monastery has been rewarded by the excellent state of preservation in which they still remain. Since his time, they have probably remained undisturbed. Every one could see through the greenish uneven panes of old glass that there was nothing but books inside, and *therefore nobody meddled with them*. I was allowed to rummage at my leisure in this mine of archæological treasure. Having taken up my abode for the time being in a cheerful room, the windows of which commanded a glorious prospect, I soon made friends with the literary portion of the community, which consisted of one thin old monk, a cleverish man, who united to many other offices that of librarian. He was also secretary to my lord the agoumenos, a kind-hearted old gentleman, who seemed to wish everybody well, and who evidently liked much better to sit still on his divan, than to regulate the affairs of his convent. The rents, the long lists of tuns of wine and oil, the strings of mules laden with corn, which came in daily from the farms, and all the other complicated details of this mighty cœnobium,—over all these, and numberless other important matters, the thin secretary had full control. Some of the young monks, demure fat youths, came into the library every now and then, and wondered what I could be doing there, looking over so many books; and they would take a volume out of my hand when I had done with it, and, glancing their eyes over its ancient vellum leaves, would look up inquiringly into my face, saying, 'τι εἶναι?—what is it?—what can be the use of looking at such old books as these?' They were rather in awe of the secretary, who was evidently, in their opinion, a prodigy of learning and erudition. Some in a low voice, that they might not be

overheard by the wise man, asked me where I came from, how old I was, and whether my father was with me; but they soon all went away, and I turned to, in right good earnest, to look for uncial manuscripts and unknown classic authors. Of these last there was not one on vellum, but on paper there was an octavo manuscript of Sophocles, and a Coptic Psalter with an Arabic translation—a curious book to meet with on Mount Athos. Of printed books there were, I should think, about five thousand—of manuscripts on paper, about two thousand; but all religious works of various kinds. There were nearly a thousand manuscripts on vellum, and these I looked over more carefully than the rest. About one hundred of them were in the Iberian language: they were mostly immense thick quartos, some of them not less than eighteen inches square, and from four to six inches thick. One of these, bound in wooden boards, and written in large uncial letters, was a magnificent old volume. Indeed all these Iberian or Georgian manuscripts were superb specimens of ancient books. I was unable to read them, and therefore cannot say what they were; but I should imagine that they were church books, and probably of high antiquity. Among the Greek manuscripts, which were principally of the eleventh and twelfth centuries—works of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and books for the services of the ritual—I discovered the following, which are deserving of especial mention:—A large folio Evangelistarium bound in red velvet, about eighteen inches high and three thick, written in magnificent uncial letters half an inch long, or even more. Three of the illuminations were the whole size of the page, and might almost be termed pictures from their large proportions: and there were several other illuminations of smaller size in different parts of the book. This superb manuscript was in admirable preservation, and as clean as if it had been new. It had evidently been kept with great care, and appeared to have had some clasps or ornaments of gold or silver, which had been torn off. It was probably owing to the original splendour of this binding that the volume itself had been so carefully preserved. I imagine it was written in the ninth century. Another book, of a much greater age, was a copy of the

* We are told, that the Emperor Leo the First was crowned by the Patriarch of Anatolia in the year 459. He is the *first* prince on record who received his crown from the hands of a bishop.

four Gospels, with four finely-executed miniatures of the evangelists. It was about nine or ten inches square, written in round semi-uncial letters in double columns, with not more than two or three words in a line. In some respects it resembled the book of the Epistles in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This manuscript, in the original black leather binding, had every appearance of the highest antiquity. It was beautifully written and very clean, and was altogether such a volume as is not to be met with every day. A quarto manuscript of the four Gospels, of the eleventh or twelfth century, with a great many (perhaps fifty) illuminations. Some of them were unfortunately rather damaged. Two manuscripts of the New Testament, with the Apocalypse. A very fine manuscript of the Psalms, of the

eleventh century, which is indeed about the era of the greater portion of the vellum manuscripts on Mount Athos. There were also some ponderous and magnificent folios of the works of the fathers of the Church—some of them, I should think, of the tenth century; but it is difficult, in a few hours, to detect the peculiarities which prove that manuscripts are of an earlier date than the twelfth century. I am, however, convinced that very few of them were written after that time. The paper manuscripts were of all ages, from the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries down to a hundred years ago; and some of them, on charta bombycini, would have appeared very splendid books if they had not been eclipsed by the still finer and more carefully-executed manuscripts on vellum."

The arguments of the author did not prevail in inducing the faithful monks to part with any of their literary treasures. The monkish heart that no female eye had ever softened, and the monkish ear that had not awakened to the voice of the charmer, were not to be subdued by a wandering Frank, and his purse of gold remained at his girdle unopened; and so he wisely solaced himself by turning from the selfishness of men to the contemplation of the beauties of nature.

"The view," he says, "from the window of the room which I occupied at Iveron was one of the finest on Mount Athos. The glorious sea, and the towers which command the *scaricatojos* or landing-places of the different monasteries along the coast, and the superb monastery of Stavroniketa like a Gothic castle perched upon a beetling rock, with the splendid

forest for a background, formed altogether a picture totally above my powers to describe. It almost compensated for the numberless tribes of vermin by which the room was tenanted. In fact, the whole of the scenery on Mount Athos is so superlatively grand and beautiful that it is useless to attempt any description."

At our time of life, beneath the grey shadows of the descending sun, when the desire of the more stirring pleasures and passions are subdued, we cannot conceive any recreation more delightful than that which the author enjoyed, of riding on his quiet mule from monastery to monastery, through scenery of every varied character of beauty, and associated in the mind with recollections of historic fame; and sitting down to the frugal comfortable table of refreshment with the good old monks, enjoying their cheerful and contented society, and closing the labours of the day in exploring the treasures of unopened missals and undeciphered manuscripts, accompanied with the pleasing prospect of shortly finding some of these noble and patriarchal volumes his own.

"The library of STAVRONIKETA contained about eight hundred volumes, of which nearly two hundred were on vellum. Among these were conspicuous the entire works of St. Chrysostom, in eight large folio volumes complete, and a manuscript of the 'Scala Perfectionis,' in Greek, containing a number of most exquisite miniatures, in a brilliant state of preservation. It was a quarto of the tenth or eleventh

century, and a most unexceptionable tome, which these unkind monks preferred keeping to themselves, instead of letting me have it, as they ought to have done. The miniatures were first-rate works of Byzantine art. It was a terrible pang to me to leave such a book behind. There was also a psalter with several miniatures, but these were partially damaged; five or six copies of the Gospels, two fine folio volumes of

the Menologia, or lives of the Saints, and sundry *ομοιολογιοι* and books of divinity, and the works of the fathers. On paper there were two hundred more manuscripts, among which was a curious one of the Acts and Epistles, full of large miniatures and

illuminations, exceedingly well done. As it is quite clear that all these manuscripts are older than the time of the patriarch Jeremias, they confirm my opinion that he could not have been the original founder of the monastery," &c.

An hour's scramble from one monastery of the mountain brings us to another, which stand side by side like colleges at a University.

The monastery of PANTACRATORAN was built by Manuel and Alexius Comnenus, and Johannes Pumiocerus, their brother. It was subsequently repaired by Barbulus and Gabriel, two Wallachian nobles. The church is handsome and curious, and contains several relics, but the reliquaries are not of much beauty, nor of very great antiquity. Among them, however, is a small thick quarto volume, about five inches square every way, in the handwriting, as you are told, of St. John of Kalavita. Now St. John of Kalavita was a hermit, who died in the year 450, and his head is shown at Besançon, in the church of St. Stephen, to which place it was taken after the siege of Constantinople. How be it this manuscript did not seem to me to be older than the twelfth century, or the eleventh at the earliest. It is written in a very minute hand and contains the Gospels, some Prayers, and Lives of Saints, and is ornamented with some small illuminations. The binding is very curious, it is entirely of silver gilt, and is of great antiquity. The back part is composed of an intricate kind of chain work, which bends when the book is opened, and the sides are embossed with a variety of devices. On my inquiring for the library I was told it had been destroyed during the revolution. It had formerly been preserved in the great square tower or keep, which is a grand feature in all the monasteries. I went to look at the place, and leaning through a ruined arch I looked down into the lower story of the tower, and there I saw the melancholy remains of a once famous library. This was a dismal spectacle for a devout lover of old books, a sort of biblical knight-errant, as I then considered myself, who had entered on the perilous adventure of Mount Athos, to recover from the thralldom of ignorant monks those fair vellum volumes, with their bright illuminations and velvet dresses, and jewelled clasps, which for so many centuries had lain imprisoned in their dark monastic dungeons. It was indeed a heart-rending sight. By the dim light which streamed through the opening of an iron door in the wall of a ruined tower, I saw above a hundred ancient manuscripts lying among the rubbish which had fallen from

the upper floor, which was ruinous and had in great part given way. Some of these manuscripts seemed quite entire—fine large folios—but the monks said they were unapproachable, for that floor also on which they lay was unsafe, the beams below being rotten from the wet and rain which came in through the roof. Here was a *trap* ready set and baited for a bibliographical antiquary. I peeped at the old manuscripts, looked particularly at one or two that were lying in the middle of the floor, and could hardly resist the temptation. I advanced cautiously along the boards, keeping close to the wall, whilst every now and then a dull cracking noise warned me of my danger, but I tried each board by stamping upon it with my foot before I ventured my weight upon it. At last, when I dared go no further, I made them bring me a long stick, with which I fished up two or three fine manuscripts, and poked them along towards the door. When I had safely landed them, I examined them more at my ease, but found that the rain had washed the outer leaves quite clean: the pages were stuck tight together into a solid mass, and when I attempted to open them, they broke short off in square bits like a biscuit. Neglect and damp and exposure had destroyed them completely. One fine volume, a large folio in double columns, of most venerable antiquity, particularly grieved me. I do not know how many more manuscripts there might be under the piles of rubbish. Perhaps some of them might still be legible, but without assistance and time I could not clean out the ruins that had fallen from above; and I was unable to save even a scrap from this general tomb of a whole race of books. I came out of the great tower, and sitting down on a pile of ruins, with a bearded assembly of grave caloyeri round me, I vented my sorrow and indignation in a long oration, which however produced a very slight effect upon my auditory; but whether from their not understanding Italian, or my want of eloquence, is matter of doubt. My man was the only person who seemed to commiserate my misfortune, and he looked so genuinely vexed and sorry that I liked him the better ever afterwards, &c."

The monastery of VATOPEDE is the largest and richest of all on Mount Athos. The original building was erected by Constantine the Great, and it is said to be of such extent, its towers and domes rising above the walls, that it did not appear smaller than the upper ward of Windsor Castle. It was thrown down in the fifth century by Julian the Apostate, and rebuilt by Theodosius the Great, out of gratitude for the escape of his son, who had fallen overboard from his galley in the Archipelago. In 862 it was burnt by the Saracens; and was again rebuilt in 1300, at the instigation of St. Athanasius the Patriarch. The chapel is dedicated to the "Preservation of the Girdle of the Blessed Virgin." This is sent, one-half to Greece and one-half to Asia Minor, whenever the plague is raging there. So sacred and potent a relic as this is of great advantage to the pockets and purses of the good monks, and probably reconciles them not a little to the visitations of the plague among their neighbours. It came originally from a good distance; for (and we beg this may not be looked at by any incredulous eye), after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas went up to Heaven to pay her a visit, and inquire after her welfare, and then she presented him the girdle to take to earth, as a guarantee of his having absolutely been her guest, and as a reward for his faith and devotion. The Blessed Virgin has also shown her love to the monastery in giving them plenty of corn, wine, and oil. The library is lean, but the kitchen and refectory overflow with her liberality.

KILIANIARI is the last monastery on the north-east of the promontory, and contains about fifty monks.

"In the library they had no great number of books, and what there were were all Russian or Bulgarian. I saw none which seemed to be of great antiquity. On inquiring, however, whether they had not some *Greek MSS.* the agoumenos said they had *one*, which he went and brought me out of the sacristy; and this, to my admiration and surprise, was not only the finest MS. on Mount Athos, but the finest that I had met with in any Greek monastery, with the single exception of the golden MS. of the New Testament at Mount Sinai. It was a quarto Evangelistarium, written in gold letters on fine *white*

vellum. The characters were a kind of semi-uncial, rather round in their forms, of large size, and beautifully executed, but often joined together, and having many contractions and abbreviations, in these respects resembling the Mount Sinai MS. This magnificent volume was given to the monastery by the Emperor Andronicus Comnenus about the year 1184; it is consequently not an early MS., but its imperial origin renders it interesting to the admirers of literary treasures, while the very rare occurrence of a *Greek MS.* written in letters of gold* would make it a most desirable and important acquisition

* On this subject our readers will thank us for transcribing a passage in Sir Frederick Madden's short but very instructive and interesting introduction to Shaw's *Illuminated Manuscripts*. "The process of laying on and burnishing gold and silver appears to have been familiar to the Oriental nations from a period of remote antiquity, and although there are no instances of its use in the Egyptian papyri, yet it is not unreasonable to believe that the Greeks acquired from Egypt or India the art of ornamenting manuscripts thus, which they possibly conveyed to the Romans. Among the later Greeks the usage became so common, that the scribes or artists in gold were called *χρυσόγραφοι*, and seem to have constituted a distinct class. Pliny is silent as to the practice in his time, therefore we may suppose it commenced among the Latins at the end of the second century. The luxury thus introduced was originated by writing on vellum stained of a *purple or rose colour*," the earliest instance

* By some writers Ovid is supposed to allude to *purple vellum* in his first *Elegy de Tristibus*, l. 5, but the passage has certainly been misunderstood. By a comparison of this with the corresponding passages in Martial, lib. iii. ep. 2; Tibullus, lib. iii. v. 1, and Lucian, *De Philosophis Mercenariis*, it is evident that the substance of the volume

to any royal library, for, besides the two above-mentioned, there are not, I believe, more than seven or eight MSS. of this description in existence, and of these several are merely fragments, and only one is on white vellum: this is in the library of the Holy Synod at Moscow. Five of the others are on blue or purple vellum, viz. Codex Cottonianus, in the British Museum, Titus C. 15, a fragment of the Gospels; an octavo Evangelistarium at Vienna; a fragment of the books of Genesis and St. Luke, in silver letters, at Vienna; the Codex Turicensis of part of the Psalms; and six leaves of the Gospel of St. Matthew in silver letters, with the initials in gold, in the Vatican. There

may possibly be others, but I have never heard of them. Latin MSS. in golden letters are much less scarce, but Greek MSS., even those which merely contain two or three pages written in gold letters, are of such rarity that hardly a dozen are to be met with; of these there are three in the library at Paris. I think the Codex Eberianus has one or two pages written in gold, and the tables of a gospel at Jerusalem are in gold on deep purple vellum. At this moment I do not remember any more, although doubtless there must be a few of these partially ornamented volumes scattered through the great libraries of Europe."

Is it not very singular that these rich and remarkable manuscript treasures have remained so long unsought for and unknown, and even that travellers who have previously visited Athos have returned with the assurance that there was nothing there of the least consequence or value? We have ourselves heard this assertion confidently made by those who did

of which is recorded by Julius Capitolinus, in his life of the Emperor Maximinus the Younger, to whom his mother made a present of the poems of Homer, written on *purple vellum in gold letters*. This took place at the commencement of the third century. For upwards of a hundred years this practice seems to have continued of rare occurrence, but towards the end of the fourth century we learn from a well-known passage of St. Jerome that it had become more frequent. It was however confined solely to copies of the Scriptures and devotional books written for the libraries of princes, and the service of monasteries. The celebrated *Codex Argenteus* of Ulphilus, written in silver and gold letters on a purple ground, about A.D. 360, is perhaps the *most ancient existing specimen of this magnificent mode of calligraphy*, after which may be mentioned the copy of Genesis at Nice, and the Psalter of St. Germain de Prés, with a fragment of the New Testament in the Cottonian Library (Titus, C. xv.) all executed in the fifth and sixth centuries. The taste for *gold and purple manuscripts*^b seems only to have reached England at the close of the seventh century, when Wilfrid Archbishop of York enriched his church with a copy of the Gospels thus adorned; and it is described by his biographer Eddius (who lived at that period or shortly after), as "*inauditum ante seculis nostris quoddam miraculum*"—almost a miracle, and before that time unheard of in this part of the world. But in the eighth and ninth centuries the art of staining the vellum appears to have declined, and the colour is no longer the same bright and beautiful purple, or violet, or rose-colour of the preceding centuries. It is rare also to meet with a volume stained throughout; the artist contenting himself with colouring a certain portion, such as the title, preface, or cover of the mass."^c

was of papyrus (charta) unstained, which was rolled up for the sake of ornament or preservation in an *outer* covering of parchment dyed purple or yellow.

^b "Yet if we may credit an anecdote of the reign of Henry V. the Bible sent over by Pope Gregory to St. Augustine, and preserved at Canterbury at that period, contained several leaves stained of a *purple or rose colour*." See Wanley's *Catalog. Libr. Septent.* p. 173.

^c "See the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, tom. ii. p. 98—101. In the British Museum are two manuscripts of this description worthy of notice. The first is in the royal library, marked 1 E. VI. and was executed unquestionably in the eighth century by the Hiberno-Saxon school of art. It is a copy of the Gospels in folio; several of the leaves of which are stained of a beautiful rose-colour (visible by holding them to the light), with inscriptions on them in gold and silver capital letters an inch in height. The second instance occurs in the Cottonian Collection, Tib. A. 11. and is a copy of the Gospels, given by King Athelstan to the church of Canterbury. The three first leaves are stained of a purple colour, with titles in gold and silver."

not stop to drink of the waters of knowledge, but only hastily lapped the stream as they ran along.

We now pass to the monastery of XENOPHOU.

"The library consists of fifteen hundred printed books, nineteen MSS. on paper, eleven on vellum, and three rolls on parchment, containing liturgies for particular days. Of the MSS. on vellum, there were three which merit a description. One was a fine quarto of part of the works of St. Chrysostom, of great antiquity, but not in uncial letters. Another was a quarto of the four Gospels, bound in faded red velvet, with silver clasps. This book they affirmed to be a royal present to the monastery. It was of the eleventh or twelfth century, and was peculiar from the text being accompanied by a voluminous commentary on the margin, and several pages of calendars, prefaces, &c. at the beginning. The headings of the Gospels were written in large plain letters of gold. In the libraries of forty Greek monasteries I have only met with one other copy of the Gospels with a commentary. The third MS.

was an immense quarto Evangelistarium, sixteen inches square, bound in faded green or blue velvet, and said to be in the *autograph of the Emperor Alexius Comnenus*. The text throughout on each page was written in the form of a cross. Two of the pages are in purple ink powdered with gold, and these there is every reason to suppose are in the hand-writing of the imperial scribe himself; for the Byzantine sovereigns affected to write only in purple, as their deeds and a magnificent MS. in another monastic library, of which I have not given an account in these pages, can testify. The titles of this superb volume are written in gold, covering the whole page. Altogether, although not in uncial letters, it was among the finest Greek MSS. that I had ever seen — perhaps, next to the uncial MSS. the finest to be met with anywhere."

The negotiation for the purchase of these treasures was very amusing, evincing great skill, temper, and experience in the traveller.

"I asked the monks whether they were inclined to part with these three books, and offered to purchase them and the parchment rolls. There was a little consultation among them, and then they desired to be shown those which I particularly coveted. Then there was another consultation, and they asked me which I set the greatest value on. So I said the rolls, on which the three rolls were unrolled, and looked at, and examined, and peeped at by the three monks who put themselves forward in the business, with more pains and curiosity than had probably been ever bestowed upon them before. At last they said it was impossible, the rolls were too precious to be parted with; but, if I liked to give a good price, I should have the rest. Upon which I took up the St. Chrysostom, the least valuable of the three, and while I examined it saw from the corner of my eye the three monks

nudging each other and making signs. So I said—'Well, now what will you take for your two books, this and the big one?' They asked 5,000 piastres; whereupon, with a look of indignant scorn, I laid down the St. Chrysostom and got up to go away; but after a good deal more talk we retired to the divan, or drawing-room as it may be called, of the monastery, where I conversed with the three exiled bishops.* In course of time I was called out into another room to have a cup of coffee. There were my friends the three monks, the managing committee, and under the divan, imperfectly concealed, were the corners of the three splendid MSS. I knew that now all depended on my own tact, whether my still famished saddle-bags were to have a meal or not that day, the danger lying between offering too much or too little. If you offer too much, a Greek, a Jew, or an Arminian immediately thinks that the

* In this monastery there are *three Greek bishops living in exile*, but what their misdeeds have been, or other cause of their being banished by the Patriarch, the author did not learn; but we cannot help thinking that the exile of Mount Athos is after all somewhat better off than his brother the exile of New Zealand, the difference being that one is fed by the monks, and the other may very possibly feed the savages. Had one or two of the old governors remained in this island, and the mistakes of the administration gone a little further, it is not impossible that one might have heard of the native corporation of New Zealand giving a public dinner in celebration of a victory, in which a bishop might have been served up at the first course, as a *vièce de resistance*.

desired object must be invaluable; that it must have some magical properties, like the lamp of Aladdin, which will bring wealth upon its possessor if he can but find out its secret; and he will either ask you a sum absurdly large, or will refuse to sell it at any price, but will lock it up and become nervous about it, and examine it over and over again privately to see what can be the cause of a Frank's offering so much for a thing apparently so utterly useless. On the other hand, too little must not be offered, for it would be an indignity to suppose that persons of consideration would condescend to sell things of trifling value—it wounds their aristocratic feelings, they are above such meannesses. By St. Xenophon, how we did talk!—for four mortal hours it went on, I pretending to go away several times, but being always called back by one or other of the learned

committee. I drank coffee and sherbet and they drank arraghi; but in the end I got the great book of Alexius Comnenus for the value of twenty-two pounds, and the curious Gospels, which I had treated with the most cool disdain all along, was finally thrown into the bargain; and out I walked with a big book under each arm, bearing with perfect resignation the smiles and scoffs of the three brethren, who could scarcely contain their laughter at the way they had done the silly traveller. Then did the saddle-bags begin to assume a more comely and satisfactory form. After a stirrup-cup of hot coffee, perfumed with the incense of the church, the monks bid me a joyous adieu; I responded as joyously: in short every one was charmed, except the mule, who evidently was more surprised than pleased at the increased weight which he had to carry," &c.

We pass over two or three visits, as those to Russico (where had been a *vellum MS. of Homer*), and Xeropotamo, and St. Nicholas, the smallest of all the monasteries, to come to the monastery of St. DIONISIUS, which we are told, as regards the antiquities it contained, was the most interesting of all:

"The church, a good-sized building, is in a very perfect state of preservation. Hanging on the wall near the door of entrance was a portrait painted on wood, about three feet square, in a frame of silver-gilt, set with jewels. It represented Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of Trebizonde, the founder of the monastery. He it was, I believe, who built that most beautiful church a little way out of the town of Trebizonde, which is called St. Sofia, probably from its resemblance to the cathedral of Constantinople. He is drawn in his imperial robes, and the portrait is one of the most curious I ever saw. He founded this church in the year 1380, and Neagulus and Peter, Waywodes of Bessarabia, restored and repaired the monastery. There was another curious portrait of a lady; I did not learn who it was: very probably the Empress Pulcheria, or else Roxandra Domna (Domina?), wife of Alexander, Waywode of Wallachia, for both these ladies were benefactors to the convent. I was taken as a pilgrim to the church, and we stood in the middle of the floor, before the *ικονοστασις*, while the monks brought out an old-fashioned low wooden table, upon which they placed the relics of the saints which they presumed we came to adore. Of these some were very interesting speci-

mens of intricate workmanship and superb and precious materials. One was a patena, of a kind of china or paste, made, as I imagine, of a multitude of turquoises, ground down together, for it was too large to be of one single turquoise. There is one of the same kind, but of far inferior workmanship in the treasury of St. Marc. This marvellous dish is carved in very high relief, with minute figures or little statues of the saints, with inscriptions in very early Greek. It is set in pure gold, richly worked, and was a gift from the Empress or imperial Princess Pulcheria. Then there was an invaluable shrine for the head of St. John the Baptist, whose bones and another of his heads are in the cathedral at Genoa. St. John Lateran also boasts a head of St. John, but that may have belonged to St. John the Evangelist. This shrine was the gift of Neagulus, Waywode or Hospodar of Wallachia. It is about two feet long and two feet high, and is in the shape of a Byzantine church. The material is silver-gilt, but the admirable and singular style of the workmanship gives it a value far surpassing its intrinsic worth. The roof is covered with five domes* of gold; on each side it has sixteen recesses, in which are portraits of the saint in niello, and at each end there are eight others. All the windows are en-

The word "dome" is used by Mr. Curzon in the sense of "cupola," not of *omo*.—REV.

riched in open-work tracery, of a strange sort of Gothic pattern, unlike anything in Europe. It is altogether a wonderful and precious monument of ancient art, the production of an almost unknown country, rich, quaint, and original in its design and execution, and is indeed one of the most curious objects on Mount Athos; although the patera of the Princess Pulcheria might probably be considered of greater value. . . . I next proceeded to the library, which contained not much less than a thousand manuscripts, half on paper, and half on vellum. Of those on vellum the most valuable were a quarto *Evangelistarium*, in uncial letters, and in beautiful preservation; another *Evangelistarium*, of which three fly-leaves were in early uncial Greek; a small quarto of the *Dialogues* of St. Gregory—*διαλογου Γρηγοριου του θεολογου*—not in uncial

letters, with twelve fine miniatures; a small quarto New Testament, containing the Apocalypse; and some magnificent folios of the Fathers of the eleventh century; but not one classic author. Among the manuscripts on paper were a folio of the *Iliad* of Homer, badly written, two copies of the works of Dionysius the Areopagite, and a multitude of books for the church service. Alas! they would part with nothing. The library was altogether a magnificent collection, and for the most part well preserved: they had no great number of printed books. I should imagine that this monastery must, from some fortunate accident, have suffered less from spoliation during the late revolution than any of the others; for, considering that it is not a very large establishment, the number of valuable things it contained was quite astonishing." &c.

The last and very successful visit was to the monastery of ST. PAUL, where four monks separately spoke Italian, French, German, and *English*! There was also, *mirabile dictu*, a clean bedroom and not a single flea. Here the honourable traveller was at the height of honour. He was introduced as one who could speak ninety languages (and his breaking down in German did not diminish his reputation as a polyglot of stupendous power), as the nephew of most of the kings of Europe, and as one who had performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. So he tells us he held up his head and assumed the dignified humility of real greatness, as we see in our own country in the manners of some gentlemen belonging to the "upper House."

At this monastery the little select library of the guileless fathers suffered some gentle decrease of its stores.

"There was only one Greek manuscript, a duodecimo copy of the Gospels* of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The Serbian and Bulgarian manuscripts amounted to about two hundred and fifty: of these three were remarkable; the first was a manuscript of the four Gospels, a thick quarto, and the uncial letters in which it was written were three-fourths of an inch in height: it was imperfect at the end. The second was also a copy of the Gospels, a folio, in uncial letters, with fine illu-

minations at the beginning of each Gospel, and a large and curious portrait of a patriarch at the end; all the stops in this volume were dots of gold; several words also were written in gold. It was a noble manuscript. The third was likewise a folio of the Gospels in the ancient Bulgarian language, and, like the other two, in uncial letters. This manuscript was full of illuminations from beginning to end.† I had seen no book like it anywhere in the Levant. I almost tumbled off the steps

* The author in speaking of the monastery of St. Sabba observes, "It is remarkable how very rarely manuscripts of any part of the *OLD Testament* are found in the libraries of Greek monasteries. This was the *only* manuscript of the Octateuch that I ever met with either before or afterwards in any part of the Levant." See p. 204. The author says he purchased, among other manuscripts at St. Sabba, the Octateuch of the tenth century, which he esteems one of the most rare and precious volumes of his library.

† "The Greek monks have a singular love for the devil, and for everything horrible and hideous. I never saw a picture of a well-looking Greek saint any where, and yet the earlier Greek artists, in their conceptions of the personages of Holy Writ, sometimes approached the sublime, and in the miniatures of some of the manuscripts written previously to the twelfth century, which I collected in the Levant, there are figures of surpassing dignity and solemnity. Yet in Byzantine and Egyptian art that purity and

on which I was perched on the discovery of so extraordinary a volume. I saw that these books were taken care of, so I did not much like to ask whether they would part with them. . . . After walking about the monastery with the monks, as I was going away the agoumenos said he wished he had anything which he could present to me as a memorial of my visit to the convent of St. Paul. On this a brisk fire of reciprocal compliments ensued, and I observed that I should like to take a book. 'Oh! by all means!' he said; 'we make no use of the old books, and should be glad if you would accept one.' We returned to the library; and the agoumenos took one out at a hazard, as you might take a brick or a stone out of a pile, and presented it to me. Quoth I,

'If you don't care what book it is that you are so good as to give me let me take one which pleases me; and, so saying, I took down the illuminated folio of the Bulgarian Gospels, and I could hardly believe I was awake when the agoumenos gave it into my hands. Perhaps the greatest piece of impertinence of which I was ever guilty was when I asked to buy another; but that they insisted upon giving me also; so I took the other two copies of the Gospels mentioned above, all three as free-will gifts. I felt almost ashamed at accepting these two last books; but who could resist it, knowing that they were utterly valueless to the monks, and were not saleable in the bazaar at Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, or any neighbouring city?' &c.

We must now reluctantly conclude our learned pilgrimage, and dismount from the faithful mule who has so patiently carried us and our learned satchels from cell to cell; we have had good assurance, from experience, that those calm monastic solitudes are not without their substantial comforts and blessings; but, while Bacchus and Ceres do not withhold their liberal hands, it would appear that as yet *Venus*, more coy or more cautious, has not directed her doves to these retreats.

"The same evening I got back to my comfortable room at Xeropotamo, and did ample justice to a good meagre dinner after the heat and fatigues of the day. A monk had arrived from one of the outlying farms, who could speak a little Italian; he was deputed to do the honours of the house, and accordingly dined with me. He was a magnificent-looking man of thirty or thirty-five years of age, with large eyes and long black hair and beard. As we sat together in the evening in the ancient room, by the light of one dim brazen lamp, with deep shades thrown across his face and figure, I thought he would have made an admirable study for Titian, or Sebastian del Piombo. In the course of conversation I found that he had learnt Italian from another monk, having never been out of the peninsula of Mount Athos. His parents, and most of the other inhabitants of the village where he was born, somewhere in Roumelia—but its name or exact position he did not know—had been massacred during some revolt or disturbance, so he had been told, but he

remembered nothing about it: he had been educated in a school in this or one of the other monasteries, and his whole life had been passed upon the Holy Mountain; and this, he said, was the case with very many other monks. He did not remember his mother, and did not seem quite sure that he ever had one; *he had never seen a woman, nor had he any idea what sort of things women were or what they looked like.* He asked me whether they resembled the pictures of the Panagia, the Holy Virgin, which hang in every church. Now those who are conversant with the peculiar conventional representations of the Blessed Virgin in the pictures of the Greek Church, which are all exactly alike, stiff, hard, and dry, without any appearance of life or emotion, will agree with me that they do not afford a very favourable idea of the grace or beauty of the fair sex; and that there was a difference of appearance between black women, Circassians, and those of other nations, which was, however, difficult to describe to one who had never seen a lady of any race. He listened

angelic expression, so much to be admired in the works of Beato Angelico, Giovanni Bellini, and other early Italian masters, are not to be found. The more exalted and refined feeling which prompted these sublime works, seems never to have existed in the Greek Church, which goes on century after century, even to the present time, using the same conventional stiff forms, so that to the unpractised eye there would be considerable difficulty in discovering the difference between a Greek picture of a saint of the ninth century from one of the nineteenth." See p. 300.

with great interest, while I told him that *all women were not exactly like the pictures he had seen*; but I did not think it charitable to carry on the conversation further, although the poor monk seemed to have a strong inclination to know more of that interesting race of beings from whose society he had been so entirely de-

barred. I often thought afterwards of the singular lot of this manly and noble-looking monk, whether he is still a recluse, either in the monastery or in his mountain farm, with its little moss-grown chapel as ancient as the days of Constantine; or whether he has gone out into the world and mingled in its pleasures and its cares," &c.

This is a strange story, for we thought that it was only in an enchanted island that one man could seriously ask another such a question.

Hippolyto.—Women! I never heard of them before.

What are women like?

Prospero.—Fatally beauteous, and have killing eyes.

Hippolyto.—Well, since you say they are so dangerous, I'll so far shun 'em as I may with safety Of the unblemished honour which you taught me. But let them not provoke me, for I'm sure I shall not then forbear them.

PIOZZIANA.—No. IV.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. p. 495.)

"MARSHAL Saxe married a lady he had no violent attachment to, *only because her Christian name was Victoire*. Nor did she conquer him at last; they lived ill together, and parted."

"*Gallantry.*—I had once an opportunity, not actually of seeing, but of knowing with certainty, a most congenial occasion on which it was exerted by a man little known as a saint or hero, and whose character could scarce be made of consequence to his contemporaries, even by giving an example of such *gallant* manner as would have immortalized a Greek or Roman warrior. Mr. P——, then, was passenger on board a British vessel wrecked on the Grippers. The ship was sinking, and its long-boat filling apace—one other person could alone be admitted, while the cockswain kept his pistol primed to shoot if more than *one* should attempt to enter. P—— was ready; but a gentleman standing near him on the deck, feeble and sickly, wept bitterly from anguish at seeing *his* wretched life devoted to destruction. 'Take my place, sir,' says Mr. P——; 'I believe I can swim a little,'—and actually pushed his willing friend into the boat, committing himself to the fury of the waves."

make use of it oftener than men. They consider it as synonymous with agitation, and say they have a *hurry of spirits*."

"*Disannul* is a favourite word among the vulgar here in England, who misapply it comically enough. I asked the late Lord Halifax's gardener for a walk and summer house I used to see at Horton: 'There was such a walk once (replied the man); but my Lord *disannulled* it.'"

"Of the word *persevering* I find the most elegant example in the Preface to Jacob Bryant's *Book of Mythology*. 'We are often (says he), by the importunity of a persevering writer, teased into an unsatisfactory compliance, and yield a painful assent; but upon closing the volume our scruples return, and we relapse into doubt and darkness.' Such is not his own mode of convincing however. His treatise on the 'Authenticity of Scripture and the Truth of our Holy Religion,' can find no rival nearer than Grotius; whilst our English dissertator ought to be neglected by no rank or condition of men who esteem sound learning, revere piety, or wish for clear information."

"*Hurry.*—Richardson calls *hurry* a female word, and perhaps women do

"*Dr. Johnson* said, no man was ever persuaded to give a vote contrary to

what he intended in the morning, by any arguments, or any eloquence, heard within the walls of the House of Commons. He said, too, that no preacher, however popular, ever prevailed on one of the congregation to give more at a charity sermon than he had resolved on leaving home."

"*Ostentation.*—I have seen this instance of folly (of an Athenian, who to show that he had sacrificed an ox stuck up his head and horns in front of his house), surpassed by an acquaintance of my own, whose ostentation, combined with vanity and lying, prompted him to purchase *pea-hulls* of the great fruiterers early in April, at eighteen pence the basket, only to fling before his door, that those who passed through Parliament Street to the House of Commons might be led to think he had been eating green peas at a guinea the pint."

"I recollect but one passage where *pace* is made poetical, and that is in Hawksworth's beautiful Ode upon Life, where the shadows rise.

Ah! my future self I trace,
Stealing slow with feeble *pace* :
Bending with disease and cares.
All the load of life he bears."

"Dr. Johnson used always to say there was a *sex in words*. If so, the word *parts* has belonged by custom immemorial to the men, and *accomplishments* to the ladies."

"I may tell my readers how one of his (Hutton's) female missionaries for North America replied to *Dr. Johnson*, who, asking if she was not fearful of her health in those cold countries, received for answer, 'Why, sir, I am devoted to the service of my Saviour; and, whether that may be best or most usefully carried on here or on the coast of Labrador, it is Mr. Hutton's business to settle. I will do my part, either in a brick house or a snow house, with equal alacrity; for you know it is the same thing with regard to *my own soul*.'"

"I well remember one day at Sir Joshua Reynolds's house some gentlemen coming in with a foreigner to show him the pictures; and, pointing

out *Johnson's*, when he asked whose was that? 'Johnson the *philosopher*,' says one of the company; 'Johnson the great *writer*,' cries another, interrupting him; 'our famous *author*, sir,' said the master of the house. '*N'est ce pas le poete?*' inquired our visitant. When the doctor came in, half an hour after, I asked him which he loved best of his panegyrists. 'I love none of the rogues,' replied he, merrily; 'and am only sorry it was not Reynolds who called me the *poet*. That dog of a Frenchman took it for *Ben's* portrait, I am afraid.'"

"I find it skilful and acute to dig out declarations of something to come from Lacey's Warnings or *Fleming's curious Sermon*,* which, instead of being considered as an attempt to explain the prophecies of St. John's Apocalypse, is now half looked up to as being in its own self prophetic,—a mistake which would have grieved, not flattered, the ingenious author, whose skill in calculation deserves much respect, and whose prediction respecting the fate of France has been surprisingly verified, as all Europe must allow." (*This was written in 1794.*)

"Primate — archbishop — metropolitan.—After this and out of this (*metropolitan*) came the word *metrocomia*, or principal borough, having other boroughs or villages under its jurisdiction, as I understood Dr. Johnson, who was zealous in his wishes to fix that distinction upon *Southwark*, but never could possess himself of facts. He said, however, the still remaining title of *rural dean* in our language was a remnant of the old *chorepiscopus*."

"The 'Fable of the Bees,' written to prove that private vices are public benefits, is of a most pernicious tendency indeed; for there is little need of inducement to vice or dissipation, and the idea that such are beneficial to the state affords shelter to wickedness under the mask of patriotism. The best way of answering *Manderille* is to show that he has artfully omitted

* The Rod or the Sword, a Discourse from Ezekiel, chap. xxi. 13. 8vo. 1793. Applied to the trial, condemnation, and execution of Louis XVI.

drawing the line between competence and luxury,* &c. Much of Law's Serious Call is written in the Mandevillian spirit, and, though done with a better spirit, is likely enough to produce somewhat of a similar effect."

"'Give me two shirts this morning,' said King Charles when he went to execution, 'for I perceive the weather is unusually cold, and, if I am seen to *shiver* from the sense of it, these rascals will try to make mankind believe I *shook for fear of them*.'"

"Dr. Johnson, who asserts that a quibble was to Shakspeare the fatal Cleopatra for which he lost the world, and was content to lose it, detested punning, yet always celebrated a reply in which the play of words was certainly all the merit. I never heard it but from him, who told me that a lawyer, when desired by his opposite counsel to produce a precedent in answer to that which he alleged from *Burn*, suddenly replied, 'I can quote instantly an opinion to the contrary, and quote it from *Kill Burn* too.'"

"Doctor Leigh,† the aged Master of Balliol, in his very last hours, hearing people round his head whispering one another how such a friend was married the day before, said in a faint voice,—'He used to eat eggs for supper every night, so I hope he'll find *this yoke* sit as easy.'"

"All the *vis comica* of Ben Jonson's plays consists in the gratification of our spleen by seeing men *foiled*, chiefly

* Mrs. Piozzi's is a perfectly just criticism on Mandeville's reasoning. Adam Smith says, "The great fallacy of Mandeville's book is to represent every passion as *wholly* vicious which is so in any degree or in any direction."—See Moral Sentiments, chap. iv. sect. vii. part 2. We could fill a page by only referring to the answers which this book of Mandeville's has called forth from the time of Warburton and Justin down to Mackintosh and Whateley. On the very different work, Law's Serious Call, see Boswell's Johnson, vol. i. p. 69, 137; and vol. ix. p. 153.—Ep.

† Theophilus Leigh, D.D. Vice-Chancellor 1737–40.

with the assistance of their own avarice or other vicious appetites, till artful knaves, knowing how to stimulate the same, dupe them into idiotism; while, on the other hand, his spirit of poetical justice satisfies at last our honest indignation, by exhibiting the punishment of those who take advantage of their neighbours' *weakness*, to compensate for the defect in their own strength; as no man sure is much less wise than he who is but just cunning enough to trick his empty, unsuspecting neighbour."

"Dryden was a mighty reader of Spanish literature."

"While we are inclined to admire Shakspeare's astonishing powers of invention, we admire Waller's *ingenuity*, displayed in several little poems with wonderful dexterity and neatness. Witness the Girdle, the Marriage of the Dwarfs, and the Lady who Sings the Song he wrote, with two or three more."

"Some pretty unowned verses on the death of Dr. Franklin being in my possession, but never printed to my knowledge, shall close this article.

I.

Like a *Newton* sublimely he soared
To a summit before ne'er attained;
New regions of science explored,
And the palm of philosophy gained.

II.

From a spark which he brought from the skies
He display'd an unparallel'd wonder,
And we saw with delight and surprise
That his rod could defend us from thunder.

III.

Had he wisely but learn'd to pursue
The bright track for his talents design'd,
What a tribute of praise had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind.

IV.

But to covet *political* fame
Was in him a degrading ambition,—
'Twas a spark that from Lucifer came,
And first kindled the blaze of sedition.

V.

May not Candour then write on his urn—
Here, alas! lies a noted *inventor*,
Whose fame up to heaven should burn,
But, inverted, descends to the centre?

"The famous *Christopher Smart*, who was both a wit and a scholar, and visited as such while under confinement for madness, would never have had a commission of lunacy taken out against him had he managed with equal ingenuity to a friend of Mrs. Piozzi's, who for ten years durst never eat an apple lest it should make him *drunk*, but, assigning no reason for his forbearance, the oddity escaped notice; for Smart's melancholy showed itself only in a preternatural excitement to prayer, which he held it as a duty not to control or repress, taking *au pied de la lettre* our Saviour's injunction to *pray without ceasing*, so that, beginning by regular addresses at stated times to the Almighty, he went on to call his friends from their dinners, or beds, or places of recreation, whenever that impetus towards prayer pressed upon his mind. In every other transaction of life no man's wits could be more regular than those of Smart, for this prevalence of one idea pertinaciously keeping the first place in his head had in no sense, except in what immediately related to itself, perverted his judgment at all; his opinions were unchanged as before, nor did he seem more likely to fall into a state of *distractive* than any other man; less so, perhaps, as he calmed every violent start of passion by prayer."

"When the *faux Martin Guerre* came to France from India, and took possession of the house, lands, wife, &c. of a man whom he strongly resembled, and who by four or five years of absence from his family was so forgotten by them that neither brother nor sisters found out the imposture,—their caresses and obedience, the rents and profits, were all intended for the person of another man, and were only paid to him by a fatal but innocent mistake. But when a jury condemned a man wholly unconcerned in the business to suffer for a crime one of themselves had committed, nor ever found out that good evidence was wanting to prove his guilt till the real perpetrator of the murder owned it himself in private to the judge, they acted

with too little caution, and have been always justly censured for the error. *The facts are all acknowledged ones.*"

"We know almost the street a man resides in in London—at least the company he has kept—by a peculiar strain of discourse, which, though endurable enough as long as the talk is serious, relapses into wretchedness the moment a jest is attempted. I have heard Dr. Johnson say there was such a thing as a *city* voice—a *city* laugh there is, that's certain, different from that of the people who inhabit, and have from their youth inhabited, the court end of the town."

"'Tis strange when *onomancy* was so much regarded as it was in Rome, that a man should ever have been tempted to give his son an unlucky one. Yet we find Livy calling 'Atrius Umber, abominandi ominis nomen,' and the name *Lycos* was as unpleasant to Plautus. *Edmund Smith*, ever attentive to antiquity, keeps that name for the betrayer of Hippolytus in his *Phædra*, I remember; and there has always been a good hope going with a name, however such fancies may be disclaimed. Why else do Romanists still call their sons *Evangelista* or *Natale*? Nothing can be more senseless,—scarcely anything more absurd,—except christening a baby *Giam-battista*, as they do in all parts of Italy for ever, without reflecting that he might as rationally be called *Charlemagne* or *Alexander the Great*, these being merely appellations that agreed only with the fortunate individuals on whom they were first bestowed; and I remember *Dr. Johnson* reprimanding a lady of his and my acquaintance for baptising her daughter 'Augusta.' The truth is, the Puritans who to obtain heaven for their young give the names of *Hold-the-faith*, or *Stand-fast*, are wiser than these; and a gentleman of undoubted veracity told me once of a pious friend he had who promised if his wife brought him a daughter that year, in which he received some signal mercy from heaven, that he would in gratitude call the girl *Mesopotamia*."

(To be continued.)

SOME REMARKS ON MR. KEMBLE'S "SAXONS IN ENGLAND."

MR. URBAN,

THE recent work of Mr. Kemble at first sight holds forth a promise to fulfil what has been long required in the world of letters, viz. a diegesis of the principles of the Anglo-Saxon government under its political and social phases. The reputed sagacity of the author and his acknowledged power of elaboration over the peculiar materials which compose his task afford the presumption that the desideratum has at length been obtained. However acute and variously learned the predecessors of Mr. Kemble have been, it is certain that none of them brought to his labours such a profoundly scientific knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon dialect as that gentleman possesses.

But, notwithstanding that *primâ facie* the requisite qualifications would seem to belong to Mr. Kemble, I entertain considerable doubts, as I will proceed to show, whether he has produced a work which has dispersed the mists or filled up the many craving hiatus of our early history, either in its ethnic or constitutional divisions.

In the first chapter of the first book Mr. Kemble gives his views of the nature and origin of the race or races composing the POPULATION of this country before the Germanic invasions of the fifth century. The aim of this section of the work is best expressed in what Mr. Kemble states as the result. He says (vol. i. p. 15),

"The object of this rapid sketch has been to show the improbability of our earliest records being anything more than ill-understood and confused traditions, accepted without criticism by our best annalists, and to refute the opinion long entertained by our chroniclers that the Germanic settlements in England really date from the middle of the fifth century."

Mr. Kemble thus admits the necessity of departing from the old worthless Celtic hypothesis, and of supposing a Germanic population of greater or less extent prior to the commonly accredited invasion from the coasts of Germany. But, notwithstanding this glimpse of truth, Mr. Kemble has re-

tus Saxonicum," in order to supply this people. He says (vol. i. chap. i. p. 9), "The Coritani, who occupied the present counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Nottingham, and Derby, were Germans according to the Welsh tradition;" and (p. 14),

"The term *Littus Saxonicum* has been explained to mean rather the coast visited by or exposed to the ravages of the Saxons than the coast occupied by them; but against this loose system of philological and historical interpretation I beg emphatically to protest. It seems to have arisen merely from the uncritical spirit in which the Saxon and Welsh traditions have been adopted as ascertained facts, and from the impossibility of reconciling the account of Beda with the natural sense of the entry in the *Notitia*; but there seems no reason whatever for adopting an exceptional rendering in this case; and, as the *Littus Saxonicum* on the main land was that district in which members of the Saxon confederacy were settled, the *Littus Saxonicum per Britannias* unquestionably obtained its name from a similar circumstance."

After all, then, Mr. Kemble's notion is merely a divergence from the old popular theory. He plants a few Germans on the soil where a clearer sight might have enabled him to behold a dominant and spreading nation of the same race. With Caesar and Tacitus by his side, he is ignorant that the sea coast was inhabited by populous and semi-civilised tribes of Belgæ, which, on better acquaintance, were found to have extended their progress further inland also. Having this evidence, and not finding that the Romans exterminated the natives, or made Romans of them by teaching them to lay down the speech of their fathers, may I not say that from such facts there is one conclusion only which ought to be arrived at, viz. that here we have the base of the English people. Why go to Welsh tradition and two words of doubtful and disputed import for any other inference or result?

The effect of Mr. Kemble's position is the same as that of the historians who have preceded him. It refers all

strain with the Romanised Britons, we have nothing else in common with them. Their arts and their institutes would be lost and inaccessible to us upon such a supposition, though actual experience teaches that in most of the arts and many of the institutes there have been unbroken and continuous derivation and tradition. We cannot therefore in reason ascribe all things to Teutonic principles and origins. This difficulty and Mr. Kemble's theory, which is in substance (as I have observed) the old one, cannot be reconciled.

However Mr. Kemble may dally with the *Littus Saxonicum* and the Welsh tradition of the *Coritani*, he is at heart a Celtic theorist, as I have intimated. For he goes on to say (vol. i. p. 21),

"And we may safely appeal even to the personal appearance of the peasantry in many parts of England as evidence how much Celtic blood was permitted to subsist and even to mingle with that of the ruling Germans, while the signatures to very early charters supply us with names assuredly not Teutonic, and therefore probably borne by persons of Celtic race occupying positions of dignity at the court of Anglo-Saxon kings."

This may be true; but until Mr. Kemble defines these numerous parts of England, to which he refers, all critics must withhold their assent to his proposition. For it is necessary to bear in mind that he speaks of a commingling of the blood of Anglo-Saxons and Kelts in Anglo-Saxon times, and cannot therefore allude to the population of Devon, Cornwall, or Cumberland, which have been Teutonized at periods long succeeding the Norman Conquest.

Mr. Kemble proceeds to say (vol. i. p. 33),

"Far less in the fabulous records adopted by historians than in the divisions of the land itself according to the populations that occupied it, and the rank of their several members, must the truth be sought. The names of the tribes and families have survived in the localities where they settled."

I confess, I do not see how this can help Mr. Kemble's theory. The conqueror settled in the open country, and imposed his own name upon his

house or *manoir*. This was well known before, though it has never been so philologically demonstrated as by Mr. Kemble in the present work.*

The next subject upon which I will trouble the reader with a few observations is the mode in which Mr. Kemble deals with that important institution of our forefathers—the *WITENAGEMOT*.

That *gemot* arrests the attention of every Englishman, however slightly tintured he may be with the blue of archaeology, for he knows, or at least believes, although he may not be able to trace out each step of the transition, that the present parliament of his country is but a modified continuation of that archaic assembly. But if he seeks for antiquarian lights on this point, Mr. Kemble (I am apprehensive) will not afford them, nor assist him far on in his researches.

Mr. Kemble justly, though tritely, observes (vol. ii. p. 196), "It has always been a question of deep interest in this country what persons were entitled to attend the *gemot*; and, in truth, very important constitutional doctrines depend upon the answer we give to it." (*Why?*)

The question as to who sat in this primitive house of parliament is therefore put forward clearly and distinctly by Mr. Kemble; and it is on this point alone that a difficulty exists, for the limits of its power and the subjects of its discussion and enactment have been tolerably well ascertained prior to Mr. Kemble's time.

Let us hear Mr. Kemble again (vol. ii. p. 201):

"But in a system so elastic as the Saxon it is conceivable that an *caldorman*, bishop, or other great wita may have occasionally carried with him to the *gemot* some friend or dependant whose wisdom he thought might aid in the discussion, or whom the opinion of the neighbourhood designated as a person well calculated to advise for the general good—a slight trace, but still a trace, of the ancient popular

* Mr. Kemble's merit clearly lies in philology. His demolition of the theory of the *Bretwalda* (vol. ii. p. 20), although supported by authors of eminence, is complete. But it only rested on a word, and that word he has dissected and elucidated in a manner evincing both acuteness and learning.

right to be present at the settlement of public business."

This is Mr. Kemble's answer to the question which he himself puts. But can it be called an answer? Does not Mr. Kemble know that in a semi-civilized state of society, such as was that of the Anglo-Saxons throughout their dynasty, privileges are rigidly defined and jealously maintained; for they form the demarcating line between the conquered and the conquerors—the *plebs* and the *populus*.

It is absurd to call the Anglo-Saxon system elastic in the sense in which Mr. Kemble applies that epithet. It has undoubtedly developed into institutions of greater liberality and wisdom; but this elasticity, or rather power of development, was not then patent, though its latent potentiality, after a lapse of time, became an overt and obvious actuality. The assumption of Mr. Kemble is unauthorised and illogical; and he would have found in the pages of this Magazine a contribution from one of its correspondents which would have brought him nearer to the discovery of what constituted membership of a Parliament presided over by King Ælfred or St. Edward.*

Mr. Kemble, referring to the same point, further says (vol. ii. p. 237),

"Although the dignified clergy, the ealdorman or gerefan, and the thegnas, both in counties and boroughs, appear to have constituted the witenagemot properly so called, there is still reason to suppose that the people themselves or some of them were very often present. . . . In fact a system gradually framed, as I suppose that of our forefathers to have been, and indebted very greatly to accident for its form, must have possessed a very considerable elasticity. The people who were in the neighbourhood, who happened to be collected in arms during a sitting of the witan, and who thought it worth while to attend their meeting, were very probably allowed to do so, and to exercise at least a right of conclamation."

(*What constitutional right is this?*)

Further on, Mr. Kemble says, with a total abnegation of logic,

"But whether expressions of this kind [*viz. judicio totius populi*] were intended

to denote the actual presence of the people on the spot, or whether *populus* is used in a strict and technical sense—that sense which is confined to those who enjoy the full franchise, those who form part of the politenma; or, finally, whether the assembly of the witan making laws is considered to represent in our modern form an assembly of the whole people, it is clear that the power of self-government is recognised in the latter."

This is a specimen of pure *non-sequitur*. If the *populus* of the witenagemot means the section composed of the race of patricians who held the reins of government in their sole and exclusive grasp, how can it logically follow that the use of this word implies the right of self-government in the *plebs* or governed section. Mr. Kemble gives a list of the witenagemots as he finds them recorded, and distributes the powers of the witan in the following manner.

1. A consultative voice and a right to consider every public act which could be authorised by the King.
2. Deliberation upon the making of new laws, which were added to the existing folcright.
3. The power of making alliances and treaties of peace.
4. The power of electing the King.
5. The power of deposing the King.
6. The power with the King of appointing Bishops to vacant sees.
7. The power of regulating ecclesiastical matters.
8. The power of levying taxes.
9. The power with the King of raising land and sea forces.
10. The intervention in the conversion of folcland into bocland.
11. The power of adjudicating the lands of offenders and intestates to be forfeited to the King.
12. The acting as a supreme court of justice both in civil and criminal cases.

At the first blush this seems a full and particular table enough, but a nearer view brings out both deficiencies and inaccuracies.

In the first place, according to Mr. Kemble's opinion, all witenagemots are the same; but, on the other hand, clear and important distinctions are pointed out in the paper to which I have before alluded, and I cannot conceal my surprise that these distinctions

* Feb. 1847, p. 137, "On the Constitution of the Witenagemot."

remained unknown to Mr. Kemble. In historic times, as appears clearly by that paper, the ordinary witenagemot was composed of the King's thegnas—of his *leudes*. But when an interregnum succeeded the death of a King, a gemot of all the witan would appear to have met for the purpose of a new election, and it would also seem that all thegnas attended at this assembly. But this is clearly not a gemot of the witan in any other sense than that of an extraordinary convention, or rather of a tumultuary assembly. Again, Mr. Kemble has sadly confused the topics upon which the witan deliberated or determined. The first, second, and third, are strictly correct positions; but, whatever the fourth might be, it is inaccurate to speak of the fifth as a legal power of any assembly;

when such a thing was done it would be, not a parliament but a convention—the illegal meeting of rebellious or exasperated subjects; and the tenth position applies to a different kind of gemot altogether, viz. a species of privy council of the time. The two remaining positions are only true of King's thegnas, of whom the assembly was composed, and who, by a well-understood principle of Anglo-Saxon law, could not be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

I leave the reader of the foregoing remarks to determine whether Mr. Kemble has fully met and satisfied the expectations of the public in such portions of his work as deal with the two important questions to which I have directed his attention.

Yours, &c. C.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON BEDFORD.

(In continuation from June, p. 601.)

THE following particulars of the HISTORY OF BEDFORD are abridged from the writer's publication,* from which perhaps he has as good a right to skim the "cream" as others have to abstract the largest bowls of milk.

The first authentic mention of Bedford is in the year 571, when Cuthwulf fought with the Britons (Britwealas) at Bedicanford, and afterwards took four towns, whose identity is not certain, but they are supposed to have existed between this neighbourhood and Oxford.

Offa the well-known king of Mercia had some connection with Bedford. It would seem from Spelman's "Concilia," i. 379, that he designed some gifts for a church (collegiate or monastic probably) here; but the passage is so obscure that the word Bedford may be a mistake. He was however interred here, according to his wish, in 784, in a chapel on the banks of the Ouse, "because the exigency of the times at that juncture required it." But this chapel was washed away, or drowned (*submersa*) by a flood; and Matthew Paris, who is followed by

Rowse and Stowe, tells us that the "strong sarcophagus of lead" in which the body was inclosed was often seen by the inhabitants when bathing in the summer time, in the middle channel of the river, but at other times eluded pursuit, like an enchanted thing (*res fatulis*). The former, however, reduces it to sobriety by bitterly reproaching the monks of St. Alban's for not rescuing and re-interring the bones of their founder, which seems a very reasonable rebuke.

In the year 919 King Edward the Elder, son of the great and good Alfred, visited Bedford, and received its submission, for which he had been invited by most of the principal inhabitants the previous year. He stayed at Bedford four weeks, and ordered the town to be repaired and fortified; or, according to others, a city or castle to be built, on the south side. Cruttwell's and Walker's Gazetteers state that this part had been previously called *Mike's-gate*, and that the two were first united in this reign; but gives no clue to the authority.

In 921 the Danes from Huntingdon and East Anglia built a fortification at *Temesford*, which they thought would lead to extensive conquests; but, having made an expedition to

* 1827, 4to, and royal 4to. with six views in different parts of the county. Only 400 copies were printed.

Bedford, the inhabitants went out to meet, and routed them, killing a "good great" part.

In 970 an archbishop of York was buried at the monastery here, because the Abbot Thurkytel was his relation. His name was Oskytel; he had been twenty-two years archbishop, having been transferred from Dorchester, and died on All Hallow-mas, ten days before Martin-mas, at Tame. (The see of Dorchester [Oxfordshire] was removed to Lincoln in 1070, by St. Remigius, of Feschamp.)

In the year 1010, in the unhappy reign of Ethelred; after the great "Armada" of ships—a galley for every 310 hydes of land, and a suit of armour with a helmet for every 8—had proved ineffectual, through tempest and defeat; this quarter of the kingdom suffered severely. The Danes, having burnt Thetford (Theodford), and Cambridge (Grantabryce), advanced to the Thames, and afterwards made an incursion through Oxnaforshire and Bucingamshire, and along the Usc, till they came to Bedanford and Temesanford, "burning whatever places they came to." Canute also passed through here to Huntingdon and Lincoln in 1016.

Bedford Castle was built by Pagan de Beauchamp, to whom William Rufus—a monarch abominated by the Saxon Chronicle—gave the barony. It was first besieged, by King Stephen, on Christmas Eve and Day, 1137, which was held a great irreverence in him, on which he said that "no opportunity should be omitted against the enemy." Milo de Beauchamp, who had refused to surrender it to the king-chosen husband of his sister, marched out, after thirty days, on honourable terms. In the early part of the thirteenth century, it sustained the celebrated siege against Faulkes de Breant, an insurgent baron, which is so fully described in the Chronicle of Dunstable.* The borough, although it had granted to the king an aid of 10*l.*, was fined 20*l.* for the presence of some

of the burgesses amongst the besieged.* The ruins were "grandly impending over the river" in Camden's time, but have long since disappeared. The site of the keep is at the back of the Swan Inn.

The Corporation dates its first charter in 1165, and the last, which made the number fourteen, in 1666. The privileges were extensive, and so similar to those of Oxford, that they were accustomed to send there, when in doubt, for advice. There was a "merchant guild," and their exemptions extended to the sea and Normandy—"by land and by strand."

Matthew Paris relates that, in 1256, Bedford, with other places, was visited by a terrible storm of rain, lightning, and thunder (on Saint Ciriac's Day). The mill wheels were torn from their axles and dashed against neighbouring houses, and the windmill sails were broken by the wind. Piles of bridges, hayricks, fishermen's cottages, with nets and punts, and even children in their cradles, were washed away, "so that Deucalion's deluge seemed restored." There was another great flood in 1570.

The last Bridge was built early in the thirteenth century; there is supposed to have been a prior one. It was only 13½ ft. wide, and had five circular arches, and two gatehouses, which were removed many years before its demolition. It is styled by Lambarde one of the "fayre stone bridges of England;" but was not equal to the present one at Huntingdon. There is a good view of it, and another of St. Paul's Church, by Hearne and Byrne.

The date of St. John the Baptist's Hospital, which had been disputed, appears from a MS. in the British Museum, described to the writer as of the era of Elizabeth, to be 980; the MS. referring to a prior one. The parish church has been always connected with it.

The annals and valuations of the different Religious Houses afford nothing very interesting; unless that it appears from a plea of "quo warranto," temp. Ed. III. that there was then an assize of bread and beer; offences

* Translated in the writer's publication; with additions from Matt. Paris, Holinshed, and Robert of Gloucester, and explanations of the engines from Grose, Strutt, and Meyrick, &c.

* Madox's Hist. of Exchequer.

against which were punished by a pillory and a tumbrel (a "turning" pillory—Strutt).

In 1537, a suffragan bishop, appointed by the Bishop of London, took his title from Bedford.*

The fee-farm rent was reduced to half in the year 1504, on a petition, representing the decayed state of the town. One hundred messuages specified in a "heygable" of Edward III. were utterly destroyed, and 180 others not inhabited. A main cause was the building of a new bridge at Barford, which "traxit ultra aquam Usæ," drew the water of the Ouse farther—a very obscure phrase.

In Leland's time were seven churches and two chapels—St. Loy's and St. Thomas-at-Bridge, which last was endowed, and the chaplain was bridge-ward—and three chantries.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth the great *Bedford Charity*—as it has since proved itself—was founded by Sir William Harpur, a native. Letters patent had previously, in the reign of Edward VI., been obtained by the corporation to hold any lands for joint educational and charitable purposes. This point claims attention, as some have thought that the animus of Sir W. Harpur had even then appeared. Of the population at that period no known statement is in existence. It was probably at least 3,000, but it is quite possible that it may in former periods have exceeded the amount at the conclusion of the eighteenth century, about 4,000. Sir William's donation was of "thirteen acres and one rood of meadow land, in the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn," then rather known for "strawberry gardens" (see Rich. III.), and veritable "Saffron-hill," than densely situated buildings. At that time the value of this land, situated "towards St. Giles in the Fields," was 40*l.* per annum. The increase in the present day to 13,000*l.* (full 300 times as much!) is certainly amazing. But when we find that about thirty streets, &c. are comprised, including such business-places as Bedford-row, and such crowded haunts of trade as Red Lion-street,

we feel the less surprised, or that each of these acres in London now averages a thousand pounds per annum of ground rents.

Sir William's year of mayoralty in London was signalised by the occurrence of the first fire at Old St. Paul's, which destroyed the spire, besides damaging the church. In a contemporary account the Lord Mayor's activity is praised, both at the conflagration, and afterwards in raising subscriptions according to her Majesty's wish. But the spire, of timber, leaded (engraved in Dugdale's St. Paul's), 532 feet high to the summit of the vane, and, with a doubtful exception at Cologne, the loftiest in Europe, or the world, was not replaced.

The almshouse provision, according to the late acts, is certainly noble and beneficent, comprehending 65 houses, which, with allowance to single and married persons, clothing and pensions, requires about 2,000*l.* a year.

The proceedings in the Civil Wars, which were of little moment, can be seen elsewhere.

In 1672 the town was visited by a tremendous hurricane; and, as happily it did little harm beyond "mazing" and frightening people, we can afford to smile at the wonderful things described in a pamphlet in the British Museum. Trees were blown over rivers and spires, stuck in the ground *volentes volentes*, and again displanted,—inn gates whirled about like footballs,—coaches driven without horses several poles' distance,—apricot trees carried on an airing a quarter of a mile,—onion and radish beds two miles,—hostlers "constrained to fix themselves to a post to prevent being blown away,"—tanner's men, for ditto, to "grope on their bellies" in passing over the bridge (parapet only 3½ feet high),—a woman, sitting by her fire, had her chimney blown away, and she "removed in the middle of the house, without any apparent hurt, save the amazement," (hardly knowing "what's what," we may well suppose, worthy soul, at that particular moment of her existence).

Nothing of importance occurred in the last century, except the building of a tolerably decent *Sessions House* in 1753; and the *Grammar School*, with a marble statue of the founder;

* Rymer's "Foedera."

and of a decent *House of Industry*, in 1796.

The *New Jail*, considered an improvement in humanity (like that in Denbighshire), was erected in 1801. In the ensuing year there was a great fire on the north side of the town, which destroyed seventy houses, principally poor cottages; the loss, amounting to 2,000*l.* was principally compensated by subscription.* The principal street was admirably paved with flags. The town had been lighted some time before, early in the present century. In 1803 the *Infirmity* was erected, towards the building and endowment of which the father of the late Mr. Whitbread gave 8,000*l.*; and about five years after that, the *Lunatic Asylum*, a spacious and neat building of brick and stone, which cost 9,500*l.* A *Penitentiary* was also afterwards erected, as an auxiliary to the county jail.

In 1814 the *New Bridge* was built—(an excellent temporary wooden one, which only cost 400*l.*, being constructed *ad interim*)—of Bramley Fell and Portland stone, by Mr. Wing, a native architect, respected in the county. The arches are of the same number—perhaps a trifle too low—but the balustrade is elegant. Its length is 306 feet—24 less than the old; width 30—more than double; span of centre arch, 45. The cost, with approaches, was 15,000*l.* Several houses have been lately removed between the High Street and St. Paul's Square; but, as no market house has yet been erected, there is a dreary effect. Two thousand pounds have been lately subscribed towards the erection of a *Corn Exchange*. The bridge was freed from tolls, which must be a very main object to the place, in 1836.

J. D. PARRY.

London, February 21, 1849.

MR. URBAN,

THE following curious letter, endorsed "A copy from one addressed by Queen Elizabeth, with her own hand, to the Lord Deputy of Ireland," is in the Carew MSS. in Lambeth Library. It seems written in a strange style, from a sovereign to a subject in high place; but I have seen others in the same strain. Perhaps you can explain

the meaning of the singular address, which may be intended to cover some allusion to deep mysteries of state, or perhaps it may be only a form of royal badinage, belonging to the style of wit in that age. In any event, the letter, if it has not appeared before, may be worth printing as a curiosity.

Yours, &c. A. B. R.

"Copie of Her Majesties letter to the Lord Mountjoy, Deputie, with her owne hand, 3 Decr. 1600.

"Mistress Kytchenmaid,—I had not thought that precedencie had ever beene in question, but among the greater and higher sorte, but now I find by good proof that some of more dignity, and greater calling, may by good desert and faythful care, geue the upper hand to one of your faculty, that with your frying pan, and other kitchen stuffe, have brought to their last more rebells, and passed more brekenecke places, than those that promest more and dyd lesse. Comfort yourself therefore in this, that neither your careful endeavour, nor dangerous travels, nor heedful regards to our service, without your own by-respects, could ever have beene bestowed upon a prince that more esteems them, considers and regards them, than she for whom chiefly I know all this hath bene done, and who keepest this verditt ever in store for you, that no wayne glory nor popular fawning can ever advance you forward, but trew vieu of duty and service of prince, which two afore your life I see you do prefer, and tho' you lodg near Papists, and doubt you not for their infection, yet I fear you may fayle* in an heresy which I hereby do conjure you from—that you suppose you be backbyted by some, to make me think you faulty of many oversights and evil defaults in your government. I would have you know for certayne, there is no man can rule so great a charge without some errors, yet you may assure yourself I have never heard of any had fewer, and such is your good luck, that I have not known them, tho' you were warned of them. And learne this of me, that you must make difference between admonitions and charges, and lyke of faythful advices, as your most necessary weapons to save you from blowes of

* Lysons.

* Fall.

princes myslike. And so I absolve you *a pena et culpa*. If this you observe, and so God bless you and prosper you, as if ourself were where you are.

"Your soverayn that dearly regards you."

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

I HAVE read in your Magazine for May (p. 519), the account of Captain Smyth's letter, read before the Society of Antiquaries on the 11th of January last, upon the etymology of *Cold harbour*. I am well aware that numerous places in this island bear that name, and I am well acquainted with the one alluded to by him in his letter, near to Leith Hill. It lies about three miles from the town of Dorking, and is on the road from thence to Leith Hill, on very high ground, and close to Hanstiebury Camp, in Dorking parish. This camp is minutely described, and a plan of it is given, in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey. It was undoubtedly a camp or fortress of the most ancient Britons. Its situation, entrenchments, and formation sufficiently declare it to have been so. Arrow-heads of flint have been found near it, which is a strong proof of its remote antiquity. It may be right here to observe that in Manning and Bray's work this camp is said to be on the Roman road; but that is not the fact, the course of that road is half a mile below the camp, and has no connection with it. The line pursued by this road hereabouts was particularly traced by me many years ago; and my account of it is inserted in the Appendix to Manning and Bray's volumes. My opinion is, that the camp is many ages older than the road. But to return to the etymology of Cold harbour. This is a subject which occupied the attention of Sir R. C. Hoare, who gives an opinion on it that I cannot subscribe to, and which is mentioned in a note to Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (p. 520); nor do I believe that Cold harbours have any association with Roman roads, except by accident. My idea is, as I have before hinted, that the places in question are much older than such roads. The etymology of Cold harbour has been a subject of thought to me, and of some investigation for many years; and I long felt

that it was a corruption of some term in the primitive language of this country; and I have concluded that these spots were those marked out by the ancient Britons as the assembling places for their armies or military force; and I have surmised that the name has been formed from the British words *GALWAD-AT-ARFAU*, which signify "a call to arms." I know that these words only express an act, although they may have been, with some little alteration, applied to the place appropriated to the purpose.

I beg it may be understood that I put forth this my supposition of the etymology with diffidence, and should feel obliged by having one pointed out more satisfactory; but I beg also to say that my opinion, such as it is, is not of this moment, but of some few years' standing; and I probably should not now have published it had I not seen the letter of Captain Smyth, to which I have alluded.

Yours, &c. J. P.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent "L." is entitled to the thanks of the general readers of your Magazine for his Genealogical Tables of the Sixteen Quarters of the sovereigns Elizabeth and James I.; but, although he has given a reason for omitting to "carry his tables a descent higher," he would, in my humble opinion, have illustrated and perhaps established his position more effectually if he had added a few notes to prove the gentle blood (and consequently the right to bear arms by descent) of several of the ancestors of our virgin queen.

Possibly all may have been entitled to bear arms, but the sixteen quarters required on the continent (in this country I believe they were never demanded) were quarters of nobility; and, as it appears from a glance at the table that Elizabeth could not boast of so many quarters of nobility of rank, I presume that the only equivalent here would be nobility of birth, in the sense used by writers on this subject, or, in other words, gentle blood.

Now, the first gentleman of a family is held in heraldry to be the grandson of him who first acquires arms, and it is to this point that I take the liberty of directing my inquiry. It would

not have been sufficient for a Knight of the "Saint Esprit" to have produced, as an ingredient of a quartering, the arms even of a President of a Parliament. The question would have been asked, "Was he noble?" and, as I apprehend, noble by descent. Substitute then the phrase "Was he gentle?" in the heraldic sense, and try the question by this standard. If such a pedigree is of value, as an illustration of family, the value must proceed from its completeness, and, although I am myself too much of a "general reader," and too little of a herald, to write with decision on the question, I may perhaps be allowed to submit with due humility, whether doubts may not be entertained on this subject with regard to the first table exhibited by your correspondent.

The first quarter to which Elizabeth would be entitled would depend (after passing over her more immediate ancestors) on the nobility, or as we may say the gentility, of her paternal grandfather's paternal grandfather: and it would be satisfactory to know on what ground the ascription of gentle blood to this personage may be safely placed. The ancestor in question is the well-known Owen Tudor; and the immediate question to be solved would be, whether his grandfather was entitled to bear arms, so as at the least to afford him the status of being the first gentleman of his family. If such a requisition were held too restrictive and arbitrary, and somewhat inapplicable to the ordinances of his country, we may perhaps modify it by the inquiry whether the family of Owen Tudor ever occupied a position parallel to that of an English country gentleman of ancient descent in society; although, as the sixteen quarterings apply to coat-armour, the first question should in strictness be propounded and solved. The statements of the early rise and occupation of this young soldier or adventurer are too numerous for repetition; but the discrepancies in them may argue doubts of the real state of his ancestry. Pennant affirms that Tudor ap Gronow ap Tudor, the father, was shield-bearer to the Bishop of Bangor, and possibly the tenure of this office may be a proof of gentility.

Sandford, I think, in his *Genealogies*

begins the male pedigree with Edynfed Fychan, Chief Justice to Lewellyn Prince of all Wales; but I am not aware of any authorities to which he refers, and the family (if ever so distinguished) must have been reduced, if, as it has been said, the future husband of Katharine of Valois "drew a bow at the battle of" Agincourt. Of the art of penmanship he was I believe guiltless, and the fifteenth century was not an age so rude as to preclude such an ordinary accomplishment from the nurture of a gentleman.

I now proceed to the paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather, John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, and it may I think be a question whether in the heraldic sense the grandson even of John of Gaunt, through an illegitimate and adulterous descent, was such a *stirps* as a rigid master of his art would allow. True it is he bore arms, but the arms of his grandfather he could not bear, and his father, though subsequently raised to honours, was *nullius filius* at his birth. The duke therefore did not bear arms *ab antiquo* (noble though he were) in the most limited sense of the term. Again, was the descent of Richard Wodeville, the paternal grandmother's mother's father, such as to allow his arms to form an ingredient of a seventh quartering for Elizabeth?

Pass we, however, to the race of Bullen; and permit me to ask if Sir Geoffrey, the Lord Mayor of London, was indebted for his arms, if arms he had, to a new creation, or to ancient descent? This distinguished citizen was I believe the son of a father of the same name, who died seized of Holkham, in Norfolk, 12th Edw. IV. (Inq. post mort.), but his grandfather I have never seen mentioned. Would not the proof of Sir Geoffrey's gentle descent have been held a requisite? Of the families of Hankford, Tilney, and Cheyney the "general reader" may perhaps be allowed to plead his ignorance without reproach. With the exception of the last, the names at least are not historic.

Far be it from me to undervalue the memory of this illustrious monarch, by suggesting a possible infusion of plebeian blood in her veins. Her "lion-port" and dauntless spirit sufficiently attest her generous descent; and, if

among her ancestors might be traced those of a lower grade, she ennobled the stock by the perseverance, independence, and stability of her character. The ramifications of few genealogies of the noblest houses can sustain this searching test. Even Louis XIV. the personification of regal pretension and family pride, who disdained to give the poor distinction of nobility to the house of Orange, was himself compelled to admit that there existed a "window" in his escutcheon, on account of the mercantile descent of Mary de Medicis, his paternal grandmother.

However inferior the character of James, his pedigree and quarterings appear spotless; but your correspondent has used such forcible expressions in alluding to this subject, that your

"general readers" would doubtless be interested in the statement of the "doubts of his parentage on one side, and the certainty of his dark and sinful origin on the other." I am persuaded that much amusing speculation and many valuable deductions may arise from the subject which this writer has undertaken, and shall, among your other readers, look forward with interest to its renewal in your forthcoming pages. And it is an observation sufficiently obvious that if failures of pure quarterings in a strict genealogical sense should occur in the tables proposed to be published, which in fact I cannot but anticipate, those failures themselves may perhaps become the most interesting points in the family group.

Yours, &c. WILTONENSIS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. VIII.

Memorials of the Civil War; comprising the Correspondence of the Fairfax Family with the most distinguished personages engaged in that memorable contest. Now published from the original manuscripts. Edited by Robert Bell. 2 vols. 8vo. (Bentley.)

THESE volumes continue and conclude the Fairfax Correspondence, the first and second volumes of which we noticed in our Magazine for December last. We there sketched in outline the history of the Fairfax family down to the breaking out of the civil war, when Ferdinando the second Lord Fairfax was appointed to the command of the Parliament forces in the north, and his son Sir Thomas received a commission as General of Horse under his father. On the 27th September, 1642, "at 8 at night," the Committee of Safety, to whom the Parliament had deputed the perilous task of carrying on the war against their sovereign, appealed to the gentlemen of Yorkshire from Westminster (not "Westmoreland," as it is printed in the work before us, i. 22) to "preserve the peace of their county," by drawing their forces together under Lord Fairfax, and thus defending "his Majesty's subjects in their persons and liberties" against the Earl of Cumberland and Lord Savile, who were raising troops under the King's commissions of array. The zeal of Lord Fairfax

outran the speed of the Committee of Safety. Without waiting for a formal commission he assumed his command at once. In the face of difficulties which might well have appalled a stout-hearted man who was acting in the plainest path of duty, Lord Fairfax, apparently without a doubt, raised a standard against that of his master which was floating almost in triumph on every side of him. He summoned to his aid all persons who were willing to struggle for religion and liberty, and so long as danger was at a little distance received glorious promises. The Cleveland men and the Richmondshire men, full a thousand strong, came readily at his call, but no sooner did the Earls of Newcastle and Cumberland bear down upon them with 8,000 men, of whom 2,000 were "horse and dragoons," than Richmond and Cleveland melted away like snow; the thousand returned to their own homes, all save 130 men and a troop of horse. Other bodies of recruits did not at first recognise Lord Fairfax's supreme authority. They were friendly to the cause, but desired to

manage a little war of their own and in their own way. For example, Sir Hugh Cholmeley raised a thousand men, but when ordered to march to oppose the Earl of Newcastle's entry into Yorkshire, and again afterwards when directed to join Lord Fairfax at Tadcaster, he "found impediments," and marched off to Scarborough. So Colonel Boynton at the head of 800 men, although he received "divers orders" to come to Tadcaster, preferred to take his way to Hull, without even the ceremony or the civility of assigning a reason why. Others were equally uncivil or no less contumacious. Sir John Gell, when ordered to bring his 800 men out of Derbyshire, replied that he was "not able yet to stir;" and "from Sir Anthony Irbys, nor the Lincolnshire men," Lord Fairfax complains, "I hear nothing, though I have sent to them express messengers." Even greater difficulties remained behind. The army under Lord Fairfax was utterly without means of support. He describes himself as

"having not above a week's pay provided beforehand, and no visible means left to raise maintenance for them, unless I should give the soldiers free quarters upon the country—a cure in my conception as dangerous as the disease, and, peradventure, not possible to be effected if the enemy be still master of the field, and cut off our men as they go about to levy sustenance, which they may do, and yet not be able to beat up our quarters. I have hitherto supported this army by the loans and contributions for the most part of the parishes of Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, and some other small clothing towns adjacent, being the only well-affected people of the country, who, I much fear, may now suffer by this popish army of the north, merely for their good affection to the religion and public liberty. . . . My Lords, in sum, the state of the country is thus: the enemy is mighty and master of the field, plentifully supplied from his Majesty and the papists with money and all necessaries. The well-affected party, as now it is divided, not considerable; the aid from Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and other counties very uncertain; the want of money here such as will force us to disband within ten days; and if the enemy once become absolute master of Yorkshire, they will force contributions and succours from the country, which will raise a very formidable army, and put the whole cause

in peril, if God do not miraculously defend it." (i. 28.)

We have stated these particulars in detail in order that it may be seen how poor a prospect Lord Fairfax had at first of any success in his daring enterprise. But energy and courage ultimately changed the scene. A number of successive victories and defeats on a small scale, all apparently little conducive to the ultimate result of the war, chequered the fortunes of Lord Fairfax's army for nearly a couple of years. During that time the principal successes were the work of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who soon proved himself to be a valiant, although not uniformly a discreet, commander.

About the middle of the year 1648 we first begin to find traces of a certain "Colonel Cromwell." In the May of that year he was at Nottingham with Sir John Hotham, whose professed design was to effect a junction with Lord Fairfax and the northern army, then threatened by Newcastle. Nine days afterwards we find his name appended, with that of others, to a letter informing Lord Fairfax of "certain intelligence" that Newcastle's army was too weak to do any harm to Lord Fairfax, and that therefore it was not judged necessary for Cromwell and his friends "to draw down into Yorkshire." Inspired by this information, Lord Fairfax advanced to meet Newcastle, and was completely routed by him on Adderton Moor. The consequences were very disastrous. Yorkshire was so nearly in the power of the Royalists that the Earl of Newcastle advanced a part of his forces into Lincolnshire, Sir Thomas Fairfax following them. Cromwell instantly made ready to receive them. At p. 56 we have a previously unpublished letter, in which he thanks the "young men and maids" of Huntingdon for their zeal in opposing the invaders. They had offered to raise a company of foot. Cromwell requests that it may be "a troop of horse, which, indeed will (by God's blessing) far more advantage the cause than two or three companies of foot, especially if your men be honest godly men, which by all means I desire." He undertakes to provide horses, if they will send men with pistols and saddles, and urges

again, "Pray raise honest godly men, and I will have them of my regiment." At p. 58 is another letter from him urging "the commissioners at Cambridge" to send him reinforcements and money. The Royalists were just marching into the district of Lincolnshire called Holland. He enforces the necessity for preventing them in strong terms, and is especially importunate for money. "Gentlemen," he says, "make them able to live and subsist that are willing to spend their blood for you." It was at this time of trouble that he wrote to his relation Oliver St. John, to beg his aid in procuring money for the support of his troops. They "increase," he says. "I have a lovely company: you would respect them did you know them . . . they are honest, sober Christians [the Huntingdon young men and maids seem to have done their work to admiration]: they expect to be used as men!" (Carlyle, i. 192.) The fight at Winceby completely stopped the advance of the King's troops in that direction. Of this engagement we have a new account at p. 62.

"Colonel Cromwell," it is said, "charged at some distance before his regiment, when his horse was killed under him. He recovered himself however from under his horse, but afterwards was again knocked down, yet, by God's good providence, he got up again."

The loss at Winceby (1200 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and "as the country men report," betwixt 100 and 200 drowned in Horncastle river, i. 65) with some additional disasters arising out of a sally by Lord Fairfax out of Hull, turned the tables upon the Earl of Newcastle. It was now his turn to fly to his strongholds, and there he shut himself up for the winter. The spring of 1644 was opened favourably for the Parliament by Fairfax, in the rout of a body of Irish at Nantwich. But the daring energy of Prince Rupert defeated him soon afterwards at Newark, after which he was foolish enough to sit down before Lathom House and be repulsed, after firing "single shots and splashes of powder" at the castle of the celebrated countess for nearly two months. This trifling mode of carrying on the war was soon put an end to. Cromwell, released by

the check given at Winceby from all care for the eastern counties, marches northward and joins Fairfax. The same result followed which had every where signalized his presence. At Marston Moor from 15,000 to 20,000 of the King's troops

"were dispersed like chaff, or cut to pieces. The Marquess of Newcastle's foot were literally destroyed by Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cromwell at the head of their horse; and so signal was his lordship's defeat and disgrace, that, without drawing rein, he fled to the sea-shore, and taking the first vessel that offered, a poor crazy boat, set sail for Hamburgh." (i. 112.)

Marston Moor led to the appointment of Sir Thomas Fairfax as generalissimo in the place of Essex, with Cromwell as his lieutenant-general of the cavalry. Naseby followed hard upon these appointments, and was in itself too evidently a battle after Cromwell's own fashion not to be attributed to his influence. Goring's defeat at Langport (of which there is an account in a letter of Fairfax's at i. 235), the suppression of the clubmen, Fairfax's campaign in the west, the taking of Bath, Sherborne, and Bristol, the proceedings in Cornwall and Devonshire—respecting all which there are useful notices in these volumes—brought the war to an end. During this time there are a good many letters between Sir Thomas Fairfax and his father, the old lord, who had retired from his command. There is nothing very important in them, but they help to keep up the current of the narrative, and show us the relative positions of the several members of the family. After a time, Fairfax made a kind of triumphal entry into London, and received the thanks of the Parliament for his entire destruction of the King's army.

But Fairfax was soon recalled to his command: first, to receive the King, who was surrendered to him as a prisoner at Holmby, and secondly, to take his part in the disputes between the Army and the Parliament. The letters from Fairfax and Rushworth, his secretary, to Lord Fairfax, continue during all this period, and are occasionally of interest. One from Rushworth, giving an account of the attack upon the Parliament by the mob in July, 1647, is very valuable. It reminds us

agements as they stood in relation to your lordship. Upon which I had notice from him that you accepted of my respects to you, which, truly, have never been wanting to your person. But, my lord, besides my inclinations and duty to the service I am in at present, be pleased to examine whether the law of nature hath not instigated me to take my sword again into my hand, for when I was in peaceable manner in London there was a price set upon me by the Committee of Derby House, upon which I was constrained to retire myself into my own country and to my native town for refuge, where, my lord, I do remain, not your prisoner, but your lordship's very humble servant,

“CHARLES LUCAS.

“Colchester, June the 19th, 1648.”

The defence was held to be insufficient, and on the evening of the 28th August, 1648, the day on which Colchester surrendered “upon mercy,” poor Lucas paid the forfeit of his life. The descending sun shone brightly on a green spot under the walls of old Colchester Castle, when at 7 o'clock in the evening he was brought out to suffer. No word of complaint fell from him. “I have often looked death in the face on the field of battle,” he remarked, as he took his station before three files of musketeers, “you shall see that I dare die.” He fell on his knees and uttered a brief soldier's prayer. He rose again, opened his doublet, placed his hands by his side, and turning to his executioners exclaimed, “See, I am ready. Rebels, do your worst.” They fired, and he fell dead upon the instant.

These volumes tell us nothing new respecting the trial of the King. Lord Fairfax's name stood at the head of the list of Commissioners of the High Court of Justice. He attended the first private meeting on the 8th January, 1648-9, but never again. His wife, it is well known, was present at the public sitting on the 19th January, and interrupted the proceedings by exclaiming that her husband had more wit than to be there, that the proceeding had not the consent of half the people of England, and that Oliver Cromwell was a traitor. Fairfax was clearly not a man to sail on such troubled waters. His friends advised him to withdraw. The time had come for Cromwell, whose puppet Lord Fairfax had been for years, to step himself

upon the scene. Thenceforth Fairfax was useless. He felt himself to be so. He retired to Nun Appleton, near York, and was instantly as entirely forgotten by the people as a Twelfth-night king, or as one of the heroes of the deposition of Louis Philippe. When Cromwell died and Restoration was all the cry, Fairfax assisted Monk in putting down Lambert and bringing royalty quietly home again. Brian Fairfax's account of the doings of himself and his relative Sir Thomas at that period fills twenty pages. It is certainly a very interesting paper.

At the close of the year 1659 the principal struggle for the government of England lay between Monk, who was at the head of a body of troops stationed near Coldstream, just within the Scottish boundary, and Lambert, who, with a larger force, had his head quarters on the English frontier, within a very few miles of Monk. Their two armies confronted and watched each other. Lambert commanded all the roads, and effectually prevented Monk from communicating with the people in the south, who were anxiously looking to him as their only protector against the strong republicanism of Lambert. Popular favour placed the balance in the hands of Monk, but, for the time, Lambert's superior force and commanding position rendered his opponent unable to stir a step. After a little while, Monk contrived to smuggle a letter to Lord Fairfax. He solicited the old general to extricate him from the dead lock in which he was placed. He called upon him once more to raise his ancient standard, to summon the people of Yorkshire to assemble under their old victorious leader, and in this way to inclose Lambert between two fires. The attempt was dangerous, but Fairfax felt inclined to comply with the request. The difficulty was, that if Lambert, who grievously suspected Fairfax, and had stationed a regiment to watch his movements, should pour down upon him before his preparations were complete, the scheme would be ruined, and the cause placed in the greatest jeopardy. Fairfax assembled a few of his nearest friends and submitted the matter to their judgment. With their concurrence he determined to adopt the course pointed out by

Monk. It was now the middle of December. New Year's Day was fixed for the rising, and Marston Moor for the place of assembly. But Monk was to be communicated with, so that if, when the first of January came, he found Lambert moving southward to attack Fairfax, he might instantly press upon his rear. How was this communication to be accomplished? Monk's brother-in-law, who had been his messenger, was disabled by an accident. "A gentleman of quality" undertook the task, and travelled openly along the high road. He was stopped by Lambert. Time slipped away and no further attempt was as yet made. The 20th December arrived, when it chanced that Brian Fairfax, a son of Lord Fairfax's cousin the Rev. Henry Fairfax, arrived accidentally at Nun Appleton on a visit to his relations. He came in the very nick of time. The subject of communicating with Monk was under consideration when he entered the house. Lord Fairfax instantly exclaimed—"Here is my cousin Brian! I will undertake he shall do it." In some little ignorance of the danger that lay before him, Brian started the following morning, dressed "like a young country clown," and mounted on an excellent useful horse, but one of no pretence. Sword and pistol were refused him. His brother put in his hand a sword-cane at parting, but that, from the gentility of its appearance, was thought to be as suspicious as a rougher weapon, and Brian soon left it behind him. His message to Monk was delivered to him in words, and for his route his direction was, to avoid all high roads; and every place, especially in Durham and Northumberland, where there was a trace of soldiery, and to find a course, in a straight line across the hills of Westmoreland and Cumberland, which were at that time covered with snow and all the streams frozen. He made his way the first night to the residence of Sir Robert Strickland at Thornton Bridge. Sir Robert was an old loyalist who could be trusted, and Brian was the bearer of an explanatory letter addressed to him by a friend. Sir Robert had estates stretching far across Westmoreland. He sent on Brian Fairfax to Sizergh, near Kendal, to his steward there, one Thomas Shep-

ard, who had been employed in such matters before, and whom Sir Robert charged to accompany Brian Fairfax the remainder of his way. After two days Shepard's residence was gained. "Mr. Shepard," says Brian Fairfax, "kindly entertained me at his house, and prepared to go with me next morning; but he told me of more difficulties and dangers than I thought of; that troops and Lambert's army were quartered all the way, and the by-ways watched. But the great danger would be from the moss-troopers, who robbed and murdered on the borders."

Thus fore-warned, the messenger and his guide went away "by moonshine next morning." Several times during that day they were examined by Lambert's soldiery, and a party who entered the cottage in which they took shelter at night were attracted by the whiteness of Brian Fairfax's hands. Shepard's ingenuity extricated them from all difficulty. With dexterous readiness he began to instruct the soldiers how to cure their lame horses, and so effectually fixed himself in their good esteem that they forgot the suspicious gentility of his companion. The next day they crossed the Eden several times on the ice, left Carlisle about six miles to the west, and reached Brampton near Naworth, where they rested for the night. Here again they fell in the way of Lambert's soldiery, but Shepard's skill in farriery operated as a certain pass to their regard. It seemed as if they were ashamed to entertain any distrust of a man who made himself so useful wherever he went. The next morning they started again, crossed the borders, and escaped Lambert's army. Their course lay north-east, through Liddesdale and down by the banks of the Tweed to Kelso and Coldstream. Having safely escaped the soldiery, they now fell in the way of the still wilder and more savage moss-troopers. They journeyed on throughout the day and far into the night, which the moonshine and the snow made as clear as day. About midnight Shepard's horse fell lame, near Castletown, a village on the hills. They determined to rest for two or three hours, in the hope that in that time the wearied animal would recover.

"We went into a house which we saw had a fire in it. I believe it was the best in the town. The firestead was in the middle of the room, the cows at one end, and the hogs at the other. The folks lay near the fire, the smoke of which helped to keep them warm, and a flat stone over it to bake an oaken cake on." (ii. 157.)

After resting the pre-determined time Brian became anxious to resume his journey. His object was not only to deliver his message, but to return to Nun Appleton so as to be at the gathering on Marston Moor on New Year's day. But Shepard's horse was lamer than ever. Whilst they were in this difficulty a man appeared and offered his services as a guide, "saying," remarks Brian, "he had a good horse and would bring me to Kelso by next morning." Brian jumped at the offer without consulting Shepard. The new guide was a lusty raw-boned fellow, full of tales of feats that he had done, and fond of exhibiting his wounds. Shepard earnestly dissuaded Brian Fairfax from venturing with him. Fairfax himself began to suspect the fellow, but he determined to persevere. "I thought I was doing my duty," he remarks, "and that many men's lives in Yorkshire might depend upon General Monk's marching to their assistance." Shepard, very unwillingly, brought out his companion's horse, and Fairfax and the stranger started. They had not proceeded far when the new guide began to play tricks with his horse, galloping and charging about. Fairfax desired him to mind his way, but he was soon "at it again," and "now," says Brian Fairfax, "I plainly saw my own folly." They had gone about three miles when, on a sudden, the new guide wheeled round his horse, charged up to Fairfax, and seized him by the throat, "and, I think," he says, "asked for money." In the previous period of obvious preparation, when this notable border thief, for such he turned out to be, was caracolling about, Fairfax had commended himself to God, and determined what course he should adopt in case of an attack. He instantly put his plan in practice. He took the villain by the throat, and probably making play with his horse at the same time, managed to shake his assailant out of his saddle. The moss-trooper's

horse no sooner found himself released than he bolted back again along the road he had travelled. Fairfax thrust his baffled antagonist to the ground, and gave his own horse the reins to follow his riderless guide. In this manner he soon returned to the door where he had taken horse. Shepard hearing the noise of galloping came rushing to the door, "concluding I was murdered, but, seeing me, held up his hands, thanking God for my deliverance, for, says he, 'I never expected to see you again alive. Since you went I have heard who this fellow is.' I interrupted him, desiring him to say no more, but get up upon his lame horse and let us wander together any way upon the hills till morning." In this way, and with such guidance as they could obtain from cottagers, they reached Kelso about sunset. Here was a party of Monk's men under Colonel Morgan, who mounted Fairfax on his own horse, gave him arms and a guide, and sent him on at once to Coldstream, which he reached about midnight. Monk was "in a poor little thatched house."

"I was brought up into the room where General Monk was, with four or five persons with him. I knew none of them, nor they me, but since then they themselves have told me there was Dr. Barrow the Judge-Advocate, Colonel Knight, Mr. Loch, and I think Mr. Clerk his secretary, Messrs. Gumble and Price, chaplains, and Major Miller. I said to him, 'If it please your excellency, I desire to deliver a message to you in private.' He took me into a little hole—we must call it a closet—I told him, &c. &c. [delivering Fairfax's message]. General Monk embraced me, and thanked my Lord Fairfax and said, *he would watch Lambert as a cat watches a mouse*—it was his own expression—and that a troop of horse should not move but he would follow them." (ii. 161.)

Monk continued for some time in conversation with Fairfax, made him tell the history of his adventures on the road, refreshed him with a bottle of sack and a piece of roast beef—"which his butler brought into the little room to us"—explained his hopes from his friends in the south, and then put him under charge of a Major Miller to find an uncle (Colonel Fairfax) who had a command in the army. After a pleasant meeting with his uncle, "who said little, but

was overjoyed to see me," and a rest of three or four hours, Brian took his way again to Kelso, where he rejoined Shepard, who had cured his horse and was ready to start homewards on the instant. Quick as they were, the rumour preceded them that "Yorkshire was up in arms, and my Lord Fairfax at the head of them, and had declared for General Monk." They varied their route on their return, and Fairfax reached Nun Appleton on New Year's Eve. On the day following, Lord Fairfax, being very ill of the stone, was conveyed in his coach towards the place of rendezvous. He was "forced to stop at a little house called the Papermill, half-way, where he voided a great stone," after which he proceeded onwards. Lambert's army deserted him; regiment after regiment declared for their old general; Monk's passage to the south was cleared for him; and the Restoration quickly followed.

Lord Fairfax went to Breda as one of the deputation sent to attend Charles II. on his return to England. He also presented his Majesty with a charger for his coronation-day, and a copy of verses in celebration of the joyful occasion. The latter have been often maliciously recollected as doing him no credit. He survived until the 2nd Nov. 1671, grievously tormented with bodily infirmities, and not a little, also, it may be feared, with troubles in his family.

His wife outlived him until 1704. If these books are to be trusted, they had three daughters; Elizabeth, mentioned in the inscription to Lord Fairfax in Bilburgh church near York; Anne, who is said in the first volume of the former publication of Fairfax Correspondence, p. 387, to have been born in 1640, and to have died in 1642; and Mary, who "had the misfortune," as is remarked in the *Biographia Britannica*, "of having for her husband the witty, wicked George Villars Duke of Buckingham." Probably the Anne, mentioned in this work, but not elsewhere, is a mistake.

Besides the Fairfax papers, these volumes contain many others, derived from a collection in the possession of Mr. Bentley the publisher. Some of these additional letters are curious, but they have often little connection with the

main subject of the present work, and are therefore utterly lost where they are. Who would go to the Fairfax Correspondence to find letters of Tickell, or of Titus Oates, or of Father Coleman, or letters to or from John Evelyn, or Bishop Nicolson, or Archbishop Tenison, or William Penn? All these have been thrown in, like the reprints of two Civil War Tracts, merely to make up four volumes instead of two.

We wish we could be satisfied that the papers here printed are to be depended upon for accuracy. There is grievous evidence occasionally that the transcriber was sorely puzzled by proper names, and that the editor did not pay very sufficient attention to the correction of his assistant's blunders. For instance, where is *Medwood Forest*? i. 37. Is not *Oracroft* a mistake for *Cracroft*? i. 67. Is not *Kirk House* by Charing Cross intended for *York House*? i. 125—8. Who can the two gentlemen be who sign from the Star Chamber in 1645 by the names of "*Roger*" and "*Rideant*?" i. 221. And the Lord "*London*," who signs on behalf of the Scotch committee, was, we presume, "*Loudon*." i. 227. This is a dangerous class of mistakes in a book which has a large index, although perhaps not quite so fatal as misreadings and mispointings. For example, in the MS. we doubt not Lord Fairfax is told that "supply will be made by parliament care," but in printing, a full stop is put between "parliament" and "care," which mangles one sentence and makes strange nonsense of its successor. i. 43. In the same letter is not "lordship's house" a mistake for "lordship's honour?" Cromwell no doubt urged the Cambridge people to hasten their *levies*, not their *leavers*. i. 59. The letters patent to which a noble lord refers at i. 126 were under the *great* seal of England, although it is printed "the *Greek* seal." And the "use," that is, the "interest," to be made for the state's service, mentioned at i. 131, was no doubt to be made from "*moneys*," not out of "*attorneys*," as it stands in type. This list might be greatly enlarged, but we have quoted enough to make those who read the book for historical purposes aware of the necessity for caution.

YEW TREES AT KINGLEY BOTTOM, SUSSEX.

(With a Plate.)

MR. DALLAWAY states, in his History of Western Sussex, that "The beautiful spot of ground called Kingley Bottom is equally divided between West Stoke and the adjoining parish of Lavant. Yew trees abound, which are rarely equalled for number and luxuriant vegetation. It is conjectured that this is the site of that dreadful slaughter of the marauding Danes by the men of Chichester, of which chroniclers speak as having happened about the year 900. Their sea-kings, or pi-

ratcal chiefs, were then probably slain and interred in the barrow on the summit."

"Kingley Vale" forms the subject of one of the poems of Mr. Charles Crocker of Chichester, first published in 1830, and of which the third edition dated 1841 is now before us. "Kingley Vale" is a poem of fifty Spenserian stanzas, of which we select the 8th, 9th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, as those most fully descriptive of the beauties of the scenery.

A thousand charms now open on the view,
O'er which enchanted roves the wanderer's eye
With ever-fresh delight. In stainless blue
Immensity above extends the sky :—
Below, in richest harmony, each dye
Of varied green is blended to adorn
This solitary vale, that seems to lie
Lovely as Eden on Creation's morn,
Ere nature knew decay—ere pain and grief were born.

How beautiful, embosom'd in the hill,
And cloth'd in sunshine, the sweet dell appears,
As summer noontide bright, as midnight still ;—
There on its sloping side, where, full of years,
Stands the dark yew, the slender ash uprears
Its silver shaft—while with the holly's shade,
In besauteous contrast that the sight aye cheers,
The oak and beech, in varied tints array'd,
Their boughs luxuriant twine as if they ne'er would fade.

Emerging from the Yew-grove's shade we pass
O'er many a mound where fairy elves might keep
Their midnight revels on the fresh green grass,
To where, in sun-bright verdure drest, yon steep
Invites us to ascend. The gentle sheep
Our narrow upward-winding path have traced ;
On either hand the simple heath-flowers peep
From out their mossy bed, to check our haste,
And bid us note their charms, and their wild fragrance taste.

As slowly up the steep ascent we wend,
Oft pausing, southward we direct our view,
Where momentarily the lovely scenes extend,
Wider and lovelier still as we pursue
Our arduous course. Woodlands of varied hue,
Smooth, glassy creeks, rich fields, and groves and streams
All bounded by the Sea's broad girdle blue,
And burnished by the Sun's refulgent beams,
Are such as might inspire a youthful poet's dreams.

Here spread the downs upon whose summits green,
And sunny slopes, with tufts of wild thyme crown'd,
The peaceful flocks in scatter'd groups are seen,



Kingley Bottom, near Goodwood, Sussex.



One of the Yew-trees at Kingley Bottom.

J. Turner del. &c.

2025

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Whose plaintive bleat and small bells' tinkling sound
 Scarce break the hallow'd calm that reigns around.
 There Ceres yields in bountiful array
 Her waving treasures to adorn the ground,
 And cheer the peasant plodding on his way,
 With promise of reward for many a weary day.

Meadows and hamlets interspers'd, invite
 The gazer's eye o'er tracts of freshest green,
 And white-wall'd cots, to wander with delight;
 While woods in solemn grandeur rise between,
 And throw their shadows to enrich the scene;
 And here and there a tapering village spire,
 Kindling in meek devotion's breast serene
 The pure and hallow'd glow of heavenly fire,
 Points to the skies and bids the humble soul aspire.

Above the rest, amid the smiling vale,
 Cicestria's Fane pre-eminent appears,
 A sight that in my mind can never fail
 To wake sweet thoughts of home and other years.
 'Twas there the voice of Truth first charm'd mine ears,
 And bade me hope for bliss beyond the tomb:—
 And this it is that to my heart endears
 That sacred pile—in sunlight or in gloom
 I gaze upon its walls, and think of heav'n and home.

Lo! far beyond, from east to west extending,
 Old Ocean's realm along the horizon lies;
 On whose blue verge, that with the sky seems blending,
 My utmost stretch of vision just descries
 The gallant ships that in succession rise—
 Seem stationed there awhile—and then are gone.
 There Vecta fair, that winds and waves defies,
 Girdled with rocks, sits on her billowy throne,
 Crown'd with whate'er is bright and rich to look upon.

This valley of yews, which reminds us of the remarkable wood of venerable beeches called Burnham Beeches, near Windsor, is not particularly noticed in the essay on the Botany of Sussex, by T. H. Cooper, esq. F.S.A. appended to Horsfield's History of that county, but he thus describes two memorable Sussex yews:

"In the churchyard of Crowhurst, although much decayed, there still exists a yew celebrated by Evelyn in his *Sylva*, which he was told was ten yards in circumference. 'This tree,' observed the late Mr. Cater Rand in a note in his copy of the *Sylva*, 'was alive in the year 1788, but decaying very fast. Mr. James Lambert, jun. made a drawing of it for John Pelham, esq. of Crowhurst.' Its measurement, at the present time (1835), is thirty-three feet in circumference at the ground, and twenty-seven feet at a distance of four feet from the base.

"The yew in Hurstmonceaux churchyard measures twenty-two feet six inches in circumference at the same distance from the ground."

In the same work are mentioned some other remarkable yew-trees in Sussex. One in the churchyard of Hardham, between Petworth and Arundel, measuring 21 feet in circumference at the ground; and others at Icklesham, Northiam, and Etchingham.

A churchyard yew said to be larger than any of the foregoing (except that at Crowhurst) is at Aldworth, in Berkshire. It measured 27 feet round in 1798, when a view was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. *lx.* p. 1013. At Cudham, in Kent, were two, said in 1804 to be of about 30 feet in circumference. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. *lxxxiv.* p. 832.)

MR. URBAN, *Dover, June 19.*

I HAVE noticed with much satisfaction in the May number of your Magazine the picturesque representation of "the Custom House at Dover in the seventeenth century." You have failed, however, (p. 490,) in identifying the spot on which the old Custom House stood.

May I therefore be permitted to inform your readers that the buildings forming the foreground of the picture were situated nearly three-quarters of a mile distant from the locality mentioned in the text, and can by no means be identified with the harbour Store-house, which Lyon describes as having been "built in the time of Elizabeth, and ornamented with the effigy of that princess (as patroness of the harbour), adjoining the New Sluice, and near to the lower end of Strand-street."*

The Custom House represented in the print is most unquestionably that described by Kilburn in his "Topographie," anno 1659 (p. 83), only noticing, by the way, the slight mistake made by that otherwise accurate observer in naming the ancient gates. He says, "Snargate [Severus's gate], which was toward the south-west,† where sometime was Penniless Bench, and is still so called, but is now made like a platform paved with stone, where merchants usually resort each day between eleven and one, and over the same the Custom House is built."

It would appear that this building continued to be used till after the restoration of the Stuarts, when the mansion at the old dock erected by Arnold Braems, 1662, and originally intended for the residence of himself and his son Walter,‡ was let to the

government for the use of the Customs, and so continued, though in a very ruinous condition, until the year 1806, the date of the present Custom House. In the year 1821 the whole of those dilapidated buildings, which adjoined the newly erected Ship Hotel, were taken down to make room for the mansion designed by the late John Minet Fector, esq. for his town residence and banking establishment.

In closing these remarks on our ancient Custom Houses, I beg to notice the truthfulness of your engraving, comparing it with the contemporaneous description of quaint old Kilburn—so singularly depicting the platform paved with stone, the noon-tide meeting of the merchants, and the Custom House crossing the entrance of their exchange; whilst with an equal interest we view the accurate representation of the tower on the right, which remained with the same appearance till the year 1819, when, together with nearly 300 feet of the town wall and the last remaining gate (Butchery), it was levelled to make room for the house and offices of the late Mr. Shipden, and other modern alterations. It was the flanking tower of the Butchery Gate; but I do not find that it ever had any distinguishing name until of late years, when it was known as the "Black Hole," and was used under the old regime of watchmen, as a lock-up. The Round Tower alluded to in May, p. 490, was one of two built for defence of the harbour, by Clark, in the time of Henry VII. The two towers are shewn in the picture at Windsor Castle, representing the embarkation of Henry VIII. in 1520, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. The foundation of one of these towers was discovered in building some houses, 1798, in Round Tower Street, and the massive iron ring by which the vessels had been secured was still found attached to the building.

I cannot, however, pass by the Platform without observing that it continued to be used as a place of defence, mounted

until 1808, when about one-half were destroyed by fire; the remaining part, together with the York Hotel and the whole of Union Street, was pulled down for the purpose of enlarging the harbour in the year 1846.

* History of Dover, vol. i. p. 167.

† Instead of Snargate Kilburn ought to have said Severus's gate (he has transposed the situation of the two). Snargate stood adjoining the present residence of Sir John Hamilton, as appears by a stone there which records that it was taken down in the year 1683.

‡ Braems and Son were the principal merchants in the town; and, in the expectation that Dover would be made a free port, they obtained the grant of the waste beach on the opposite side of the basin, on which at vast expense they erected a spacious range of storehouses, which remained

with three pieces of ordnance (and thence in modern times designated the Three-gun Battery), until the closing year of the last century, when a grant was made by the corporation of the ground and materials to some spirited inhabitants of the town, who were aided by a public subscription in erecting the (still called) New Bridge, which connects BENCH-street with Waterloo-crescent.

There is yet one other interesting fact remaining to be noticed, namely, the mansion so elegantly depicted on

the immediate right of the Custom House, which, though shorn of pristine beauty, still exists, and retains sufficiency of feature to prove perfect identity. The chimneys at either end, the ornamented gables, the pilasters, and the remaining entablature, though covered and patched with coatings of coarsest plaster, all concur in preserving a connecting link betwixt the seventeenth century and the middle of the nineteenth.

Yours, &c. J. M.



THE carvings here represented are now placed as brackets in the vestry of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Northampton.

The third and smallest has on his head what might be taken for a cap, but which is apparently only architectural mouldings.

The first, which is drawn in profile, is evidently intended for the head of a King, and its companion might be supposed to be a Bishop: but the mitre which he wears is unlike the usual episcopal mitre, whilst the cross in its front is especially remarkable. This cross was produced by the sculptor



sinking the circular background on which it is placed.

It has been conjectured that this head may represent one of the Canons of the order of the Holy Sepulchre. Canons it is well known were distinguished from other ecclesiastical orders by wearing a cap, and it is probable this peculiarity existed from

early times, though we are not immediately able to refer to any representation of a Canon of so early a date as the sculpture before us.

A friend who has paid considerable attention to monumental sculpture, has favoured us with the following remarks on the present subject.

"I was led to think the ecclesiastic's head might not be a Bishop's, not only by the form of the supposed mitre, but also by the absence of both "titulus" and "circulus," and by the presence of the cross where a part of the "titulus" (the upright ornament usual on mitres) would have come, and somewhat by the beard and the peculiarity of the cross: and, supposing it not episcopal, I thought it might represent the Prior or other superior of the Canons of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. However, from the chessmen in the British Museum and other examples, I afterwards came to the conclusion it was more likely to be meant for a Bishop. The date is a little puzzling, for the form of the mitre seems to indicate an earlier period than the ornamental carving above it. I think it must be carried as far back as that carving will allow, say about 1200.

"Krazer, in his work *De Liturgiis*, edit. 1786, p. 338, speaking of the forms of mitres in paintings and on coins and seals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, says, 'Visuntur ibi episcopi mitris quidem bifidis ornati, sed nostris longe humilioribus; cornua sunt obtusiora et aliquando fere nulla.'

"Besides various seals of early Bishops showing the forms of low mitres, of which that of Becket in the Gentleman's Magazine for November last is an example, I would call your attention to the original mitre of the same prelate preserved at Sens in France,* and to a mitred head at Wells (see Glossary of Architecture, vol. iii. p. 81); which also is bearded, though not so fully as this; and there are two

examples of low mitres on the monument of King John at Worcester engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. Then there is a mitred head terminating a dripstone at Merton College Chapel, Oxford (see Glossary of Architecture, vol. ii. pl. 52), which, though late in the thirteenth century, seems nearly if not quite as low as this, though the form is more modern.

"If these heads at Northampton are as late as 1200, they could hardly have formed part of the original structure, which must, I think, be referred to the reign of Hen. II. at the latest; but the choir is, if I mistake not, perpendicular, and if so, a building of the Transition or the Early-English period may have been removed to which these heads once belonged."

Oak House,

MR. URBAN, Pendleton, May 10.

IN the amusing article on Hume's Life in your Magazine for April you allude to the account of Wedderburn's brutal and disgraceful tirade against Dr. Franklin, and refer to the recent legal biographies of Lord Campbell and Mr. Townshend. Now, as your illustrations and references to contemporary or explanatory authorities are in general so copious and satisfactory, I felt somewhat surprised that you left your readers equally as uninformed as those two learned writers avow themselves to be, on a point which excited much attention at the time; and I regret that you did not furnish us with any source or means of answering Hume's question of "How is it supposed he (Franklin) got possession of these letters?"

Lord Campbell says Franklin "had got possession of certain letters by mysterious and probably unjustifiable means," but does not trouble himself by explaining why he makes so unqualified and grave a charge.

Townshend tells us "some letters came into the possession of Dr. Franklin, in some mysterious manner that was NEVER explained." Lord Brougham, though rarely backward at vituperation, scarcely notices the event.

Let us see how far these learned writers are borne out in what they assert. In a very amusing volume, which has not yet any pretence to be

* Of this mitre, Mr. H. Shaw, in his "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages," vol. I. plate 13, has given a highly finished engraving from a drawing made by himself, with his accustomed fullness of detail, from the original in the sacristy of the cathedral of Sens; where some other portion of Becket's vestments is also preserved.

classed amongst the *very rare or scarce* works, published nearly thirty years ago, there is a full account of this "mystery never explained." The work is entitled "Relics of Literature, by S. Collet, Lond. 1823," 8vo.; at p. 200 of which we find "Political mystery unravelled," wherein we are informed that in a pamphlet containing a biographical memoir of the late Dr. Hugh Williamson of New York, by Dr. Hosack, the whole secret regarding these letters is explained.

It appears that Dr. Williamson being in London,

"and suspecting that a clandestine correspondence, hostile to the interest of the colonies, was carried on between Hutchinson and certain leading members of the British cabinet, he determined to ascertain the truth by a bold experiment.

"He had learned that Governor Hutchinson's letters were deposited in an office different from that in which they ought regularly to have been placed; and, having understood that there was little exactness in the transactions of the business of that office (it is believed it was the office of a particular department of the Treasury), he immediately repaired to it, and addressed himself to the chief clerk, not finding the principal within. Assuming the demeanour of official importance, he peremptorily stated that he had come for the last letters that had been received from Governor Hutchinson and Mr. Oliver, noticing the office in which they ought regularly to have been placed. Without a question being asked the letters were delivered. Dr. Williamson immediately carried them to Dr. Franklin, and the next day left London for Holland."

Collet omits to inform us when this disclosure first appeared, but I fortunately possess the "Essays on various subjects of Medical Science, by David Hosack, M.D. New York, 1824," 2 vols. 8vo. in the first of which is reprinted the memoir of Dr. Williamson, which it is stated was "delivered on the 1st Nov. 1819, at the request of the New York Historical Society," and it appears to have been first printed in 1820. From some additional information which Dr. Hosack seems to have obtained after his tract first appeared, there is no reason to believe that Dr. Franklin knew at the time how the letters were procured, for it seems that Dr. Williamson did not himself deliver them to Franklin, but

placed them in the hands of another person, a Member of Parliament (supposed to be Mr. Hartley), which accords with Dr. Franklin's public declaration that he received them from a Member of Parliament.

Yours, &c. F. R. A.

MR. URBAN, 48, Summer Hill,
Dublin.

I HAVE often in your columns alluded to the vast collections of references and authorities I have made during the last thirty-six years, in aid of historical, topographical, and antiquarian inquiries over Ireland, and of genealogical succession and family achievements throughout the empire. They are of a magnitude that the departed dominion might aptly have designated as "prodigious," and had I that tenure of my existence so long reserved in Ireland alone,—for lives renewable for ever, I could scarcely hope even with unwearied perseverance and unchanging devotion to adapt the whole for publication for a long succession of those *cestuis que vie*. My projected History of the Pale is still on my desk; but, as only one nobleman has proffered to co-operate in the expenses of its publication, I apprehend it will never see the press, and I am sure no other work of length can now be undertaken by me. I would therefore find place those MSS. collectively in the custody of some public body, or yet perhaps more serviceably in the hands of such respective individuals as would arrange and edit what they might select from the catalogue. They are classified and their contents briefly suggested to the extent of upwards of 200 volumes in the introductory pages to my "Annals of Boyle," or Early History of Ireland, and are always open to inspection on appointment here, while any inquiry directed to myself upon the subject shall be promptly and fully satisfied.

The first number in that catalogue may be here more fully described than it is there.

No. 1. INDEX, one volume folio, entitled "Antiquarian Dictionary," containing full references for the Diocesan History of Ireland, in which the four provinces, and their suffragan sees, are distinctly noted, and their available records and annals, with the au-

thorities (printed or manuscript, public or private,) subdivided, to facilitate research into legal and literary notices; with these are here indexed, similarly subdivided and on like authorities, records and events of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Derry, Down, Kildare, Limerick, Meath, Tipperary, and Waterford, being those more particularly the seats of sees and sites of their cathedrals. There are also arranged in this volume references to many sources for information on the following amongst other subjects: absentees; agriculture; amusements and games; annals; architecture; arms and armour; arms genealogical and heraldry; arts and sciences; bards; baronages; baronets, knights, &c.; bishops; boroughs; Breton laws; brigade, Irish; coal-mines; coins; crosses; Druidism; ecclesiastical biography, history, ornaments, and revenues; education; fisheries; forfeitures and forfeited estates, subdivided into various eras, as those incurred in the Desmond rebellion in Munster, the Tyrone in Ulster, the Plantations, the civil wars in 1641 and 1688, &c.; funerals and modes of burial; history, &c. of Ireland; legislation, parliaments, &c.; manners and customs; manufactures; measures and weights; music; natural history; general references for pedigrees (subdivided as before into legal and literary, and those deducible from England classed by its counties); peerage; religion; round towers, in which the several essays offered for a prize from the Royal Irish Academy are abstracted; surveys; tithes; topography general of Ireland, subdivided into legal and literary evidences. Likewise some selected references relative to the reigns of Charles the First, Charles the Second, Mary, and Anne in Ireland; and to the provinces of Leinster and Munster. This volume closes with directions for searches in cases of title, forfeitures, advowsons, pedigrees, peerages, &c. &c.; and, although I consider the volume of most important research, I would assign it for sixty guineas.

The subsequent numbers of the catalogue I shall not allude to here; they are now equally assignable, as

they may be selected, and on terms which I shall at once name as called upon.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

MR. URBAN,

WHAT with restorations and dilapidations, the several Societies of Antiquaries would appear to be in a fair way of finding their "occupation gone," through the mere absence of materials with which to build up either a theory or a fact. The votaries of the former, viz. the restorators (and your architect is always of this class, for mere repairs will neither suit his pocket nor his ambition), exert their energies so successfully, that, like the repeated darnings of an old stocking, it frequently occurs that scarce a vestige of the original texture can be detected. The agents in the latter case, viz. the dilapidators, some from curiosity, others from cleanliness, sweep off every thing which age and cobwebs may have hallowed. Mrs. A's rock-work at one time, Miss B's museum at another, and Farmer Gubbins's convenience at all times, will shortly relieve the topographic world from the necessity of making further notes in their peregrinations.

To which of these classes of dilapidators we are indebted for the present state of the venerable mansion of Crowhurst Place I am at a loss to decide. The once interesting carved cornice of its parlour, (of which, fortunately, a fragment has been lately engraved in Brayley's History of Surrey,) the initials of its early owners, the Gaynesfords — their badge the double-fluked grapple, the roof of its ancient hall, have, within the last five years, become the prey of the spoiler. We can now only read of what it was in the volumes of Manning and Bray. Whether the outgoing tenant carried off these carvings as relics, and from motives of respectful affection, or that the incoming parties removed them as worthless rubbish, we know not; but this we do know, viz. that, with the exception of a few coats of arms in stained glass, the clearance is most complete and lamentable, and that five short years have effected it!

Your obedient Servant, L.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Judges of England, with a Sketch of their Lives, &c. By Edward Foss, Esq. 2 vols.

SOME few years since we were informed by Lord Campbell "that Mr. Foss, editor of 'The Grandeur of the Law,' had amassed a noble collection respecting all English lawyers in all ages," and in the present volumes he has given us that portion of his materials which includes the judges from the reign of William the First to that of Henry the Third, taking in about two centuries. In his introduction, Mr. Foss remarks, "that no separate publication in a comprehensive form of the *lives* of the judges has ever yet appeared;" and he assigns a reason for the omission in the fact that those who would have been most competent to the task, seldom had leisure for its accomplishment. "Lawyers of any eminence," he observes, "while in the pursuit of their profession, have little time to spare from their forensic avocations; and when they retire, either for the occasional vacation, or the termination of their busy career, they are either too glad, if any season of activity remains, to throw aside their books entirely and to enter into the relaxations of society, or too anxious to pursue their political promptings, to enter upon a new field of inquiry, the tilling of which must be attended with much toil, and the fruit of which they may despair of seeing harvested." That such a work, however, if well written would be well received, has been shown by the popularity acquired by Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, and some other works of a similar nature, and Mr. Foss may be satisfied that the industry and zeal which he shows in these volumes will not be overlooked by those whose praise is of value, and who are able to estimate the labour with which they have been collected, and the skill and talent by which they have been arranged. After some hesitation as to the best and most

convenient plan which he could adopt, whether of chronological order or alphabetical arrangement, Mr. Foss judiciously avoided the disadvantages and united the conveniences attendant on both schemes, by keeping each reign separate and distinct. Pursuing then the chronological order, he secured the utmost simplicity of reference to the judges who flourished under each sovereign by arranging their lives alphabetically, so that all the judges of each reign appear in one list, and each individual is classed among his contemporaries. To these lives of the particular judges, is added some description of the nature and progress of each court, and whatsoever appeared interesting, as connected with the judicature of the country. In the course of his investigations Mr. Foss found the lists of the judges hitherto published to be deficient and inaccurate; and of the chancellors, he says, that the majority of works, *even the most modern*, appear to have followed too closely the first that was compiled, incomplete as it was. Of the late publications by Mr. Duffus Hardy and Lord Campbell, it is said:

"However the learning and industry of the former must be acknowledged from the evidence afforded by the publications of the Record Commission, and with whatever zest the interesting and entertaining pages of the latter must be read, it is impossible not to feel a deep regret that in the earlier reigns both have adopted the names and followed the arguments of their predecessors *without inquiry*, and that the latter, especially by the popularity of his work, has, to a certain extent, perpetuated errors which a little examination and care might have corrected."

Mr. Foss then mentions that in the first five reigns, from William the First to Henry the Second, no less than *thirteen* examples of Chancellors are incorrectly, or at all events inconsiderately, introduced, of which he mentions the particular instances, and in

his own work has produced a nearer approximation to the truth than has yet been offered. In the present volumes, which may be considered as an introduction to the entire work, much of Mr. Foss's attention has been employed on the minute investigation of truth, and in the humble industry of correcting former errors, of tracing the progress of legal institutions, of separating what had been confused by similarity of circumstance, and clearing up what had been made obscure by changes of custom and long intervals of time; and so successfully has his industry been rewarded, that he says, "It will perhaps excite some wonder, that of the *five hundred and eighty judges*, regular and itinerant, comprehended in these two volumes, there are so few of whom I have not been able to collect something beyond the mere facts that they held the one or the other position." Lord Campbell in one part of the memoirs boasts of "the Cancellarian mummies which he has dug up and exhibited to the public;" but Mr. Foss may justly boast of a higher claim to praise, in having given to the persons whom he has drawn from the shades of a long and all but hopeless obscurity, the truth of an historical interest, and the animation of a real existence. His book is not a collection either of skeletons or mummies, but an account of real persons, whose names alone were previously known, but to whom he has bestowed the lineaments of individual character, and the distinguishing features both of the body and the mind.

It would be beyond the scope of our purpose to attempt to point out the variety of information on subjects connected with the history or practice of the law which is to be found in these pages, and which serves to enliven the dryness of detail, by reference to causes and principles which led to the original formation of institutions, or to the changes which they have subsequently undergone; and we are equally unwilling to injure by imperfect abridgement many points here discussed with antiquarian diligence and professional knowledge and zeal; but we may remark as we proceed,

Vol. i. p. 2. The discussion on the introduction of "law terms," which is ascribed to an institution of the Romans;

and p. 6 and 7, as to their number, and p. 9 as to the modern signification of the word.

P. 51. On the office of Chief Justice (Justiciary).

P. 61. The Life of Flambard Bishop of Durham.

P. 73. On the Establishment of the Court of Exchequer.

P. 91. On the distinction made between the different Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

P. 123. On the Life of Milo de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, in the reign of Stephen.

P. 153. The Life of Roger Bishop of Salisbury, 1135. We point out these early biographies as interesting, from the portraits being drawn with a truth and distinctness scarcely to be expected at so remote and obscure a period.

P. 169. On the office of Chief Justiciary being separated from those of Treasurer and Prime Minister to the King (reign Henry the Second).

P. 190. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester. In his Life (1154) of this Earl we are told, "Throughout the King's contest with Becket, he aided his royal master in maintaining the rights of the State against the encroachments of the clergy. His prudence was so great and his piety so notorious, that even the violent Archbishop *did not venture to include him* in the sentence of excommunication which he pronounced against several of the King's counsellors; although he had been one of the principal actors, and had joined in prevailing on Becket to sign the Constitutions of Clarendon."

P. 192. The Life of Thomas Becket, notwithstanding Mr. Foss's anticipation of the difficulty of the subject, and of the impossibility of pleasing those who consider it from different points of view, is written with temperance and judgment, and will repay the perusal if only for the historical information it imparts on several points; among which will be found the "advanced position which the possessor of the Great Seal eventually obtained at the councils of the kingdom" from the example of Becket, and the "new element introduced into national warfare by the employment of mercenaries."

P. 275. We meet with a short but pleasing biography of our old friend Walter Mape, or Mapes, the facetious Archdeacon of Oxford; and in which, we are not quite pleased in being told—on the authority of Mr. Wright—that the Drinking Song, which is ascribed to him, commencing

Meum est propositum in tabernâ mori,

is a compilation of a much later period, from some lines in the Confessio Goliæ, containing a mock confession of his three vices, of which one was his love of wine.

P. 363. In the Life of Richard Fitz-Nigel, Bishop of London, Mr. Foss informs us of a curious mistake made by some one whose name he kindly omits. "One of the monks of Winchester, in describing the death of this prelate, having designated his office of *Treasurer* by the word *Apotecarius* (*a Thecâ*), an author has been led to commit the somewhat absurd blunder of making him the King's *medical adviser*!" Was this the same man who transposed "Lincoln's Inn" and "Gray's Inn" into two *Norman Knights*? See Valpy's Translation of parts of Hentzner's *Itinerarium*, 4to. Reading.

P. 389. Life of William de Longchamp (Richard the First), Bishop of Ely. He seemed the Wolsey of an earlier time. He was the first, we are told, who, on hearing of the detention of King Richard, discovered his prison, and assisted in procuring his liberty. He also surrounded the Tower of London with a strong wall, and attempted to encircle it with the waters of the Thames.

P. 400. Life of William Marischall, Earl of Pembroke (1189). "This person held a prominent place in history; flourished in four reigns, during three of which he was high in the royal confidence, and acted with unshaken loyalty." He was present at the great day of Runnymede when Magna Charta was signed. He was buried in the church of the New Temple, in London, with these lines for his epitaph.

Sum, quem Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia;
Solem

Anglia; Mercurium Normannia; Gallia Mar-
tem.

Vol. ii. p. 30. Ralph de Arden or

Arderne. "He endowed the priory of Butley, in *Sussex*, which was founded by Ranulph de Glanville, with half the town of Baudesey, part of the inheritance which he had acquired through that great justiciary," &c. There is here a mistake in the name of the county. The priory of Butley and the town of Baudesey are both in *Suffolk* and not in *Sussex*.

P. 136. See the distinction between "Cancellarius" (Chancellor) and *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Great Seal) laid down by Mr. Foss with great clearness and precision. Previous to the reign of Henry the Third it appears that there was a "Vice-Cancellarius," who authenticated the charters instead of the chancellor, both in his absence and presence, apparently being merely principal clerk of the court, acting officially; but in Henry the Third's time a change took place in the constitution of the office. The seal was held by persons who were not chancellors, nor the deputies to chancellors, but who performed all the duties attached to the office without bearing the title, &c. Mr. Foss says, "The first instance I have discovered of the use of the title of 'Chancellor of England' occurs in this reign." Vide p. 148.

P. 160 to p. 185. This whole chapter on the "Division of the Courts," a subject we believe, among the antiquaries of law, of discussion and difficulty, has been discussed by Mr. Foss with much learned and careful investigation; and we may observe that, treated with sound learning, clear exposition, and calm and temperate judgment, there are few professional subjects that may not be made interesting to the general reader.

P. 236. We meet with the following entry, which we copy as a specimen of the manner in which the shorter notices, containing matters of no particular interest or importance, are given by the author, condensing the necessary information in a short compass:

"*Bertram, Roger*, Just. Itin. 1225.—There were two noble families of this name in Northumberland; one Bertram of Mitford, and the other Bertram of Bothall, and the christian name *Roger* was common to both. The subject of this notice belonged to the former family (of Mitford), and was the son of William

de Bertram and Alice de Umfraville his wife. His father died about 1 John, for in that year the guardianship of Roger was granted to William Brewer, but was afterwards transferred to Peter de Brus, who fined 1,300 marks for the same. Towards the end of the reign, being found in the ranks of the insurgent Barons, his lands and castle of Mitford were given into the custody of Philip de Ulecet, who seems to have resisted the royal order for their restoration when Roger returned to his obedience on the accession of Henry the Third. He was obliged, however, to submit, and Roger was reinstated on a fine of 100*l.* From this time he acted the part of a loyal subject, and was frequently employed as a justice itinerant, viz. in 9 Henry III. in Northumberland, in 10 and 11 Henry III. in Cumberland, and in 18 Henry III. in both these counties and in Lancashire. He died before May 24, 1242, 26 Henry III. on which day his lands were delivered into the custody of Walter de Crapping on behalf of his son Roger, who did homage for them on June 28, 1246, on attaining his majority. In the reign of Edward II. the barony terminated by the failure of male issue."

We add to this account that the christian name "Roger" has long ceased in this ancient family, but the name of "Bertram" still remains among the males, and that of "Bertha" among the females. Bertram was the name of the Norman follower of William the First who married the heiress of Mitford castle.

P. 272. "Hubert de Burgh." We are told "that this distinguished man traced his ancestry as high as the Emperor Charlemagne." We may add, that this is the period in which the genealogies of modern times may be said to commence. This, as given in Mr. Foss's pages, is an important and interesting biography.

P. 370. In the life of "Roger Harcourt" we are informed that the mode of remunerating judges both in England and Ireland (temp. Hen. III.) seems to have been by appropriating to them certain lands during the king's pleasure. The value seemed to amount to 20*l.* or 25*l.* In the time of James the First the allowance of the judges was very low, and many were poor. At the present day they appear to us to be extravagantly high, for we have known a chief justice retire with nearly 300,000*l.*, and a lord chancellor with but a little short of a million! while, to support this "grandeur of the law,"

the suitor, for whose assistance the law is administered, is *ruined*. We confess that we were much struck in reading Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* with the "*cura peculi*" which affected all who imbibed the air of the courts of Westminster; and the impression which that work left on our minds was not unfavourable to the talents, or industry, or integrity of the author,—but certainly the portraits which he gives were seen by us as if through a cold impenetrable atmosphere, and the "*lex naturæ*" was the only law which these learned men seemed neither to consider or understand.

But we must now take leave of Mr. Foss, with the grateful recollections which have arisen from his having presented to us a work in which a subject of great historical importance is treated with the care, diligence, and learning it deserves; in which he has brought to light many points previously unknown, corrected many errors of those who had gone before him in the same inquiries, and has shewn to the profession such ample knowledge of his subject as to conduct it successfully through all the intricacies of a difficult investigation, and such taste and judgment as will enable him to quit, when occasion requires, the dry details of a professional inquiry, and to impart to his work as he proceeds the grace and dignity of a philosophical history.

The Life of Edward the Sixth. By the Rev. R. W. Dibdin, M.A. 18mo. pp. 148.

THIS interesting memoir of one of our most beloved princes is compiled from his own journal, his letters preserved in the British Museum, and other authentic sources. The genuineness of the letters is justly inferred by Mr. Dibdin from their juvenility; for their Latin, he argues, has not been corrected by tutors, and, although clever for a child in his ninth year, it is far from being correct. Indeed, the princely writer modestly says to Cramer, "I beseech you to excuse my Latinity, which is barbarism itself compared with your most superior excellence." (p. 25.) The memoir also contains extracts from Edward's little treatise against the primacy of the Pope, which he finished in 1549, and

the original of which still exists in French, with his preceptor's corrections. Some passages are given from his "Discourse about the Reformation of Abuses," of which Mr. Turner remarks in his "Modern History of England," contrasting it with Latimer's invectives against the times, that he shows "a spirit more enlightened than his worthy bishop's," (vol. iii. p. 269,) and which will inform the reader on the civil history of the age. In chapter vi. the character of King Edward is inserted at length, from the treatise "De Rerum Varietate" of Cardan, who had an interview with him on his return from Scotland; and this passage becomes still more important from a circumstance which seems to have eluded Mr. Dibdin's researches. In the *Index Prohibitorius* issued by Clement VIII. in 1596, which is generally designated as "Appendix Indicis Tridentini," several of Cardan's works, including the "De Rerum Varietate," are forbidden, "nisi corrigantur." Among these corrections the omission of the passage relating to King Edward was certainly intended. For in the Romish *Index Expurgatorius* of 1607 (the only one which has issued direct from Rome), at p. 485, at a reference to King Edward, Brasichellen the framer adds, "Qui fuit hæreticus, de id eradendum nomen ejus cum laude." And, as if to make all sure, the general index to Cardan's book has been examined, and the paragraph "Eduardi sexti Regis Anglorum laus" directed to be expunged. Such an act may be termed, in the language of the late Mr. O'Connell, a refusal of historical justice. Yet so cautious does Cardan seem to have been, that he avoids the subject of religion, and thus makes this jealousy more pitiable, for it must have been lynx-eyed indeed to have seen danger in the passage, which pronounces young Edward free from his father's defects, as his "mind was cultivated by the study of philosophy." (p. 133.) To secure the object of this suppression it ought to have been extended to many a writer; for, as Fuller says, "No pen passeth him by without praising him, though none praiseth him to his full deserts. Yea Sanders himself, . . . though jeering him for his want of age, which was God's pleasure and not King Edward's fault,

and mocking him for his religion, the other's highest honour, alloweth him in other respects large commendations." (Church Hist. b. vii. s. 1.) On the subject of Joan Bocher's execution and Edward's reluctance to sign the death warrant, Mr. Dibdin adheres to Foxe's original narrative, and differs from Mr. Bruce, who, in his preface to Hutchinson (Parker Society's edition, p. v.), considers that the king could not constitutionally sign it. He would however only have been warranted in omitting the popular story, in case he agreed with Mr. Bruce; though, as the point is controverted, perhaps it might best have been given in an appendix.

But we must draw to a close. Mr. Dibdin has obliged us with a memoir at once concise and copious, pleasing and instructive; attractive to youth in general, and, as a piece of regal biography, not unworthy of the notice of royalty, in case it should find its way into the palace.

—*Charter House,—its Foundation and History; with a brief Memoir of the Founder, Thomas Sutton, Esq.*—

THE princely Sutton, and his noble endowment, Charter House, have never wanted chroniclers and memorialists. The laborious industry of Herne, and the pious gratitude of Bearcroft, left, however, little for the future historian and biographer to glean; and hence all subsequent writers (Malcolm excepted) have done little more than compile readable and entertaining volumes. Two of these, Mr. Radclyffe's Memorials, and Mr. Roper's Chronicles, we lately noticed in this Magazine (April 1847); and here again we have a compilation; but it accomplishes its object—affording in a single volume, and at a moderate cost, such authentic particulars regarding Charter House, as a charitable institution and public school, as may be found of general interest. This is the merit of the book, and it aspires to nothing more; all it contains of novelty relates to the present condition of the school. A list of orators and medalists under the late and present schoolmasters, Dr. Russell and Dr. Saunders, is given, proving, we think, satisfactorily, that in this department the intentions of the founder are carried out, and that the school maintains its

reputation at both the universities, and sustains its character also at Haileybury and Addiscombe. Our only fear is that, under the general management of aristocratic governors and the more especial control of ecclesiastics, the school is in some danger of absorbing a greater proportion of the general foundation than was contemplated by its benevolent founder. His sympathy we think rather lay in the other direction, the comforts of the old, and to this part of the noble endowment we will address our concluding observations.

Of all the modern books to which we have alluded, it may be remarked that the information they convey refers principally to the early stages of the institution; nothing can be more meagre and unsatisfactory, not to say contradictory and obscure, than their references to its present state and condition. The governors, authorised to make what rules they please, so that they are not contrary to the spirit of the founder's intention, seem every way indisposed to enlighten public curiosity on this subject. Herne tells but little, and much of that little is now we presume obsolete. Bearcroft, writing a century later, shrinks from the disclosure of the secrets at his disposal. "I soon discovered (he says) there were many rules and orders about which I ought to consult your lordships, and to receive your particular directions before I published the collection in print." It is for want of correct information that so much inconsistency appears to exist. Orders say one thing; practice another. An order says that the "master" shall be an unmarried man: we find the present master has a large family. Another order says that he shall accept of no perferment whereby he may be drawn from his residence, care, and charge of the hospital. We find a notorious and published fact, that in addition to his charge as master of Charter House, the present master holds the incongruous preferments of archdeacon of London, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, vicar of St. Giles' Cripplegate, and another office of minor consideration. All these, for aught we know, may be compatible with "his care and charge of the hospital," and may be defensible on some grounds not obvious to common ap-

prehensions, but they seem to demand explanation. We pointed out this discrepancy in our notice of Mr. Roper's book, and also another equally contradictory respecting the registrar and receiver; so it is with reference to the exercise of their patronage by the governors. The letters patent establish "a free school for the instruction, teaching, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars;" and in the first assembly of the governors they adopted the following regulation. "No children shall be placed there (the school) whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up." We refer to the list of boys on the foundation published by Mr. Roper, and find there internal evidence that this rule must have been set aside. One fact will be sufficient. A son of a baronet and the nephew of Sir Robert Peel was the last orator, a privilege which falls annually to the senior gown boy. With respect to the pensioners, by whatever name designated, whether "poor brothers" or "aged gentlemen," the same uncertainty prevails. The letters patent speak of a hospital house, or place of abiding for the finding, sustentation, and relief of poor, aged, maimed, needy, or impotent people. The governors, anno 1613, in the exercise of their authority thus interpreted the founder's intention. They were required to be—

"Such poor persons as can bring good testimony to their good behaviour and soundness in religion, and such as have been servants to the King's Majesty, either decrepit or old captains, either at sea or land; soldiers, maimed or impotent; decayed merchants; men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty of fire, or such evil accident."

This regulation not being thought sufficiently explicit, in 1627 the governors passed another, which was thought too strict and inconsistent with the general terms of the letters patent. The author of the volume before us gives the following as the present understanding of the governors as respects the qualifications of candidates for admission into the hospital:—

"Although it may be difficult to define with exactness what shall be the precise qualifications of candidates, so various are the conditions of society, those who are

at present admitted are regarded as 'old gentlemen,' comprehending in that significant phrase, in its most popular sense, merchants, officers in the army or navy, literary and professional men, tradesmen and others who have occupied stations of respectability in the world, householders of good reputation. All these classes are acknowledged as qualified now to become candidates for election as members of the Hospital of Charter House."

A few words on the present state of Sutton's Hospital, and we have done. The advantages of the place to the pensioners are these: An apartment (furnished at the cost of the pensioner), a daily dinner in hall, an allowance of bread and butter, and a pension of 25*l.* a-year.

To carry out the intentions of the founder, it is manifest that the first responsibility rests with the governors.

"Their best exertions (says a pensioner writing on this subject) may prove unequal in a degree to supply vacancies as they occur among the brothers, with subjects who from congeniality of tastes, pursuits, and sentiments may realise that picture of unity which the founder evidently contemplated. A little care in the selection by previous inquiry, and a more especial regard to the christian character of their nominees, will prevent, however, those dreadful errors into which their predecessors have fallen, and from which many of the present governors are not entirely free. It is in their power to make Charter House an asylum into which a superior class of 'gentlemen in poverty' will be glad to enter. Men may easily be found who, recognising the respect due to lawful authority, not for wrath but for conscience' sake, will relieve authority itself of half its labours by their own example—by self-restraint, and by their conduct to an offending brother."

In these sentiments we concur, and we respectfully call upon the high and noble who form the governors of Charter House to the consideration of their duties in alliance with the exercise of their patronage. It would be well too if some light were thrown on the extent of the funds at their disposal, and the application of what must be a princely revenue. Let it be seen what are the relative expenses of the hospital and school—what increase has been made in the salaries of officials, as compared with the pensions of the brothers, since the foundation.

We do not insinuate injustice or abuse; but negligence and carelessness are inherent in all public institutions, and to place them above suspicion should be the first care of those who are intrusted with their management.

Tradesmen's Tokens current in London and its Vicinity between the years 1648 and 1672. Described from the originals in the British Museum, and in several private Collections. By John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo.

OUR readers have made some acquaintance with the Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century from the remarkable examples published in some of our recent numbers, which have been communicated by a gentleman to whom the work now before us is also materially indebted. Eighty-eight of the most interesting London tokens are represented in the plates of Mr. Akerman's catalogue, and they have all been engraved from drawings presented to him by Mr. B. Nightingale, who possesses a large and valuable collection of these and similar curiosities.

The Commonwealth is named by Evelyn as the grand epoch of this pseudal coinage; but apparently it was at least as prevalent in the reign of Charles the Second. Evelyn's notice of it is as follows:—

"The Tokens which every tavern and tippling-house (in the days of late anarchy among us) presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, tho' seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after-times come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signifie." *Numismata, a Discourse of Medals, 1647.*

These prophetic words, notwithstanding a very disparaging passage of a later numismatic authority (the dogmatical Mr. Pinkerton), are at length clearly fulfilled in the learned Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who now presents us with the first critical volume on the subject. The attention these tokens have hitherto received has not been conducted upon any system of utility; though they have not entirely escaped the notice of authors, particularly of

topographers and local historians. In Nichols's *History of Leicestershire* (vol. i. pl. xxxiii.) is engraved a series of no less than twenty-six tokens issued in the town of Leicester; sixteen belonging to the precinct of St. Katharine's by the Tower are engraved in Ducarel's *History of that district*; and in less numbers they will be found in many other works. The Tokens of Wiltshire tradesmen have been described by Mr. Akerman himself in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and those of the town of Bedford were the groundwork of a very interesting essay by Capt. W. H. Smyth in the *Numismatic Journal*.

There is no doubt much more to be learned from these Tokens than from the Copper Tokens of the reign of George the Third, which once engaged the pursuit of many collectors, and have formed the subject of more than one published catalogue.* But the multiplicity of types in the earlier series, as well as their comparative rarity, and in many cases their obscurity of appropriation, have probably combined to discourage the labours of the most pains-taking *virtuosi*.

In selecting that portion of the subject which belongs to "London and its vicinity," Mr. Akerman has probably chosen a field more productive in points of interest than any other, not only because a metropolis naturally furnishes an epitome of the trades, the manners and customs of the country at large, but because London has been especially subject to change during the last two centuries, which carry us back to a time when, in fact, a differ-

ent city stood upon its site, before the Great Fire of 1666; and we thus encounter striking contrasts to its modern features. Mr. Akerman's introductory observations will effectually disabuse any reader who is sceptical with respect to the amount of instruction which can be derived from objects apparently so worthless and insignificant as farthing tokens. Their history as a class is first shown to be important in connection with commercial and monetary statistics. The allusions to matters of general or political history, contained in their devices, are, occasionally at least, indicative of popular sentiment, and curious if not important. With regard to localities, they furnish evidence of positive value: and occasionally they may throw some light on genealogical matters, though this is more likely to occur in country towns than among the ever-shifting tradesmen of the metropolis. Lastly, as to manners and fashions, and the trades or productions which they have successively introduced or encouraged, the information that may be derived from this source is obvious.

The numismatic view of the subject which Mr. Akerman has given in his introductory remarks shows how materially this private coinage originated from the deficiency of that supplied by the authority of the state.

The coinage of the realm was principally of silver; and from Saxon times until the end of the sixteenth century the smallest authentic coin, with few and occasional exceptions, was the silver penny. King John coined halfpence and farthings for Ireland, but there were none in England until the year 1279, when a large mintage of them was made by Edward the First, but of which specimens are now rare. In the reign of Richard II. their deficiency was a grievance among the poor, who complained that they were driven to spend a whole penny at a time. They were coined by Henry IV., V., and VI., but never, it seems, in sufficient abundance for the wants of the community. The consequence was that recourse was had to other contrivances for small change. Sometimes pennies were divided into halves and quarters, but this was an occasional and troublesome expedient. Great quantities of inferior coins were

* A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens, issued between 1786 and 1796. By Samuel Birchall of Leeds. 1797.

An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals. By James Conder. 1797. 8vo.

Provincial Coins and Tokens issued from 1787 to 1801; engraved in 55 Plates. By Charles Pye. 1802. 8vo.

A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medalets issued in Great Britain and the Colonies, during the 18th and 19th Centuries, described from the originals in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. By Thomas Sharp, of Coventry. 1834. Privately printed in 4to,

imported from the continent; the pieces now generally called counters were probably used to some extent, others were made of lead, tin, latten, and even of leather. Leaden tokens were seen by Erasmus current in England, and they continued in partial use during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Even throughout the seventeenth century, such tokens were made for oblation at the holy communion, as is shown by the parish accounts of St. Peter's Mancroft at Norwich.

The first legitimate farthings of copper were issued by James I. in the year 1613; but, like almost every thing else at that period, they were hampered with a patent for private emolument. The power of issuing them was granted to the lord Harrington of Exton,* and in consequence they obtained the name of Harringtons, by which they are mentioned by sundry old dramatists.

Still these Harringtons by no means superseded other farthing tokens, as it was intended they should. On the contrary, they seem rather to have set the example of private coining, for the profit upon their manufacture was so large that there were counterfeits without end. In the year 1644, when the Parliament adopted measures to stop the manufacture of more (*i. e.* by the authorised patentees), it was supposed that there was the sum of 100,000*l.* in farthings dispersed throughout the kingdom.

It was soon after this that "the times of anarchy" began, of which Evelyn talks of, when, the authorised farthings having been withdrawn from circulation, and none substituted for them by the government, every tavern-keeper and tradesman began to issue tokens at his pleasure, struck in brass, generally intended to pass as farthings, and sometimes as half-pennies or pennies. They usually bear the name and trade of their utterers, with a device either representing the sign of his house, or the coat of arms of his company, or rarely some more fanciful design. On the reverse, if he was a married man, the initial of his wife's name generally accompanied his own.

In 1672 an issue of farthings was

made from the royal mint,† and that date is fixed as the terminus of the private series of tokens.

Mr. Akerman has described about 2,500 London tokens in the present catalogue. They are arranged under their utterers' places of residence alphabetically, and an index of surnames is appended. Here and there are interspersed interesting anecdotes and commentaries, as a specimen of which we may quote the following:—

"711. JAMES FARR, 1666. A rainbow.—REV. IN FLEET STREET. In the centre, HIS HALF PENY.

"It is well known that James Farr kept the Rainbow in Fleet-street at the time of the Great Fire, the very year of which is marked on this token; or some might be disposed to question the propriety of our designating the unethereal object on the obverse as a rainbow. Farr was a barber, and, in the year 1657, was presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West for making and selling a *sort of liquor called coffee*, which was described as a great nuisance and prejudice to the neighbourhood. The house known by the sign of the Rainbow appears to have been let off into tenements, for there were books printed at this very time for Samuel Speed, 'at the sign of the Rainbow, near the Inner Temple-gate, in Fleet-street.' This kind of division appears to have been not uncommon. Isaac Walton, whose place of business was at the sign of the Harrow, just opposite, occupied the house jointly with a brother tradesman."

Occasionally, but not often, the tokens present the view of some public building. The token of the Exchange-tavern in 1651 represented the interior of Gresham's Exchange; in 1668 the interior of the new quadrangle as rebuilt after the Fire. The penny of "THOMAS STROUD AT LUDGAT COFFEE HOUSE" has a representation of Ludgate: it had a carriage entrance in the

† There had, indeed, been a somewhat earlier supply in the year 1665. These bore on one side the king's head, inscribed CAROLUS A CAROLO, and on the other Britannia, with the motto or legend QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, which is said to have been withdrawn as offensive to Louis XIV. and Ruding doubts that they were ever in circulation; but Mr. Akerman remarks (*p. vi.*) that "the fact that they are, at this time, very common, and that many are much worn, shows that they must have been current."

* Not Exeter, as misprinted in Mr. Akerman's book.

centre, and only one side entrance for foot passengers. (Engraving, No. 2.)

THE PAGEANT TAVERNE AT CHARING CROSSE, kept by I. W. exhibits a triumphal arch very much resembling the present Temple Bar. It does not appear what particular pageant this was intended to commemorate. (Engraving, No. 19.)

ON THOMAS MORICE IN CHANELL NOW HIS HALFE PENY 1666 is a view of the front of Westminster hall, with a traitor's head fixed on a pole rising from each tower. (Engraving, No. 81.)

The halfpenny of John Ludgall at Banke-side in 1668 has on one side the Watermen's Arms, and on the other a curved line, which our author doubtfully describes as a rainbow. It appears to us to represent the form of the original embankment of the river "IN SOUTHWARKE" which gave name to the Bank-side. (Engraving, No. 84.)

Among a few tokens unplaced at the end of the Catalogue as being uncertain, are two of "John Bannister, at the Matron's seller in the Hospitall." We believe by this general term Christ's Hospital was always intended. It was formerly usual to allow tapsters to ply their trade on the premises of public institutions, as the suttlng rooms have continued in barracks until our own day: thus in p. 143 we find this practised even at the prison of Newgate. The token No. 1357 has this inscription: "BELONGING TO YE CELLOR ON THE MASTER'S SIDE AT NEWGATE. 1669." with a representation of the building.

The token of "Richard Barnes of Markett Street" (No. 1256) we should assign, not to London, but to the road-side town lying between the counties of Bedford and Hertford.

With respect to the coffee-house kept by Henry Muscut "against Brook house in Holborn," we differ from Mr. Akerman (p. 105) in concluding it "must have been on the *opposite* side of Holborn, near the gateway of Staples Inn." The term "against" had surely a contrary meaning to "over against," and this coffee-shop was probably a pentice or adjunct of Brook house, an incumbrance which was frequently the fate of large buildings, and even churches (St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street for instance).

With respect to signs there are more curious things to be observed than we

have room to enumerate.* One is the long duration of the signs of taverns. Among these is the Salutation still remaining at Billingsgate. This sign is certainly older than the Reformation, and was originally the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. Daniel Grey at the Salutation tavern in Holborn (No. 915) retained the old device; but the landlord of the former house altered it to two gentlemen "bowing and scraping." (No. 164.) So again at the Salutation tavern in Tower street. (No. 2236.)

The Maidenhead was originally the head of the Virgin (see No. 1539) and it was not an unfrequent sign, because it was the arms of the Mercers' Company. It was not improbably from an ancient inn bearing this sign that the road-side town of Maidenhead, built in the parishes of Cookham and Bray, derived its designation: though Lysons supposed it was originally Maidenhithe, from a timber-wharf on the Thames.

Here and there Saints of the Roman Kalendar still figured on signs even in the Puritan times.

Of historical personages on signs these tokens afford remarkable records. All the English sovereigns from Henry the Eighth lingered upon them: bluff Harry remained "at Chancery lane end," also in the Strand, and probably at many other localities. In Leadenhall street figured "the Grave Morryes,"—Maurice Prince of Nassau; the Palgrave, who married the daughter of James I. was at Temple Bar, and still gives name to Palsgrave Place; the Lord Craven in Bishoppsgate With-

* Signs were the only distinction of houses when these tokens were made. The New View of London, 1708, mentions, as a thing worthy of notice, in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, then recently built, that "instead of signs, the houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of court and chancery." Large taverns had signs not only to the house, but to each of their rooms: see in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1788 (vol. LVIII. p. 582) the inventory of "The Mouthe Taverne without Bishoppsgate" in 1612, the several rooms of which were called the Parcellis, the Pomgrannett, the Three Tuns, the Crosse Keys, the Vyne, the King's Head, the Crowne, the Dolphin, and the Bell; besides which there was the Barre.

out; whilst the Duke of Albemarle in the Tilt-yard is a sign evidently new in the very year of the Restoration.

But still more curious, perhaps, are the personages immortalised for the entertainment they had afforded to the people. Will Somers, the famous jester of Henry VIII.'s court, was portrayed at the back-side of Ould Fish Street, just as he appears in a well-known engraving; "The Tarlton," long before the Carlton was dreamt of, was fashionable in Wheeler Street. Joseph Hall, a smith at Newington Butts, in 1667 exhibited "Old Smuggs," probably identical with Smug the Smith, commemorated in The Merry Devil of Edmonton. William Kimbel in Lambeth Marsh represented our old friend Punch in a guise somewhat similar to the well-known title-page of which so many millions have been printed to inclose the weekly delight of the present generation: he is described as "a figure crowned with laurel, seated in a chair," incircled with this inscription, PUNCHNELLY YO.

Heraldic signs, that is, signs representing the cognizances or badges of the king and the great nobility, were perhaps of higher antiquity than any. Even now, scarcely any sign is more common than the White Hart of Richard II. How many public houses still exhibit the Rose and Crown of the Tudor era! Among the Tokens the Prince's Feathers, sometimes called the Feathers only, frequently occurs. In Lambeth was the Bear and Ragged Staff, the cognizance of the Dudleys, and probably dating from the days of Elizabeth's favourite. The coats of arms are nearly limited to the trading companies. George Vavasour on the Bankside displays the arms of that family, differenced by a crescent; but we do not imagine many other examples will be found of private arms. The following, however, is remarkable:

2457. HENRY CHAPMAN. The sun.—
Rev. QUONDAM ESQUIRE. In the field
H. C.

This shows that the rule "Once a squire always a squire" was certainly not then acknowledged; and is an instance resembling that of the Lord Dudley, who a century earlier, as Dugdale tells us, was called My Lord Quondam.

But generally speaking, as we have already intimated, we do not think the London tokens will be found to contribute materially to gentilitical antiquities.

Here we must stop, aware that we have neither done justice to Mr. Akerman's own annotations by our single example, nor discovered all the *notabilia* that a further perusal of the catalogue might suggest to ourselves; but we have exhausted our present space, and our pages will be open to further contributions in illustration of the present subject.

Se Gefylsta (The Helper): An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, serving as a First Class-Book of the Language. By the Rev. W. Barnes, of St. John's College, Cambridge. pp. 78.

THE ingenious author of "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," has rendered an acceptable service to students of Anglo-Saxon, the venerable parent of numerous dialects. His learned introduction to the poems gave assurance of something judicious and practical in any philological work which he might produce, and "The Helper" has not disappointed our expectation. As a first class-book it supplies such initiatory guidance as every one commencing the study will find highly useful, and calculated both to alleviate the toil and to enhance the pleasure of his course.

With so complete an apparatus, including grammars in abundance, Bosworth's dictionary, cheap, comprehensive, accurate, a genuine vade mecum for travellers on the Saxon line, and now leading-strings for such as cannot trust to their own locomotive powers, nothing but idleness or indifference can any longer keep Englishmen in ignorance of the language and literature of their illustrious ancestors.

After a concise view of the changes produced by inflection, Mr. Barnes illustrates the process of immutation which words undergo by syncope, crasis, &c. and thus accounts for the form assumed by many Saxon words in modern English, with examples of analogous changes in Greek, Latin, and modern dialects of the latter.

But the most interesting section of the work is the tabular list of verbs, especially those which in modern gram-

mars are styled irregular, and, under that term of cadency, treated with so little respect that many of them have deserted into the ranks of the so-called regular verbs; but they have in every vein the best blood of the Teutonic race, and as they die out or are forced to abandon their order, they carry away so much of the life and spirit, buoyancy and elasticity of the language. Here, by a perpetual application of his "Canons of Articulation," the author unveils many mysteries of the original formation, and explains the modern form of many words in English, Icelandic, and German.

The matter presented in the "Delectus" shows good taste and judicious arrangement, furnishing to the youthful mind a variety of excellent food, moral, scientific, and historical. The prestige of Alfred's great name must be felt in every line that flowed from his pen; and the historico-chronologico-geographical account of the armed colonization of England—no, of the country which the invaders were to make England—by Jutes (that is, Yutes or Goths), Saxons, and English, cannot fail to suggest many a curious and interesting reflection. To this part the Glossary forms an appropriate and trustworthy companion.

There is, however, just one statement in it to which we beg leave to demur: "Teóðe healf gear, the tenth half year, four years and a half." Now from all that we have been able to observe of this mode of reckoning, we should rather say nine and a half; or, if, as we suspect, the expression has reference to p. 47 ("After Egbert"), eighteen and a half; for "nigon teóðe" ought to have been printed as one word. To explain this let us reckon any number—beginning with half, and naming the half between each of the integers; thus,—half, one, one and a half, two, two and a half, three, &c. till we come to nine and a half; then see how often "half" has occurred, and we shall find that we have just told the "tenth half," that the integer named is that which another half would complete.* At p. 49, "Ælfred geáf sinre yldestan dohter,"

we should read *dehter*; and a few lines above, *Ælfred Æþelwulfin*. He could not surely be styled *Æþeling*, when he was King? These, and a few more errors of the press ought to be noticed in a work likely to come into the hands of such as are not able to understand them as they are, nor to discover what they ought to be. For instance, p. 46, l. 2 from bottom, *fuðe* for *fríðe*, 45, 15, *unslitnesse* (? *unstilnesse*); and towards the end of the paragraph, we cannot make sense with "*næfre*," and think we have often read the passage without it. *Læden* (or *Leden*) *warum* is another dismembered compound.—B.C. for A.D. under *Neron*, p. 40,—*geslogan* with a singular nom. p. 49,—*leng* adv. long (for longer,)—*lyft-es*, (for *-e*),—winter, *d. pl.* *wintra*, and *pa* for *þa*, *Gloss.*, are instances of slight inadvertency, and the examples given under (26) (p. 11.) prove that "follows" ought to be "precedes." With one remark more we have done. By making "*þet*" a crasis of "*þa-hit*" (19) Mr. Barnes has set his canon of articulation directly against a well-established canon of grammar, by which the Gothic "*þata*," and all its derivatives are determined to be short. Besides, if such a crasis be admitted in this case, "*hit*" itself must be "*he-hit*," a party to its own generation. Small matters such as these are of great importance in an elementary work; and for an elementary work this displays so much sound learning, deep research, accuracy of thought, and easy perspicuity of speech, as must render it a powerful auxiliary to the tyro, and a valuable addition to the library of the adept. We therefore hope that the accomplished author may soon have an opportunity of re-issuing his *Gefylsta* with a few improvements, such as we have indicated, or his own sagacity and candour shall find expedient.

Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs. Collected by Arthur B. Evans, D.D. Head Master of Market Bosworth Free Grammar School. 12mo. pp. 116.

ALL books of this kind are curious, and useful as well as curious, in developing the history of language, in illustrating old literature, and revealing local usages and domestic economy. Dr. Evans has executed his task in a

* This reasoning is verified by the fact that Ethelwolf began his reign in 836, and died in 855, the 19th year.

manner characterised not only by adequate erudition, but also by good taste and good sense, and this neat little volume may be taken up to amuse as well as inform. Some excellent philological remarks are prefixed, and the author defends the comprehensiveness of his plan by the following reasons, the force of which will we think be generally acknowledged:

"In compiling the present Glossary, I have recorded, not merely words which are for the most part unknown to our lexicographers, or rarely or more anciently used elsewhere; but I have occasionally inserted colloquial *corruptions* and *vulgarisms* which appeared at all likely to be philologically or illustratively useful. By 'illustratively' I mean, at all likely to throw a light upon the state of mind or manners of our rural population here; or as possibly explaining the language of our old, and more particularly *comic*, writers. I have therefore in very many instances introduced with each word the sentence in which it was used, that the sense attached to it may be more clearly verified and understood, or that the singular mode of its application may become more perceptible."

We make one extract exemplifying the very interesting results of Dr. Evans's philological skill:

"CRATCH, *s.* A butcher's 'cratch,' the frame or cradle on which the butcher lays out or dresses his sheep. We have this old word in the child's play of 'cat's cratch,' or 'cat's cradle.' So Spenser—

Begin from first, where he encradled was
In simple 'cratch,' wrapt in a wad of hay.
Hymn on Heavenly Love, i. 225.

Johnson has the word *cratch* for 'the palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.' Todd quotes Wickliffe's version of Luke ii. 'She leyde him in a *cracche*.' He gives the derivation '*creicche*' Fr. and Latin '*crates*,' meaning by the former *crèche*. The word *crate*, a pannier or open wicker-basket, has probably the same origin; and the Anglo-Saxon *cart* had probably the name of *crat* from its wicker formation. The old German word *kraet*, a basket, given by Johnson as the derivation of *crate*, is in Wachter, who tells us, that when he was in Sweden, he heard the Swedes call their baskets *craten*. It is odd too that the Danes have the word *kraet* for 'twigs,' which leads us again to the fountain-head of all these terms, viz. the Latin *crates*. The French had the old word '*cretin*' for 'basket': see Menage."

To this we add a specimen of such entries as illustrate local customs:

"PLOUGH BULLOCKERS. A name given in this county to persons who, like the Morris-Dancers (or dancers of the Morisco, or Moorish dance,) come round on Plough Monday, dressed up in ribbons and women's gear, and dance with untiring agility before the houses of the more opulent, to obtain *plough-money*, for the evening dance or festivity."

The following is, we think, less successful:

"TIN, or TYNTE, Meadows near Grace-dieu Abbey. This name embarrassed me for a long time, till I heard accidentally that the property had belonged to a Le Despenser, who had been *attainted*. The meadows were called the '*attainted*,' or *attinted* meadows; whence came, no doubt, the vulgar abbreviation of *Tin meadows*."

We doubt that the term "*attainted*" was in any case transferred from persons to places. Tynte is itself a surname, but whence derived we cannot at present say: as we can scarcely accept for gospel the legendary story of master Burke, that the first ancestor of the family assumed the name because he was *tinctus cruore Saraceno*.

Dr. Evans states that "*housen*" is still used in Leicestershire as the plural of house; and so placen, closen, &c. the *s*, or *c*, being pronounced as *z*; but he has not mentioned a remarkable sense in which, as we are informed, the term *house* is now, or was recently, employed in this county. It was customary to speak of the ordinary dwelling-room as "*the house*," which thus answered to the *aula*, or hall, of large mansions.

"His own worthy," is a Leicestershire phrase for a man's being convalescent. "How's your husband, this morning?" "Thank ye, sir; he's not *his own worthy* yet." We believe the cognate phrase "*he worths himself*," which Dr. Evans has not mentioned, is also used in the like sense.

There is one little matter which we regret in the composition of Dr. Evans's work, though it does not materially affect its value. It is that he did not obtain a sight of the Rev. A. Macaulay's History of Claybrook, which contains some remarks on the dialect of the county, until his book was printed; and, in consequence, the result of Mr. Macaulay's inquiries, instead of being

incorporated in the alphabet, is appended to the preface. In one or two instances the name of Britton is cited as an authority, when the real authority was Macaulay. Dr. Evans might have confidently looked in Nichols's History of Leicestershire for anything that had been published on the county previously to its completion, and, so doing, he would have found Mr. Macaulay's Glossary under the parish of Claybrook.

We must not close without mentioning that our philological friends may shortly expect from Miss Baker, of Northampton, the publication of a very complete Glossary of Northamptonshire Words, the work of many years, collected while that lady was the companion of her brother, the historian of the county, in his topographical tours. This work will, we believe, be as extensive as the Craven Glossary, or that of Norfolk, by Forby; and, for copiousness of illustration and comparison with what has been observed in the dialect of other counties, we have no doubt that it will surpass all that have gone before it.

The Ballad of Edwin and Emma, by David Mallet. A New Edition, with Notes and Illustrations by Frederick T. Dinsdale, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A. 1849. 12mo.

IT is not yet quite a century and a half since the occurrence of "the Bowes Tragedy," and yet, as Mr. Dinsdale shows us in this very pleasing production, a little cycle of romance has gathered round the story of Roger Wrightson and Martha Railton, or, as Mr. Mallet chose more poetically to style them, of Edwin and Emma. On the 15th of March 1714-15, these parties, as we are told in the sober pathos of the parish register, "were buried in one grave: he died in a fever; and upon the tolling of his passing bell, she cried out, 'My heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired,—purely through love." The public curiosity which this event excited was gratified shortly after by the circulation of a ballad history, entitled "The Pattern of True Love, or Bowes Tragedy," which was preceded by a prose statement,

"Wherein is set forth the hard usage

which the young woman met with during the time of his sickness; and upon hearing the first toll of the passing bell, she fainted away; but by the shrieks and cries of her mother and a young woman, was call'd back again, and in amazing* condition continued about 12 hours, and then died: also the weeping lamentations made by both friends† at the grave, where she was first laid, and then he, being a fit pattern for all young men and women to prove constant in love. With a word of advice to all hard-hearted parents not to cross their children in love."

Having this attractive table of contents, it is not wonderful that the "Bowes Tragedy" became popular: but, though it contributed materially to perpetuate the story, it does not appear to have been seen by Mr. Mallet, who is supposed to have derived his suggestive materials only from a letter written by the Curate of Bowes about the year 1750 to Mr. Copperthwaite of Marrick. Mr. Leigh Hunt has remarked upon a striking feature of the story which was lost to the poet—

"Mallet's account of the heroine's death is not so affecting as the real circumstance—her suddenly screaming out, at hearing the death-bell of her lover, 'that her heart was burst;' but it is not wanting in pathos, especially the first line; and there is a vein of natural elegance throughout the poem."

Sir Walter Scott, also, was much of the same mind. He terms Mr. Mallet's poetical additions "elegant but tinsel frippery;" for, he remarks,

"The similes, reflections, and suggestions of the poet are, in fact, too intrusive and too well said to suffer the reader to feel the full taste of the tragic tale. The verses are, doubtless, beautiful; but I must own the simple prose of the Curate's letter, who gives the narrative of the tale as it really happened, has to me a tone of serious veracity more affecting than the ornaments of Mallet's fiction."

Other writers have felt inspired by the same subject; as Mr. Hutchinson the Durham Historian, who moulded it into a pastoral tale, entitled "A Week at a Cottage," published in 1776; and the Rev. Thomas Denton, who wrote, about the year 1738, "Bowes

* "Amazing," i. e. amazed or distracted.

† The friends of both.

Love, or Love in its purity," a pedantic and very hobbling poem, which Mr. Dinsdale has reprinted: but the most remarkable circumstance in the literary history of "Edwin and Emma" is that many of its stanzas are translated into "The Death of Earl Oswald," in the 3d volume of Evans's Old Ballads. The thief was Mr. William Julius Mickle, who seems to have thought there was no great harm in pilfering and resetting his countryman's diamonds. We give one specimen:

Mallet's 5th stanza.

Long had she fill'd each youth with love,
Each maiden with despair,
And tho' by all a wonder own'd,
Yet knew not she was fair.

Mickle's 6th stanza.

Long had the neighbouring hamlets rung
With praises of the fair;
Her charms had fill'd each swain with love,
Each maiden with despair.

Mallet himself had written this ballad as a companion or pendant to a former production of his muse, his "William and Margaret," which had received the approval of the censors of the day, and had been originally suggested by a verse of Fletcher's Knight of the Burning Pestle—

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.

It is some years since the poem of Edward and Emma received the homage of a distinguished artist, Mr.

George Arnald, A.R.A. having illustrated it with several pleasing etchings, which were attached to 100 remaining copies of Baskerville's original edition, and published by Messrs. Longman in 1810.

Mr. Dinsdale has now expended upon this work all the riches of literary, local, and biographical illustration. The extent of the collections comprised in his Notes will be scarcely imagined until they are seen. They consist of a life of Mallet,—of the criticisms of distinguished judges (from which we have quoted those of Scott and Leigh Hunt),—of bibliographical and literary notes, (of which also we have stated the most important particulars,)—genealogical tables of the Wrightsons and Railtons, the Montacutes and Capulets of this village tragedy, and of several other families more or less connected with the tale or the locality, accompanied by wills and deeds,—and, added to all this, descriptions of the castle and church of Bowes, and a map, which, it may be remarked, comprises in its area the scenery of Sir Walter Scott's poem of Rokeby, and will make this little book a useful as well as amusing companion to the tourist in that picturesque neighbourhood.

The monumental stone which Mr. Dinsdale, in 1848, erected in memory of the lovers, against the west end of the church at Bowes, was described in our Vol. XXX. p. 338.

*An Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles by the Reformers. By the Rev. T. R. Jones. 8vo. pp. xvi. 272. v. (Index).—*We are glad to see a work of this kind, which professes to explain the Articles by the extracts from the Reformers from Latimer to Whitgift. The author, who is Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kelbrooke, Yorkshire, dedicates his book to his diocesan, the Bishop of Ripon. The biographical notices of the writers quoted are perhaps redundant, or might have been given in notes. But the work, as a whole, is valuable at this time, and precisely such as was wanted. It affords the best answer to the latitudinarian argument, that the Reformers had no positive meaning in the Articles they framed, but intended them for peace rather than belief. For if their other writings agree with the Articles,

these latter must be interpreted as definitely as the former. It is singular that this argument is now used by parties who interpret the liturgy strictly, though they construe the Articles widely. Such a principle is in divinity what the ballot is in politics; it may be held sincerely by some, but it will end in being a refuge for duplicity.

*A History of the Vaudois Church. By Antoine Monastier. Post 8vo. pp. 432.—*We do not remember that any work on this subject has come under our notice since that of Dr. Henderson, entitled "The Vaudois," which was reviewed in November, 1845. The volume now before us is the production of a native of the Vallies, now resident at Lausanne. "A Vaudois by birth,—by his affections,—by

his associations—a Vaudois too, he trusts, by his faith—the author has devoted more than ten years to accomplish the wish of his life—the composition of a brief History of the Vaudois Church. (p. vi.) There is no work of the kind that we are acquainted with, and certainly none that has been translated into English, equally copious within so small a compass. It investigates the origin and rise of the Vaudois in early times, and details at length their sufferings in later ones, and thus may justly claim its place in the department of ecclesiastical history. If there are a few passages which bespeak an *Helvetic* origin, the well-informed reader will know how to bear with them. The last event mentioned is the visit of the late King of Sardinia to the Valleys in 1844, when he was so much pleased with his reception as to cause a beautiful fountain to be constructed at the entrance of the town of La Torre, with this inscription, “The King, Charles Albert, to the people who welcomed him with so much affection.” (p. 424.) We should not omit to mention, that a map of the Valleys is prefixed.

The Fountain of Life Opened. By John Flavel, A.D. 1671. *Post 8vo.* pp. 458.—This work, which is further entitled “A display of Christ in his mediatorial glory,” consists of forty-two discourses on the Covenant of Redemption, and the Life of Christ. There is uncommon force in the old divines (allowing for particular expressions and occasional quaintness of style), and the stores of their minds appear inexhaustible. We quote a few words from Disc. 42. “God hath further use for the holiness of your lives; this serves to daunt the hearts and overawe the consciences of his and your enemies.” (p. 456.) Mr. Bickersteth says in his “Christian Student,” that there are few writers of a more practical and edifying character than Flavel.

Catechesis. By the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A. 12mo. pp. 212.—In this work, which is designed for “Christian Instruction preparatory to Confirmation and First Communion,” there are many good points of moral teaching, yet there is something about it we do not like, and for which reason we should hardly venture to recommend it. The term “First Communion” sounds so like the Gallic “*Première Communion*,” as to have a suspicious air; but let that pass. The offices of baptism and confirmation, as well as the catechism, are added, which the reader has already in his prayer-book, without the notes being so numerous as to warrant this enlargement of the volume and the

price. But what is most extraordinary the Order of Communion, “according to the Church in Scotland,” is also appended. Now if this is virtually the same as our own, it is redundant; and if not, it deserves no place in a manual intended for use in our own church. The fact is, that this very office is a subject of disunion in Scotland, and that episcopalian congregations there have refused it, preferring our own as the sounder of the two. Mr. Wordsworth’s inserting it resembles Cardinal Duperron’s giving the ultramontane bull, in *Cœna Domini*, for a rule of penitence, in his ritual for the diocese of Evreux, whereas that bull is not admitted in France.

Sequel to Letters to M. Gondon. By C. Wordsworth, D.D. *Post 8vo.* pp. xxiv. 295.—We should gladly devote a longer space to the consideration of this volume, but with other matter on our hands we must in that case defer noticing it, and delay sometimes appears like neglect. We therefore choose the lesser evil of the two. This supplementary volume is a defence of the author’s celebrated “*Letters to M. Gondon*,” against the criticisms of the *Dublin Review* and the *Tablet* newspaper, and some remarks in the *British Magazine*. It is indispensable as a companion to the former volume, from being an effective defence, and containing valuable additions, elicited by the call for making such a defence. Much information on various points of controversy is incidentally introduced, and a full table of contents will guide the reader to particulars. The work, however, might be a little improved, by giving some of the references more precisely, as the mere names of Tertullian, Cyprian, &c. leave the reader out at sea; nor do we know whether the quotation from the *Regulæ Inquisitionis*, at p. 193, pertinent as it is, relates to the Roman, the Portuguese, or the Spanish tribunal. But in general the references are full, and great care has evidently been bestowed upon them.

Roma Ruit. By F. Fullwood, D.D. A new edition. *8vo.* pp. xxxi. 334.—The author of this volume, which first appeared in 1679, was Archdeacon of Totnes in Devon. It is edited by C. Hardwick, M.A. Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. The editor states that “the object of the following reprint is to supply on the subject of the papal jurisdiction a well-digested text-book . . . and such a synopsis has been already provided in this Treatise of Archdeacon Fullwood.” (p. iii.) This edition was undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Corrie, to ac-

company Sir Roger Twysden's "Vindication of the Church of England," which has lately been republished. The references have been verified, and additional authorities given, and a brief memoir of the author prefixed. The subject of Papal authority is copiously treated, and the editorship appears to be diligent. Perhaps the title is too grandiloquent, but the book was composed in an age when such titles were in vogue. We would here suggest that a translation of that part of Maimbourg's work on the "Church of Rome," in which he contends against the higher Papal pretensions, is very desirable, at least as an appendix to any other volume on the subject.

An Explication of the Hundred and Tenth Psalm. By Edward Reynolds, D.D. afterwards Bishop of Norwich. Post 8vo. pp. 392.—It is rather surprising that Mr. Orme has made no mention of this work in his valuable "Bibliotheca Biblica," though he notices the fact, that the author furnished the commentary on Ecclesiastes to the "Assembly's Annotations," as they are called with some inexactitude. It is however included by Mr. Bickersteth in his "Christian Student," in the list of works on particular Psalms; and he describes the author's works in general, as "remarkably sententious, full of meaning and sound evangelical doctrine." (p. 445, 4th edit.) It forms the second volume of the edition of the Bishop's entire works, which was published in 1826, with a memoir by the late Alexander Chalmers. But separate editions of valuable treatises are desirable, and therefore we are glad that this exposition is brought more generally within the reach of students or others. It has all the copiousness, not to say the prolixity, of the school to which the author belonged; but the best way of reading such treatises is to consider them as a collection of essays on the various subjects which come under the general head. Of such essays this work is full, so as to form in some respects a body of theology. We quote the opening sentence. "Christ Jesus, the Lord, is the sum and centre of all divine revealed truth; neither is any thing to be preached unto men as an object of their faith, or necessary element of their salvation, which doth not, some way or other, either meet in him, or refer to him." (p. 1.) There is one explanation to which we must demur, at p. 382, on verse 7, which he understands of afflictions like Matt. xx. 22. But we are rather inclined with Bishop Wilson (as quoted in Mr. Cobbin's Condensed Commentary), to understand it of a conqueror, who, faint

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and thirsty in the battle, refreshes himself at the stream he passes, and pursues the enemy with renewed vigour. Still the remarks which are made in this place, though not to our mind the precise explanation, contain many solemn truths. As a whole, this volume belongs to a class which has few successors, and the student who devotes his days and nights to it will find the labour well repaid.

Discourses upon the Existence and Attributes of God. By S. Charnock, B.D. Post 8vo. 2 vols. pp. x. 781, 687.—The work now republished possesses great merit in a department by no means crowded. It is reprinted from the edition of 1684, edited by Messrs. Veal and Adams, in whose words we may describe it: "In the doctrinal part of his discourses thou wilt find the depth of polemical divinity, and in his inferences from thence the sweetness of the practical. . . . His business is to show how the Divine attributes are not only excellent in themselves, but a grand foundation for all true Divine worship, and should be the great motives to persuade men to the exercise of faith, and love, and fear, and humility, and all that holy obedience they are called to under the Gospel." (pp. vi. vii.) With reference to other writers on these topics, they mention that "what Dr. Jackson did (to whom our author gave all due respect) was more brief, and in another way Dr. Preston did worthily upon the attributes in his day, but his discourses likewise are more succinct, when this author's are more full and large." Mr. Bickersteth, in his "Christian Student," terms Charnock "a deep, searching, often sublime, and powerful writer." Mr. Orme, in his "Bibliotheca Biblica," speaks of these discourses as *elaborate*, by which we suppose he means not merely *laboured*, but copious and solid. "His style (he adds) is generally chaste and easy, remarkably free of* that verbosity and clumsiness which so generally belonged to the writers of his class and period." The principal attributes considered are, Spirituality, Eternity, Immutability, Omnipresence, Knowledge, Wisdom, Power, Holiness, Goodness, Dominion, and Patience. We give an extract from the discourse on Power (vol. ii.) "It is contemned by *trusting in ourselves, in means, in men, more than in God.* . . . It is also contemned when we ascribe what we receive to the

* This is a Scotism. Burnet describes the Earl of Argyll as "free of all scandalous vices," on which Swift sarcastically remarks, "As a man is free of a corporation, he means."

power of instruments, and not to the power of God. Men, in whatever they do for us, are but the tools whereby the Creator works. Is it not a disgrace to the limner to admire his pencil, and not himself? to the artificer, to admire his file and engines, and not his power? It is not I, saith Paul, that labour, but the grace, the efficacious grace, of God which is in me. Whatever good we do is from him, not from ourselves: to ascribe it to ourselves, or to instruments, is to overlook and condemn his power." (p. 120). An index of subjects professedly or incidentally treated is added.

A few Remarks upon the Construction and Principles of Action of the Aneroid Barometer. By Charles Frodsham, F.R.A.S., Associate I.C.E., Chronometer, Clock, and Watchmaker. 8vo.—The author of this little work is Mr. Charles Frodsham, the eminent chronometer maker of the Strand, who is celebrated for his double-seconds and lever watches, which are adjusted in so peculiar a manner, and upon such scientific principles, that he has been able to make them capable of rivalling in their performance even perfect chronometers. The work before us contains a very clear and comprehensive account of the construction and uses of the Aneroid barometer, together with some very interesting remarks upon the other barometers which have been hitherto alone employed. There are engravings also of the different parts of the instrument, enabling the reader to understand its mode of action. One of the most curious portions of the work is the table which Mr. Frodsham has given showing the effects of temperature upon this barometer. This table gives the results furnished by five of these instruments, which were simultaneously subjected to different temperatures, and tested in the same manner as the best watches when under trial for compensation, by placing them, for the high temperatures, in an

oven provided with the means of regulating the heat, and for the low temperatures, in an ice chamber.

The Life of Archbishop Browne, and the Life of Bishop Bedell. 18mo. pp. 72.—George Browne, the subject of the former of these biographies, was the first protestant bishop in Ireland, and the memoir furnishes some curious details concerning the obstacles which the Reformation had to encounter in that country. He is also remarkable for a sermon preached in 1551, in which he mentions "a new fraternity of late springing up, who call themselves Jesuits" (p. 17), and takes a survey of their career, prosperity, and suppression, which has proved almost prophetic. The second memoir is the Life of Bishop Bedell, abridged from Burnet. Few pieces of biography are more valuable for example, or more interesting for incident, than this account of an English bishop, to whose memory honours were rendered by the Irish at his burial.

The Life of the Rev. John Brown of Haddington. 18mo. pp. 72.—This little volume might rather have been entitled "Some passages in the life," as it is not a continuous memoir, but is chiefly occupied with Mr. Brown's character, and the account of his death, which occurred in 1787. The character is one from which ministers of religion, in every communion, may submit to learn. We would refer particularly to an anecdote at p. 23, which exhibits a remarkable combination of faithfulness and judgment. Hearing with pain a Highland gentleman frequently swearing in a ferry-boat, he forbore to say anything at the time, for fear of irritating him, but took an opportunity after landing of remonstrating with him privately. The gentleman thanked him for the reproof, and promised to attend to it, but added, "If you had said this in the boat, I believe I should have run you through."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 8. The trustees of the Eldon Scholarship have elected John Conington, B.A. Fellow of University college, to be the Eldon Scholar for the ensuing three years, in the room of Mr. Lingen, of Balliol, whose term had expired. Mr. Conington obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1844, and the Hertford Latin Scholarship in the same year. He gained the First Class in Classics in 1846, the

prize for Latin Verse 1847, and the English Essay in 1848.

June 9. The prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay is awarded to Stephen Edwardes, B.A. late Post-master of Meriton.

June 12. A Convocation was holden for electing a Professor of Anglo-Saxon on the Foundation of Dr. Rawlinson, in the room of Mr. Buckley, Fellow of Brasenose college, whose period of office had expired.

The candidates were the Rev. John Earle, M.A. Fellow of Oriel, and the Rev. Henry Wilkins Norman, M.A. Fellow of New college. The former was chosen, having 142 votes, and the latter 78.

June 13. The annual prizes were decided as follows :—

Latin Verse.—“*Etruscorum Sepulchra nuper reperta.*”—Alexander John Wallace, late Commoner of Trinity college, now Post-master of Merton college.

English Essay.—“*Literature and Science, compared in their effects upon a nation.*”—Edward St. John Parry, B.A. Balliol college.

Latin Essay.—“*Quænam fuerit Platonis Idea in Politia sua conscribenda?*”—John Conington, B.A. Fellow of University college, formerly Demy of Magdalen college.

Newdigate English Verse.—Not awarded.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize (subject, “*On Original, or Birth Sin,*”) has been awarded to the Rev. Edward Walford, M.A. of Balliol college. Mr. Walford gained one of Mrs. Denyer's prizes last year, and the prize for Latin Verse in 1843.

June 14. A Convocation was holden for electing a Prælector of Logic, in the room of Mr. Michell, Vice-Principal of Magdalen hall, whose period of office had expired. The candidates were the Rev. Henry Wall, M.A. Fellow of Balliol and Vice-Principal of St. Alban hall; the Rev. William Thompson, M.A. Fellow of Queen's; and the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansell, M.A. Fellow of St. John's. After a very severe contest, the numbers were—For Mr. Wall, 291; Mr. Mansell, 258; Mr. Thompson, 192.

The Commemoration took place in the week beginning on Sunday June 17, when the University Sermon was preached at Christ Church by the Rev. Dr. Pusey; sermons in the morning and evening at Carfax church by the Rev. Hugh Mc Neile, D.D. on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society; and the Right Rev. George Smith, Bishop of Victoria, preached in St. Peter's in the East in aid of his missionary plans in China. On Tuesday the anniversary sermon for the Radcliffe Infirmary was preached at St. Mary's by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, late Fellow of New college. The show of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society took place on this and the following day in Magdalen college Grove.—At two o'clock an Exercise composed by Sir Frederick Ouseley, Bart. for the degree of Bachelor of Music, was performed in New college Hall, before a crowded audience.—A meeting of several of the Heads of Houses and Graduate members was the same day held in the Theatre to consider the propriety of forming a General Museum for the

University, with distinct apartments and lecture rooms, pursuant to the vote of Convocation on the recently enacted statute, which provides that a School of Natural Science be established in connection with the system of education pursued at the University. The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor introduced the subject, and various resolutions to carry it out were recommended to the meeting in speeches from the Master of Pembroke, Dr. Daubeny, Mr. Baden Powell, the Rev. W. Sewell, and others.—At the Commemoration, which took place on Thursday the 21st, the following gentlemen were presented for the Hon. degree of D.C.L.:—the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the American minister; James Heywood Markland, esq. F.R.S. formerly Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and during the greater part of his life an active member of the two societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and Capt. Fletcher Hayes, of the Indian army, and gentleman commoner of Magdalen hall; and to *ad eundem* degrees, George Matcham, esq. D.C.L. of St. John's college, Cambridge; and the Rev. Philip Freeman, M.A. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. The Public Orator delivered the Creweian Oration, and the Latin and English Essays and Latin Poem were read by their respective authors.

June 20. The vacant Hebrew scholarship, on the Pusey and Ellerton foundation, was awarded to Mr. William Wright, Andrews' Law Exhibitioner, and Commoner of St. John's college.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

May 24. To the vacant Tyrwhitt Scholarships were elected—F. B. D. Ramadge, B.A. Caius college; and C. A. Stuart, B.A. St. John's college.

May 30. Sir William Browne's medals have been adjudged as follows:—For Greek Ode—J. D. Williams, Trinity college. For Latin Ode—D'Arcy W. Thompson, Pembroke college. For Epigrams—J. D. Williams, Trinity college.

Andrew Amos, esq. M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity college, has been unanimously selected as the successor of the late lamented Professor Starkie, in the Downing Professorship of the Laws of England.

June 7. The medal given annually by the Marquess Camden, for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, has been awarded to W. Owen, of St. John's college. Subject:

“*Coorta est
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus.*”

The Porson prize, for the best translation into Greek verse, has been adjudged to F. Kewley, of St. John's college. Subject : Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, act i. sc. 1.

"*Mar.*—Wherefore rejoice,"

to the words

"Most exalted shore of all."

The Members' Prizes for prose composition :—

Bachelors.—"Baconus an Newtonus in Philosophia felicime elaboraverit, scriptis eorum inter se collatis, quærendum est."—

1. B. F. Westcott, Trinity college. 2. Not adjudged.

Undergraduates.—"Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est."—1. E. H. Perowne, Corpus college.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have granted 2,000*l.* towards the endowment of St. Augustine's Missionary college, Canterbury, and 2,000*l.* to be applied towards the support of two students in that institution. The latter sum will be invested in separate trusts, the interest or dividends being applied to the object in view under such regulations and conditions as, on the recommendation of the standing committee, the Archbishop of Canterbury shall from time to time sanction.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 28. At the Anniversary Meeting, W. J. Hamilton, esq. the retiring President, was in the chair. The report of the Council, under the head of finances, contained an expression of regret that they had been obliged to order the sale of a small portion of their funded property, in order to liquidate all debts. The Society consisted of 670 members, a large proportion of whom were, however, life compounders. Owing to the difficulty experienced in the collection of arrears, a more stringent rule than that at present in action was adopted. During the past year upwards of 150*l.* had been expended in improving the library, including the large collection of maps and charts. The accessions to the library during the past year amounted to 194 books and pamphlets, 272 sheets of maps and charts, 8 atlases, and 1 planisphere. Many of these presents are from the Governments of various countries, and are of great value, particularly those illustrative of Captain Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, and the important Coast Survey of the United

States, presented by the government of the same. The Council had, during the past year, made various grants of books and instruments to travellers, and entertained hopes of receiving a favourable reply from Government to their application for apartments in which to preserve and render useful the property placed under their care. The gold medals were awarded to A. H. Layard, esq. D.C.L. and to Baron C. von Hügel, the Austrian traveller. In the absence of the former (at present at Constantinople) the founder's gold medal was received by his uncle and adopted father, B. Austen, esq. for Dr. Layard's important contributions to Asiatic geography, published in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society;" for his interesting researches in Mesopotamia; as well as for the valuable works in which he has recorded his discovery of the remains of Nineveh, and described the relics of Assyrian art. The Patron's or Victoria medal was received by Sir R. I. Murchison, in the absence of Baron von Hügel, for his enterprising and successful exploration of Cashmere and the surrounding countries, as communicated to the public in his work entitled "Kashmir und das Reich der Siek," and also for the zeal and ability with which he formed those collections of plants and animals in Australia, as well as in Upper India, which have enriched European Museums, and particularly those of Vienna.

The annual address of the President upon the progress of Geography during the present year was next read, and desired to be printed in the Journal of the Society. The Anniversary Dinner was celebrated at the Thatched House Tavern, the newly elected President, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. in the chair.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 12. The Earl of Ellesmere, President, in the chair. The annual report of the Council commenced with a statement of the losses which the Society had sustained from death amongst its members in the course of the last year; and gave succinct biographical notices of some of the most distinguished. Of these, the Earl of Auckland, the late President of the Society, held the first place. The zealous and active support which the late Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice-President, and chairman of the committee of correspondence, had given to the Society for a long series of years, was gratefully commemorated. By the decease of Mr. J. Alexander, the treasurer, the Society had lost one of its most munificent supporters. J. R. Stuart, esq. known for

the total receipts, from all sources, have been only 176*l*.

The numerous avocations of Mr. Wright during the past year have hitherto prevented the completion of his edition of Chaucer, but it is expected that the third and last volume will be ready for delivery to the members during the ensuing year.

The publications during the past year have been,

1. The Autobiography of Mary Countess of Warwick. Edited by T. C. Croker, esq.

2. Feative Songs of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Edited by W. Sandys, esq. F.S.A.

3. Westward for Smelts, written by Kinde Kit of Kingstone, 1620. An early and curious collection of tales, several of which have been employed by our early dramatists in the construction of their plots. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

4. Popular English Histories. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

5. Beleeve as you List, a lost Play, by Massinger. Edited from the Original Manuscript, by Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. M.R.I.A.

6. Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume: from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.

The places of the three members retiring from the Council were filled with the names of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Richard John Smith, esq. and the Rev. J. Reynell Wreford; and for Auditors were elected John Croomes, esq. W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A. and W. Wansey, esq. F.S.A.

MR. LYTE'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. Southgate and Barrett are about to bring to public sale the very large Library collected chiefly on the continent by the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, author of "The Spirit of the Psalms" and other works, and since increased by his son the late J. W. M. Lyte, esq. It is particularly rich in theological literature; also in works on astrology, alchemy, and witchcraft; in romances and old poetry; and it contains many rare articles in English, Irish, and Scottish history. In the sale of this collection the auctioneers are about to return to the old practice of evening sales. The sale will take place on eighteen evenings, from the 4th to the 26th of July inclusive.

EAST-AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

We regret to hear that the exploratory expedition undertaken by Dr. Bialloblotzky in East Africa (of which several notices have from time to time appeared in our pages,) has been relinquished, in consequence of not receiving the support which was anticipated from the political agents resident on the coast. Under these circumstances Dr. Beke (who has superintended the arrangements at home) remarks that it is some consolation to know that the Church Missionaries are actively engaged in exploring the interior of the country, and from their exertions we may expect to see, ere long, the solution of the great geographical problem—the position of the sources of the Nile, which it was hoped that Dr. Bialloblotzky would have had the good fortune to accomplish.

FINE ARTS.

CARTOONS OF RAFFAEL.

At a late meeting of the committee of the Royal Irish Art Union, Mr. Blacker announced that a munificent donation had just been made to Dublin, being no less than two cartoons of Raffaele. The subjects are, "St. Peter and St. John Healing the Lame Man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple," and "Elymas, the Sorcerer, Struck Blind." Early in 1847, Mr. Blacker had some correspondence with Mr. Nicolay, of Oxford-square, London, when getting up an exhibition of works of ancient masters for relief of the then general distress. He recently received a letter from Mrs. Nicolay, saying that she was but carrying out the wishes of her late husband in asking him, Mr. Blacker, to take charge of two cartoons of Raffaele, which he was desirous should be

presented for the formation of a permanent gallery of art in Dublin. Mrs. Nicolay, as an Irishwoman, felt peculiar, although mournful pleasure in carrying his wishes into effect. These specimens of the Italian school of art were picked up by Sir Joshua Reynolds during his tour in the Low Countries, in one of the towns where they had been originally sent for the purpose of manufacture into tapestry. At Sir Joshua's death, and at the subsequent sale of his effects, they passed with one intermediate hand into the possession of Mr. Nicolay. It is proposed to assemble an exhibition of old masters in connection with the newly-arrived cartoons, the proceeds to form a reserve fund for a permanent public gallery and studying school.

slave in alabaster and verde antique, stated by him to have come from the baths of Nero; the other, a bust of Minerva in serpentino antico, stated by Mr. Windus to have been found at Athens.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. exhibited various Roman Antiquities recently found in a field near Takeley Church, in Essex; consisting of a glass bottle of a faint green colour, about eight inches high, at present the property of Thomas Cocks, esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak; a glass basin of similar material; two pateræ of red ware, one bearing the maker's name of *Pontius*; an unbaked urn of blue clay; two cups of the same material; and three copper coins of Vespasian. They were found disposed in a wooden box, about two feet long, and one foot deep, which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. It was secured by a brass hasp and fastening, which Mr. Williams forwarded for exhibition, together with a plan of the disposition of the articles in the box. A bottle, similar in size and material, but square, was found by Lord Maynard whilst searching the Bartlow Hills; and was destroyed about twelve months ago by the fire at his lordship's seat.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession, one in outline, the other coloured, judged from the costume to be about the date of 1500. The figures have the duckbill shoes, which may be found as early as the reign of Henry VII. and which superseded the poularde of from Edward I. to Henry VI.

The Secretary then read a portion of a paper entitled, Observations on the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and on their connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy, A.D. 1600, by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

March 22. Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

The President announced that he had nominated John Payne Collier, esq. to be of the four Vice-Presidents, in the place of Mr. Stapleton.

Thomas Hughes, esq. B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Mr. Charles Read, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, were elected Fellows.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small bust, the head black, called Scipio Africanus.

Three short Letters were read, the first from Benjamin Williams, esq. the second from J. L. Stoddart, esq. the third from Jabez Allies, esq. upon the signification and various use of the term "Cold Harbour;" upon the different and dissimilar situations in which the name occurs; and that harbour sometimes means an inn.

Mr. Williams, on looking at the different passages in Luyamon where the word *herebeza* or *herberwe* occurs, considers Dr. Bosworth's interpretation of its meaning, "a station where the army rested on its march," to be borne out, although the word was also used for an inn or dwelling: he also remarks that the word *caul* is described as a dwelling in the voluminous Celtic dictionary published by Professor Bullet at Besançon in 1754-60; and *caula*, as a barrack, cabin, hut, park, stable, &c. Mr. Allies shows that the term "cold" is a very common prefix to names in Worcestershire; and Mr. Stoddart thinks that so derogatory an adjective as cold, in its usual signification, could hardly have been applied to some hundreds of places unlike each other. He therefore suggests that in olden times the derivation may have been *holde-herbergh*, meaning *fidum hospitium*. In the English of Chaucer, *herberwe* implied sometimes an inn, sometimes a shelter.

A further portion of Mr. Bruce's paper was then read.

March 29. The President in the chair.

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, esq. of the Holme, Lancashire, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, as one of the Auditors, reported the accounts of the Society for the year ending Dec. 25, 1848, from which it appeared that the total receipts of the Society (including last year's balance of 347*l.*) were 1771*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* arising from Subscriptions, 755*l.* 8*s.*; Admissions and Compositions of New Members, 344*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sale of Books and Prints, 171*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; Sale of Duplicate Books, 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Dividends, 148*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Expenditure: To Artists and in Publications of the Society, 263*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; Salaries, 332*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Taxes, 30*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; Miscellaneous expenses, 354*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Balance in the Treasurer's hands, 891*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

April 19. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Rev. William Henry Jones, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, incumbent of Saint James, Curtain-road, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Christopher Earle, of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, exhibited to the Society a Monile or Necklace of Gold, with three bullæ suspended, said to have been discovered in a tomb in Etruria.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. Sec. by permission of William Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon Hall, exhibited six specimens of the gold British Coins recently discovered on Whaddon Chase, co. Buckingham. They are apparently rude and degenerate imitations of the gold coins of Cunobeline. A portion of them are stamped

on one side only, and none are inscribed. A further account of these coins was promised by Mr. Akerman for a future meeting.

A letter from Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanied by the exhibition of a series of coloured drawings, by Mr. Penrice, of some of the groups of Roman sepulchral urns and vessels recently discovered on the property of Mr. John Taylor, junior, at West Lodge, near Colchester, and now deposited by him in the museum of local antiquities in that town. These drawings showed the arrangement of the various deposits as discovered, including two cists or tombs constructed of tiles. Only a few coins (in second brass) were found by Mr. Taylor, the latest of which was of Hadrian. Mr. Roach Smith stated that Mr. Taylor's grounds occupy part of the site of the Roman cemetery, which flanked, on either side, the road from Colonia to Londinium.

A note was communicated by Mr. Akerman, suggesting that the representation given by Bartoli, in his *Antiqui Sepulcri*, of a tomb having a shaft seventeen yards deep, which was found at the eastern base of the Aventine Mount in 1692, confirmed the opinion suggested by Dr. Diamond in the *Archæologia*, that the Roman pits found at Ewell, Winchester, and elsewhere, were also sepulchral.

The reading of Mr. Bruce's paper on the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and their connexion with the subsequent Gowrie conspiracy, A.D. 1600, was then concluded. The writer pointed out that in King James's statement of the event commonly called the Gowrie conspiracy, and also in Johnstone's MS. History, relied upon as an authority by Mr. Tytler, in Henderson's deposition, and in the letters of Logan of Resalrig, it is asserted that revenge for the death of William Earl of Gowrie was one of the motives of the Gowrie conspirators. The object of the present paper was to inquire whether there were any circumstances connected with the death of William Earl of Gowrie which could possibly have kept alive, in the minds of his descendants, a feeling of hatred and a desire of revenge against their sovereign for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Bruce considered the political position of the family of Ruthven from the time of the murder of Rizzio, in 1566, down to 1584. He delineated the condition of Scotland first, anterior to the Raid of Ruthven, under the domination of the king's favourites Lennox and Arran, and subsequently under the grievous tyranny of Arran alone. Upon Arran's acquisition of power in 1583 William Earl of Gowrie,

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although previously pardoned for his share in the Raid of Ruthven by the king personally, made a further submission and obtained another pardon. Being still "put at," and vexed in every possible way by the upstart insolence of Arran, he procured leave to quit the country. He repaired to Dundee in order to embark. Whilst there, he learned that his old companions in the Raid of Ruthven were about to make a fresh attempt to free their country from the domination of Arran, Gowrie secretly communicated with them; he agreed to join the plot, and a day was fixed for a rising. In the meantime Arran took alarm at Gowrie's delay, and sent his brother Colonel William Stewart to Dundee, with one hundred men, to arrest Gowrie. After some hours' resistance Gowrie was captured, and brought to Edinburgh as a prisoner. The capture of Gowrie was the defeat of the plot. His friends assembled at Stirling and obtained possession of the castle, but after a few days were obliged to relinquish their attempt and fly into England. These circumstances were minutely related and illustrated in the present essay, from the unpublished correspondence of the English ambassadors of the time. Gowrie was taken to Stirling for trial. He was urged to confess. He refused. Again and again Arran and some other noblemen of his party waited upon Gowrie, and importuned him to save his life by revealing his knowledge of the plot. After reiterated persuasion, and upon their solemn promise that the king agreed to grant him a pardon if he would make a written statement of what he knew of the late conspiracy, he did so. He was immediately indicted upon the facts which he had himself disclosed, and being found guilty, was executed at eight o'clock in the evening of the same day on which he was tried, 4th May, 1584. Three unpublished accounts of these transactions, derived from MSS. in the British Museum, were communicated by Mr. Bruce. It appeared that Gowrie went to the scaffold believing that he had been entrapped. He thought that the king had really made the alleged promise, and died bequeathing his revenge to God. His children were brought up in the same faith, and even after the lapse of so long a period as sixteen years, would not be unlikely, as the writer thought, to be stimulated by a desire to revenge their father's judicial murder. The writer could not, therefore, find anything adverse to the credibility of the Gowrie conspiracy, in the allegation that revenge for the Earl of Gowrie's death was one of the motives of the conspirators.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 4. Lord *Portman* moved the second reading of the LANDLORD AND TENANT Bill which had been carried through the House of Commons by Mr. *Pusey*. The noble lord stated that the objects of the measure were: first, to enable parties of limited interest in the property to enter into agreements with the tenant to allow compensation at the conclusion of his term for improvements. The second, to improve the law relating to emblements; and the third, to allow tenants to remove engines, buildings, or other fixtures erected by them.—Lord *Beaumont* opposed the Bill altogether, as absurd in some of its provisions and injurious in the rest. Their lordships divided—For the Bill, 9; against it, 5.

June 5. Lord *Brougham* moved the re-commitment of his Bill for the consolidation and improvement of the BANKRUPTCY LAWS, and explained the nature of its provisions. In the first place, it simplified and extended those acts of bankruptcy which made the tradesman debtor a bankrupt. In the next place there was a very important improvement to prevent undue dealings and fraudulent preferences. Another improvement was, that certain acts of insolvency, which formerly did not make a man a bankrupt, would now make him one. The next improvement was in the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. He had rejected the principle that when a vacancy occurred in the metropolis the senior commissioner in the provinces was to be promoted to it, and left the Lord Chancellor unfettered in his appointments, and therefore fully responsible for his selection. The same principle was observed with regard to the registrars. Another improvement was, that he abolished the increase of 500*l.* given to the chief commissioner, and 300*l.* given to the chief registrar; and further, he proposed to reduce the number of commissioners from six to four. The Bill passed through Committee, and was reported without amendments.

June 11. On the motion of Lord *Campbell*, the SALE OF INCUMBERED ESTATES (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

June 12. The Bill for repealing the NAVIGATION LAWS was read the third

time without a division.—On the question that the Bill do pass, the Bishop of *Oxford*, with a view to discouraging the African slave-trade, moved the addition of a clause enacting that the privileges conferred on foreign shipping by the Act shall not extend to the ships of Spain, or Brazil, until such time as her Majesty shall have declared, by orders in council, that the governments of Spain and Brazil have respectively given to her Majesty full satisfaction as to the fulfilment of the treaties into which they have or shall have entered with her Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade.—The clause was opposed by Lord *Howden*, who argued that it would be inoperative. Their lordships divided—For the clause, 9; against it, 23.—The Bill then passed.

June 14. Lord *Campbell* introduced a Bill for the purpose of removing a difficulty in the case of SMITH O'BRIEN, who had been convicted of high treason, and sentenced to death. Upon a merciful consideration of his case, it had been thought advisable not to exact the full penalty of the law, upon condition of his being transported beyond the seas for life. It might have been expected that such a boon would have been gratefully accepted; but, on the contrary, an objection had been made on the part of Smith O'Brien that the Crown had no right to exercise the prerogative of mercy.—Lord *Brougham* remarked that this was the last act of the preposterous vanity in which Smith O'Brien's treason had its origin. He knew when he rejected the offer that he would not be taken at his word, but he thought he would make a flourish in that country so unfortunately under the influence of agitation, and pretend to confront a danger which he knew had no existence.—Lord *Denman* said there could be no doubt that the Queen had the power of commuting the punishment of death to transportation in this country, and if that power did not extend to Ireland there would be no difficulty in enacting the present Bill.—The Bill was read a first time.

The Bishop of *Oxford* moved the third reading of his Bill for the PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—Lord *Campbell* opposed it on the ground that it would not be so effective as the common law now was.—Their lordships divided—for the Bill, 23;

against it, 19. The Bill was then read 3^d and passed.

June 18. The third reading of the Bill introduced by Lord Campbell for converting perpetual LEASEHOLDS in IRELAND into freeholds, was opposed by Lord Redesdale, who moved that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months. Their lordships divided—For the Bill, 32; against it, 35. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

June 19. Lord Brougham brought the state of CANADA before the House, and moved resolutions condemnatory of the Act passed by the Colonial Legislature for indemnification of losses sustained in the rebellions of 1837 and 1838 (see June, p. 641). The House divided—For the motion, 96; against it, 99.

June 22. Lord Denman moved the second reading of the AFFIRMATION Bill, which had passed the Commons, to allow persons who might entertain conscientious objections against taking an oath, to make an affirmation instead.—Lord Brougham and Lord Abinger opposed the Bill.—The Earl of Wicklow said the effect of the measure would be to abolish oaths altogether in judicial proceedings, and he therefore moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Their lordships divided—For the Bill, 10; against it, 34.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 31. Mr. Slaney observed that, some years ago, 10,000*l.* had been voted by Parliament to promote the opening of PUBLIC PARKS in the vicinity of large towns, and he wished to know in what way that money had been appropriated?—Mr. Hayter said the sum of 10,000*l.* had been voted in 1841 for the purposes stated by the hon. Member. Between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* of that money had already been appropriated for the purpose of promoting the formation of public parks, and applications were now before the Treasury to the amount of 3,000*l.* The regulations under which these advances were made were, that the parties applying were to raise a sum at least equal in amount to that which they required to be advanced. The principal towns which had already obtained assistance from the grant were Dundee, Arbroath, Manchester, Portsmouth, and Preston; and the places from which applications were now pending were Leicester, Harrogate, Stockport, Sunderland, and Oldham.

June 4. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill for facilitating the SALE OF ESTATES IN IRELAND, Sir L. O'Brien moved that it should be read a third time on that day six months. The House di-

vided, and the numbers were—for the third reading, 117; against it, 12; majority for the Bill, 105. The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hawes moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better government of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES; and explained the new constitution it was intended to grant to these dependencies, which was framed on the model of that now existing in New South Wales. It consisted of a governor and legislative council, of which one half of the members were appointed by the governor, and the other half elected by the people. Port Philip was to be separated from New South Wales, and erected into a province to be henceforth called Victoria. A constitution would be granted to New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and (conditionally) to Western Australia, until it was in a position to defray the expenses of its own government. Another great object of the Bill was to create a federal union of these colonies for certain general purposes. It was intended that, having separate and independent legislatures, they should be empowered to elect certain members to form a general assembly. This assembly would form a supreme court, which would have the regulation and management of weights and measures—of the post-office within the colonies; would legislate on roads, canals, and railways, superintend beacons and lighthouses, and would generally have the regulation of all matters mutually affecting the various colonies. A civil list was to be established over which the colonial legislature would have control, excepting the salaries of the governor and the judges, any alteration in which would require the sanction of the Crown. The Bill would also re-adjust the religious revenues of these colonies. By the existing Act, a sum of 30,000*l.* was set aside for this purpose. He proposed to retain the sum of 28,000*l.* for New South Wales, and to apportion a sum of 6,000*l.* for Victoria. In Van Diemen's Land 14,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* was devoted to a similar purpose. The measure provided further for the creation of municipal bodies, and contained a provision empowering the colonists, when they saw fit, to adopt two chambers instead of one, or to make such other changes in their constitution as might not be incompatible with the general arrangement.

June 5. Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the NATIONAL REPRESENTATION by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of parliaments shall not exceed three years, and

that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population.—Lord *J. Russell*, as regarded the proportion of members to population, preferred the existing arrangement, as giving a more varied and a better representation of all classes in the country than they would have if they had only two sets of men in this House, representing two antagonistic sets of opinions. He believed that from time to time they might enlarge the suffrage; but if, at the present time, the whole country was divided into districts, and a right to vote was given indiscriminately to all men, they would be likely to be misled by artful and designing demagogues.—The House divided: for the motion, 82; against it, 268.

June 6. The second reading of the **INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL** was moved by Mr. *Maffat*. He stated that it was mainly the same as the Bill which had been fully discussed in the early part of the Session, and rejected at nearly its last stage. The alterations were: first, it was proposed that members who became insolvent should be placed in exactly the same position as bankrupt members, thus removing the invidious distinction between members in trade and members not in trade; secondly, he proposed that an insolvent member should be re-eligible, provided he obtained his discharge from the court, while, by the former Bill, he was precluded from re-election.—Sir *W. Clay* moved that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months.—The House divided: for the second reading, 55; against it, 45.

The third reading of the **AFFIRMATIONS BILL** was opposed by Mr. *Law*. The numbers were—for the third reading, 73; against it, 51. On the question "that the Bill do pass," Mr. *Newdegate* renewed the opposition, and the House divided: for the Bill, 77; against it, 73.

The second reading of a Bill for facilitating the **ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLD ESTATES** was moved by Mr. *Aylonby*. Since the appointment of the existing commission for the enfranchisement of copyhold very little property had been set free, and it was intended by the present Bill to make enfranchisement general and compulsory, after a reasonable time had been allowed for voluntary commutation. The Bill as it stood was only compulsory upon the landlord, and he should think it a great hardship upon the poorer tenants to make it compulsory upon the tenants also; but if the House chose to make it compulsory alike on both parties, he would, however unwillingly, accept the modification.—Mr. *Heathcote* objected that the Bill should be brought in on the responsibility of Government, and

he divided the House. The numbers were—for the second reading, 72; against it, 37.

June 8. On the motion for going into committee on the Bill for the amendment of the **POOR LAW** in Ireland, Sir *H. W. Barron* moved an amendment to the effect that the property at present rated to the support of the poor in Ireland was totally inadequate to the purpose, and that it was necessary to provide further means in order to remove the pressure which was crushing the rate-payers in that country.—Sir *W. Somerville* opposed Sir *H. Barron's* motion as practically going to repeal the poor law.—The House divided,—for the original motion, 144; against it, 30.

June 11. On the motion for the third reading of the **PARLIAMENTARY OATHS** Bill, the main object of which is to admit Jews to seats in Parliament, Mr. *Law* moved as an amendment that the Bill should be read a third time on that day six months. His chief argument was that the Jews had been always treated as aliens by the law of England.—The House divided: for the third reading, 272; against it, 206. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Lord *D. C. Stuart* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for giving persons sued in the **PALACE COURT**, Westminster, a right of election to be sued in the County Court of the district in which they might reside. The Palace Court was made an instrument of great oppression to the poor. The fees charged were ten times the amount of any other court.—Leave given.

June 12. Mr. *Cobden* moved a resolution for the substitution of **ARBITRATION** in lieu of **WAR**, in the following terms:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying she will be graciously pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators."—Viscount *Palmerston* replied to his arguments at considerable length, maintaining that the proposal was erroneous in principle, and also impracticable, and moved the previous question.—The House then divided,—for putting Mr. *Cobden's* motion, 79; against it, 176.

June 14. Mr. *Herries* raised a discussion upon **CANADA**, by moving that an Address should be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to withhold her assent to the Indemnification Act of the Canadian Legislature.—The debate was adjourned

to the following day, when a division took place, Ayes 291, Noes 150.

June 18. Sir G. Grey then moved the second reading of a Bill, which passed the House of Lords on the previous Friday, for removing all doubt as to the right of the Crown to commute the sentence of capital punishment for TREASON in Ireland, on the usual condition of transportation for life. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had mercifully decided to spare the lives of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghoe, and these persons had refused to accept the accompanying condition, urging its illegality.—Mr. Napier moved, as an amendment, that counsel should be heard against the Bill at the bar of the House.—The *Attorney-General*, in resisting the amendment, explained the points of doubt. It had been contended in Ireland that the statute 12 Geo. I. c. 8, under which it was proposed to commute the sentence, referred to persons under sentence of death for felony, and therefore it was not applicable to cases of treason. He showed from authorities, and even from the statute 25 Edward III. that all treasons were felonies, though all felonies were not treasons. In this case there had been no pardon; but, if there had been the pardon would be conditional, and if the condition was refused the pardon became void. The argument that this was an *ex post facto* law was fallacious.—The House divided—For the amendment, 31; against it, 178.—On the question that the Bill be now read a second time—the numbers were, Ayes 175, Noes 19.

June 20. The debate adjourned from the 4th May on the MARRIAGES Bill (see June, p. 637) was proceeded with; and the House divided—For the second reading, 177; against it, 143.

June 21. Lord Nugent moved for a Select Committee—To inquire into the practicability of better providing for the maintenance of the indigent Poor of England and Wales, by an equal and general apportionment of the burden of the same.—Negatived without a division.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton moved an address to the Crown praying for such a modification of the national system of EDUCATION IN IRELAND as would remove the conscientious objections entertained to it by many of the clergy and laity of the Established Church; or for assistance to these clergymen in promoting scriptural education in Ireland.—The House divided: Ayes 102, Noes 162.

June 22. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opened his BUDGET. Although circumstances had occurred to check the progress of prosperity, the statement he

had to make was, on the whole, satisfactory. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, the convulsions abroad for more than a year, and lastly the blockade of northern Europe, had operated injuriously on our commerce and revenue. He had estimated the revenue (without the corn duties, of which no calculation could be formed) at 51,550,000*l*. There had been a falling off in several of the ordinary items, but still the receipts, including the corn duties, amounted to 53,017,732*l*. The expenditure, which considerably exceeded the estimate, amounted to 53,287,110*l*. or about 250,000*l*. over the income. But in that were included 389,920*l*. for Irish distress and Canadian emigration, and 323,787*l*. the naval excess of the preceding year. Thus, excluding the extraordinary and unexpected items of expense, the ordinary expenditure was exceeded by the revenue, and so far he had kept his promise for the last year. The customs, including 950,000*l*. received for corn, returned 21,170,859*l*. He estimated, after making every allowance for the embarrassed position of commerce, that the customs, without the corn duties, would this year return 20,200,000*l*. He took the excise at 13,700,000*l*. being nearly 250,000*l*. less than the amount produced last year. The other items of the revenue he treated in the same manner, making the estimate of the total revenue 52,252,000*l*. The expenditure, which had been already laid in detail before the House, and included the charge on the consolidated fund, 31,750,083*l*.; the navy, including the packet service, 7,210,724*l*.; army and commissariat, 6,760,083*l*.; and ordnance, 2,154,207*l*. would amount in the whole to 52,173,000*l*. If the excesses charged from former years were deducted from the expenditure, the surplus would be 737,000*l*. This year, for the first time, the entire expense to be incurred was stated, and if the accounts had been made up in the old way, the expenditure would appear at least half a million less than it is. The revenue had improved, on the whole, since the commencement of the present financial year, and he looked forward with confidence. There was a great improvement in the manufacturing districts, money was easy, there was a large reserve of bullion in the Bank, and confidence was reviving in the commercial world. The Treasury was revising all the branches of the public service, with a view to secure economy and efficiency. By the union of the stamps and excise into one board, a saving of nearly a quarter of a million had been effected, and similar reforms were in progress. This was not a time for rash experiments which might disturb the gradual

improvement of the industry of the country. Mr. Cobden thought the budget would be in some respects satisfactory to the country; but, after all, it was only calcu-

lated to make both ends meet. A formal vote of 3,000,000*l.* was agreed to, and the House resumed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election of the President of the Legislative Assembly took place on the 31st May, when M. Dupin, the candidate of the government and of the moderate party, was elected by a majority of 336 over M. Ledru Rollin, who had 182 votes, and Lamoricière 76.

On the 2nd of June a new ministry was announced by M. Odillon Barrot in the National Assembly, as follows:—M. Odillon Barrot, Justice; M. Passy, Finances; M. de Falloux, Public Instruction; General Rulhieres, War; M. de Tracy, Marine; M. Lacrosse, Public Works. The above were all members of the late Cabinet. The new ministers are:—M. Dufaure, Interior (vice M. Leon Faucher); M. de Tocqueville, Foreign Affairs (vice M. Drouyn de Lhuys); M. Lanjuinais, Agriculture and Commerce (vice M. Buffet).

On the 13th of June Paris presented once again the aspect of *émeute* and rebellion; the disturbances originating in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans, as a protest against the vote of the Assembly on the subject of Rome. Bloodshed, however, was avoided. By the close of the day the capital was declared in a state of siege, and occupied in every quarter by an army of at least 70,000 men. One result of these disturbances has been the restoration of General Changarnier to his double command of the National Guard and the First Military Division. The Socialist papers have been seized, and several of the Red Republican deputies—among them, Felix Pyat, Theodore Bac. Forrester, Etienne Arago, and others, have been arrested. Ledru-Rollin escaped, having succeeded in crossing the Belgian frontier near Courtrai. The *Moniteur* on the 19th published a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, suspending the publication of *La Peuple*, *La République Démocratique et Social*, *La Vraie République*, *La Démocratie Pacifique*, *La Réforme*, and *La Tribune*.

At the same time the cholera almost divided public attention with the impending perils of revolution. The daily amount of deaths were as high as 700. By the 17th the daily returns had diminished to 211, and on the 19th were only 103.

Marshal Bugeaud, Madame Cavaignac, the mother of the general and widow of the notorious Conventionalist, Madame Marrast, wife of the late President of the National Assembly, General Donadieu, who filled a prominent part in politics under Louis XVIII. and Charles X., have died of cholera, as have the aged songstress Madame Catalani, and Baron Wallcourt, an Irish peer.

ITALY.

On the 31st May M. Lesseps, the envoy of the French republic, had concluded with the Roman authorities a convention, which he wished Gen. Oudinot to sign; but the latter alleged that military honour and his instructions forced him to refuse to sign an act which would prevent the entry of the French into Rome. The next day he threatened the Triumvirate with the renewal of hostilities, a threat which he carried into execution on the 3rd of June, when the Villa Pamfili, the Church of San Pancrazio, and the Villas Corsini and Valentini were successively taken. The Villa Pamfili was defended by numerous barricades and 2,000 men. The Romans set fire to these positions with their mortars, and the French had to abandon them, but they were immediately retaken. The fighting continued for three days with considerable loss of life. Subsequently, the French general has chiefly employed himself in carrying on his siege works: and he has now been before the city seven weeks without effecting his object. After the first and second parallels were completed, it was found that, from the nature of the ground outside the Porta S. Pancrazio, the cannon could not be pointed at the base of the walls, but served only to clear the bastions, and chip the upper stonework. The Romans stand to their guns with the greatest spirit.

GERMANY.

The last sitting of the German Parliament at Frankfort, took place on the 30th of May. None of the ministers were present. A motion that the house should withdraw from Frankfort, and continue its sittings at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, was carried by 71 votes against 64.

An insurrection having broken out in Baden, the Grand Duke took refuge in Frankfurt on the 26th of May. The insurgents were attacked by the Hessian troops, and forced to evacuate the city of Worms; and the Prussians have since been called in to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. By letters of the 23d of June it appears that the pacification of the Lower Necker is almost completed, the Prince of Prussia having beaten the insurgents in a pitched battle at Waghäusel.

HUNGARY.

Buda was taken by the Hungarians on the 20th of May. It appears that the Hungarian general, Georgey, advanced upon Buda on the 4th of that month, and summoned the Austrian officer in command of the place to surrender. That officer, General Hentzi, refused to capitulate, and bombarded Pesth on the evening of the same day. From that time the struggle continued until the 20th, on which day General Hentzi was killed. On the 24th the Hungarians defeated the Austrians at Woefsdrunel, a league from Presburg; and they have also defeated the Russians under General Sass, who lost 2,000 killed and 20 pieces of cannon. The Hungarian army amounts to 396,000 men. They have 408 pieces of cannon. Count Ladislas Teleki, the envoy of the Hungarian government to the French Republic, has addressed a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, announcing the deposition of the House of Hapsburg Lorraine by the Hungarian National Assembly, and the declaration of independence of Hungary, with the states attached to it.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have again met with severe reverses in the Caucasus. The Circassians made a sudden attack upon the fort of Soudcha, which is principally used as a depot for prisoners; they slaughtered 3,600 Russians, took an im-

mense number of prisoners, captured 160 cannon, and then got off and dispersed after doing considerable mischief.

AMERICA.

A very serious riot occurred at New York on the 10th of May, arising from the jealousy with which the friends of Forrest, the American tragedian, entertained the performances of Mr. Macready at the Astor-place Opera-house. His first performance on the 7th of May was attended with gross insults; but by the persuasions of Mr. Washington Irving, Judge Kent, and other friends, he was encouraged to appear again. His opponents made every preparation to drive him with violence from the stage. They gave away tickets to ruffians, and an immense crowd, beyond what the theatre could contain, was gathered round its walls, who were appealed to by every misrepresentation that could inflame them against the Britishers, the "Anglo-Americans," or "aristocrats." The police authorities were well-prepared, and certain of the rioters were arrested, some of whom madly attempted to set fire to the room in which they were confined. Meanwhile, the mob outside commenced an attack upon the theatre with paving-stones. At length the soldiers were called in, and a street-fight took place, during which fifteen persons were killed. The conduct of Mr. Macready was dignified and honourable throughout. The tragedy of Macbeth was entirely performed, and he never acted better. He left the theatre in disguise, and left New York for Boston at 4 the next morning.

At St. Louis, the great capital of the south-west, a most disastrous fire on the 18th of May swept over the principal business portion of the city, extending for nearly a mile along the Mississippi, and consumed goods, warehouses, and steam-boats—27 of the latter, several of them with cargoes on board—to the value, as estimated, of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 16. A large and very interesting meeting was held at the Hanover-square rooms on behalf of the *Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society*, at which H.R.H. Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Oxford, and others, advocated the claims of the institution in very eloquent and persuasive terms. The financial scheme of this society is based upon

the credit of the Government, being regulated by the Deferred Annuities Act, which was passed in the 3d William IV. but of which only 700 persons have hitherto availed themselves. It is also intended to establish a home for female servants out of place, a model lodging-house for male servants, and to establish a registry. It is estimated that the class of domestic servants in England and Wales now ex-

ceeds 1,000,000 persons: no class of the lower or lower lives in such luxury in their earlier years and none so largely contributes to people the workhouses.

May 17. At the fifth annual meeting of the *Ragged School Union*, Lord Ashley stated that the society has now 52 schools, 20 of which are open during the day, and 30 in the evening, which are attended by 15,000 destitute infants, who before this institution was established were neglected and despised. There are still 20,000 miserable children in the metropolis who are in need of assistance.

May 13. The completion of a great Christian work set on foot some years since by Mr. Cotton, recently Governor of the Bank, and a few other benevolent gentlemen, viz., the reclaiming the moral waste which had too long prevailed in the *Bethnal Green* district, by the erection of 10 additional Churches, was celebrated by a festival following on the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the tenth church. How far the excellent objects of the originators of this movement have progressed may be ascertained when it is stated that in a parish containing 20,000 souls, which before had only two churches and three clergymen, the following objects have been accomplished: Nine churches have been consecrated, and the first stone of the tenth laid. Three parsonage houses have been built, and provision made for two more by a payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Six schools for 3,000 children, with residences for the masters and mistresses, have been completed. Seventeen additional clergymen have been provided. The sites for three of the churches, the cost of two, and the endowment of one, have been offerings from individuals. In consequence of all these efforts many local charities also have been called into existence, including Sunday and adult schools, district visiting societies, provident and clothing funds, and similar benevolent institutions. Since the commencement of this great work new schools for 600 children have been erected in connection with St. John's Church, which had been built by the Church Commissioners in A.D. 1828. The 23rd of May having been appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the tenth church (St. Thomas's), it was resolved that the day should be set apart as a religious festival; accordingly Divine service was performed at the new churches, and the sermons were preached by the following: viz. at St. Peter's, by the Bishop of London; St. Jude's, by the Bishop of Winchester; St. James's, by the Bishop of St. Asaph; St. Philip's, by the Bishop of Ripon; St. Andrew's, by the Bishop of Lichfield;

St. John's, by the Bishop of Oxford; St. Bartholomew's, by Bishop Coleridge; St. Matthias's, by the Rev. T. Bowdler; St. Simon Zelotes', by the Rev. H. Mackenzie; and at St. Matthew's, the parochial church, by the Rev. W. C. Cotton. At four o'clock all the preachers, with the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Radstock, and several other promoters of the good cause, proceeded to lay the first stone of the new church, which will contain, when completed, 950 sittings. It bore the following inscription: "On this site, the joint gift of W. O. Hammond, esq., Lady Isabella Brydges, and Mrs. Harrison, for a church, parsonage, and schools, the first stone of this building, which, when consecrated, will be known as St. Thomas's Bethnal-green, was laid on the 23d of May, A.D. 1849, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, assisted by the Lord Bishop of London, W. Cotton, esq., the Rev. W. Kerry, the first incumbent of the intended new church, &c." Very excellent collections were made in all the churches.

May 24. The new church of St. Paul, *Camden Town*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. This is the first of several churches which the present able and indefatigable Vicar of St. Pancras, the Rev. R. T. Dale, proposes to have built in his extensive parish. The building is in the Gothic style, from the designs of Messrs. Ordish and Johnson, and accommodates altogether about 1200 persons, of which 500 seats are free. The Marquess of Camden gave the ground, and, in addition, the Communion plate and the sum of 500*l*.

May 25. The Committee for promoting the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the labouring classes, have built an establishment in Goulston-square, *Whitechapel*, intended for 94 separate warm and cold baths, large plunge baths, vapour and shower baths, and sulphur and other medicated baths, and 96 separate washing-closets, each with its separate drying-closet; and to meet a weekly demand for about 30,000 baths, and the washing and drying of the clothes of about 20,000 persons. The gross expenditure on the works, including the purchase of the site &c. has been 26,632*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. The sum required to complete them is estimated at 2,000*l*, which has still to be raised by subscription. In eighteen months—from July 1847, to Dec. 1848—with but few baths in working order, and with expenses of superintendence which will not be materially increased now that the full number of baths are open, the receipts were nearly 1000*l*.

May 31. The annual dinner of the

Middlesex Hospital took place yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the especial patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, whose ancestor was, more than a century ago, its founder. The governors have just brought to a conclusion some extensive improvements and alterations in the construction of the hospital. The ventilation has been rearranged, a laundry established, and great changes effected in the different offices of the establishment. With the exception of subscriptions specially in aid of the building, and amounting in all to less than 500*l.* and of 1,600*l.* expended on the erection of a new ward, under the will of the late Lady Murray, the whole expenses of the alterations effected have been defrayed from the accumulated funds of the hospital. Lady Murray's ward will contain fifteen beds, and will cost 200*l.* per annum more than the interest of the sum invested for its endowment. To meet the loss arising from the expenditure of the vested capital of the hospital, as already explained, 350*l.* per annum will be required; while 4,000*l.* per annum beyond the ordinary income must be raised in order to develop to the fullest extent the benefits which the institution is now capable of affording.

June 2. His Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of an addition to the *Licensed Victuallers' Asylum* in the Old Kent Road. This addition the society has styled "The Ladies' Wing," and it is to cost 4,000*l.* The asylum was founded by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in 1828, being intended to contain 101 dwellings of three rooms each, and was completed according to that design in 1834. In 1840 two lodges were erected, giving accommodation to additional pensioners, and the charity now affords shelter and support to 124 inmates. Notwithstanding this addition, last year there were 64 competitors for four vacancies. It was, therefore, determined to erect "The Ladies' Wing," to contain 25 dwellings.

The cost of the hall and offices at the *Euston Station* of the London and North Western Railway has been more than 125,000*l.*

One of the principal dissenting institutions, *Highbury College*, has been sold to some members of the Church for the sum of 12,500*l.* and will in future be occupied as a training school for National Schoolmasters.

Railways.—The Report of the Commissioners of Railways, dated the 1st of May, states that in the year 1848 an increase was made in the railway communications of the country greatly exceeding that of

any former year. At the commencement of the year 3,816 miles of railway were open for traffic, and during the year the opening of 1,191 miles of railroad was sanctioned by the Commissioners, making the whole extent at the end of the year 5,007 miles, the proportion being for England, 3,918; for Scotland, 728; and for Ireland, 361 miles respectively. By the opening of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the communication between London and Dublin has been greatly facilitated. The mails are now conveyed within 17 hours, and the completion of that gigantic work—the tubular bridge across the straits—will effect a saving of one hour more. The most important addition to the railways in Ireland has been the extension of the South-Western communication from Dublin, viz. from Ballyboughy to Tipperary and Limerick, by the opening of portions of the Limerick and Waterford and the Great Southern and Western railways. Of the whole extent of railways authorised by Parliament at the end of 1848, upwards of 7,000 miles of railway remained to be completed, no portion of the lines sanctioned prior to 1844, and only 20 miles of the railways sanctioned in that year, being included in the amount. It is assumed, on good ground, that at least one-half of the 4,800 miles of authorised railways of which the works are not in progress will never be completed under the existing Acts of Parliament, and that at least 50,000,000*l.* of authorised capital will not be required, on account of the abandonment of the works. The report adverts to the great change which has taken place in public opinion with respect to the value of railway investments. During 1848 the price of Consols increased about 4 per cent. while the average price of investments in four of the principal railways declined about 20 per cent. The average price of four lines exhibits a fall of 53½ per cent. in less than two years.

CHESHIRE.

May 15, 16, 17. The important estates of Sir Massey Stanley, Bart. in this county, were submitted to auction by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, at the Stanley Arms Hotel, Eastham, near Liverpool, in many lots. The mansion (*Hooton Hall*) and 850 acres of land formed the first lot, and was bought in at 85,000*l.* There were many bidders, and it is understood the lot has been since sold to an opulent banker. Various other lots found spirited buyers (at nearly 33 years' purchase) to the amount of about 65,000*l.* The following days the competition was equally great, when va-

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rious gentlemen were purchasers to the amount of nearly 200,000*l*.

DEVONSHIRE.

May 29. The church of *Buckfastleigh*, near *Ashburton*, was fired by an incendiary, but by extraordinary exertions the fire was got under just at the time it had communicated to the roof. The vestry is entirely burnt down; the roof of the north aisle much injured and burnt, as also the flooring at the altar. The chest in the vestry, containing old records and various documents belonging to the parish, is entirely destroyed.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

June 12. A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at the *Helburn Pit*, the property of *Thomas Easton and Company*, on the river *Tyne*, *Newcastle*. It took place about half-past six o'clock in the morning, when upwards of 100 workmen were in the mine; but it was confined to the north-west district, where the sufferers were employed, and thirty-three were killed. The entire workings extend over about fifty acres, and are ventilated by means of two shafts, an upcast and a downcast one—the furnace system of ventilation being employed. As usual in such cases, nothing is known as to the immediate cause of explosion, for no one lives that can tell the tale.

SURREY.

April 30. The first stone was laid by *H.R.H. Prince Albert* of the buildings for a new *Farm School* to be erected at *Redstone Hill* near *Reigate*, by the *Philanthropic Society*. The *Duke of Richmond*, *President of the Society*, the *Marquess of Westminster*, the *Bishops of Winchester and Norwich*, and many other distinguished persons, were also present. The

farm consists of 133 acres, of which the *Society* has taken a lease for 150 years; and the buildings are destined to accommodate 180 boys: a chapel and school-room will be attached, and a house had already been erected for the *Chaplain and Secretary*, the *Rev. Sydney Turner*. The old buildings in *St. George's Fields* will eventually be vacated. (See our *February*, p. 193.) Within the last six months, the *Society* have sent 30 or 40 as emigrants to *Australia* and the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Two persons have been apprehended on a charge of breaking into the parish church of *Kew*, and stealing therefrom an iron chest, containing the parish registers. The robbery took place on the 32d *Feb.* 1845, when the church-door lock was picked, and the chest in which they were was carried away. Letters had been received, offering, for a handsome reward, to restore the parish registers and deeds uninjured, but no notice was taken of them. Amongst the documents stolen were the certificates of the marriages of *William IV.*, and of the *Duke of Kent*. The matter had been long since given up when information was received by the police which led to the apprehension of *John Standen*, a hawker or costermonger, as the thief, and *George Tibbey* of *Lisson-grove*, as the receiver, and they were committed to *Kingston gaol*.

SUSSEX.

April 22. The *Bishop of Chichester* consecrated a new church at *Middleton*, near *Bognor*. It is in the early-English style, and is built on a piece of ground presented by *Mr. Cook*, an opulent farmer in the parish. The old church, together with the churchyard, were some years ago carried away by the encroachments of the sea, and not a vestige of them remains.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 25. Royal Marines, *Lieut.-Col. D. A. Gibson* to be *Colonel Second Commandant* (in second, to continue attached to the artillery companies of the corps); *Lieut.-Col. D. J. Ballingall* to be *Colonel Second Commandant*; *Lieut.-Col. J. R. Coryton* to be *Colonel Second Commandant*; *Capt.* and brevet *Major H. I. Dalacomb* to be *Lieut.-Col.*; *Capt.* and brevet *Major G. H. Coryton* to be *Lieut.-Colonel*.

May 26. *Sir David Dundas*, *Knt.* to be *Advocate-General*, or *Judge Martial* of *Her Majesty's Forces*.

May 30. *Stephen Henry Sullivan*, *esq.* (now *Secretary of Legation at Munich*) to be *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in the Republic of Chili*.—*Alfred Guthrie Bonar*, *esq.* (now paid

Attaché at Dresden) to be *Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich*.

June 1. Grenadier Guards, *Lieut.-Col. Sir J. S. Lillie* to be *Capt.* and *Lieut.-Col.*—*75th Foot*, *Major A. Jardine* to be *Lieut.-Col.* by purchase; *Capt. E. Hickey* to be *Major*.

June 4. *James-Andrew Earl of Dalhousie*, *K. T.* *Governor-General of India*, created *Marquess of Dalhousie*, of *Dalhousie Castle*, *co. Edinburgh*, and of the *Punjab*; *Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Baron Gough*, *K.C.B.* *General and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies*, created *Viscount Gough*, of *Goojerat*, of the *Punjab*, and of the city of *Limerick*.

June 5. *Shropshire Militia*, the *Right Hon. Rowland Viscount Hill* to be *Col.*—*Felix Be-*

slave in alabaster and verde antique, stated by him to have come from the baths of Nero; the other, a bust of Minerva in serpentine antico, stated by Mr. Windus to have been found at Athens.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. exhibited various Roman Antiquities recently found in a field near Takeley Church, in Essex; consisting of a glass bottle of a faint green colour, about eight inches high, at present the property of Thomas Cocks, esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak; a glass basin of similar material; two pateræ of red ware, one bearing the maker's name of *Pontius*; an unbaked urn of blue clay; two cups of the same material; and three copper coins of Vespasian. They were found disposed in a wooden box, about two feet long, and one foot deep, which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. It was secured by a brass hasp and fastening, which Mr. Williams forwarded for exhibition, together with a plan of the disposition of the articles in the box. A bottle, similar in size and material, but square, was found by Lord Maynard whilst searching the Bartlow Hills; and was destroyed about twelve months ago by the fire at his lordship's seat.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession, one in outline, the other coloured, judged from the costume to be about the date of 1500. The figures have the duckbill shoes, which may be found as early as the reign of Henry VII. and which superseded the poularde of from Edward I. to Henry VI.

The Secretary then read a portion of a paper entitled, Observations on the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and on their connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy, A.D. 1600, by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

March 22. Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

The President announced that he had nominated John Payne Collier, esq. to be of the four Vice-Presidents, in the place of Mr. Stapleton.

Thomas Hughes, esq. B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Mr. Charles Read, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, were elected Fellows.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small bust, the head black, called Scipio Africanus.

Three short Letters were read, the first from Benjamin Williams, esq. the second from J. L. Stoddart, esq. the third from Jabez Allies, esq. upon the signification and various use of the term "Cold Harbour;" upon the different and dissimilar situations in which the name occurs; and that harbour sometimes means an inn.

Mr. Williams, on looking at the different passages in Luyamon where the word *herebeza* or *herberwe* occurs, considers Dr. Bosworth's interpretation of its meaning, "a station where the army rested on its march," to be borne out, although the word was also used for an inn or dwelling: he also remarks that the word *caul* is described as a dwelling in the voluminous Celtic dictionary published by Professor Bullet at Besançon in 1754-60; and *caula*, as a barrack, cabin, hut, park, stable, &c. Mr. Allies shows that the term "cold" is a very common prefix to names in Worcestershire; and Mr. Stoddart thinks that so derogatory an adjective as cold, in its usual signification, could hardly have been applied to some hundreds of places unlike each other. He therefore suggests that in olden times the derivation may have been *holde-herbergh*, meaning *fidum hospitium*. In the English of Chaucer, *herberwe* implied sometimes an inn, sometimes a shelter.

A further portion of Mr. Bruce's paper was then read.

March 29. The President in the chair.

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, esq. of the Holme, Lancashire, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

Sir Fortunatus Dwarria, as one of the Auditors, reported the accounts of the Society for the year ending Dec. 25, 1848, from which it appeared that the total receipts of the Society (including last year's balance of 347*l.*) were 1771*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* arising from Subscriptions, 755*l.* 8*s.*; Admissions and Compositions of New Members, 344*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sale of Books and Prints, 171*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; Sale of Duplicate Books, 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Dividends, 148*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Expenditure: To Artists and in Publications of the Society, 263*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; Salaries, 332*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Taxes, 30*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; Miscellaneous expenses, 354*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Balance in the Treasurer's hands, 891*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

April 19. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Rev. William Henry Jones, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, incumbent of Saint James, Curtain-road, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Christopher Earle, of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, exhibited to the Society a Monile or Necklace of Gold, with three bullæ suspended, said to have been discovered in a tomb in Etruria.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. Sec. by permission of William Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon Hall, exhibited six specimens of the gold British Coins recently discovered on Whaddon Chase, co. Buckingham. They are apparently rude and degenerate imitations of the gold coins of Cunobeline. A portion of them are stamped

that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population.—Lord *J. Russell*, as regarded the proportion of members to population, preferred the existing arrangement, as giving a more varied and a better representation of all classes in the country than they would have if they had only two sets of men in this House, representing two antagonistic sets of opinions. He believed that from time to time they might enlarge the suffrage; but if, at the present time, the whole country was divided into districts, and a right to vote was given indiscriminately to all men, they would be likely to be misled by artful and designing demagogues.—The House divided: for the motion, 82; against it, 268.

June 6. The second reading of the **INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL** was moved by Mr. *M. Fall*. He stated that it was mainly the same as the Bill which had been fully discussed in the early part of the Session, and rejected at nearly its last stage. The alterations were: first, it was proposed that members who became insolvent should be placed in exactly the same position as bankrupt members, thus removing the invidious distinction between members in trade and members not in trade; secondly, he proposed that an insolvent member should be re-eligible, provided he obtained his discharge from the court, while, by the former Bill, he was precluded from re-election.—Sir *W. Clay* moved that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months.—The House divided: for the second reading, 55; against it, 45.

The third reading of the **AFFIRMATIONS BILL** was opposed by Mr. *Law*. The numbers were—for the third reading, 73; against it, 51. On the question “that the Bill do pass,” Mr. *Newdegate* renewed the opposition, and the House divided: for the Bill, 77; against it, 73.

The second reading of a Bill for facilitating the **ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLD ESTATES** was moved by Mr. *Aylonby*. Since the appointment of the existing commission for the enfranchisement of copyhold very little property had been set free, and it was intended by the present Bill to make enfranchisement general and compulsory, after a reasonable time had been allowed for voluntary commutation. The Bill as it stood was only compulsory upon the landlord, and he should think it a great hardship upon the poorer tenants to make it compulsory upon the tenants also; but if the House chose to make it compulsory alike on both parties, he would, however unwillingly, accept the modification.—Mr. *Heathcote* objected that the Bill should be brought in on the responsibility of Government, and

he divided the House. The numbers were—for the second reading, 72; against it, 37.

June 8. On the motion for going into committee on the Bill for the amendment of the **POOR LAW** in Ireland, Sir *H. W. Barron* moved an amendment to the effect that the property at present rated to the support of the poor in Ireland was totally inadequate to the purpose, and that it was necessary to provide further means in order to remove the pressure which was crushing the rate-payers in that country.—Sir *W. Somerville* opposed Sir *H. Barron's* motion as practically going to repeal the poor law.—The House divided,—for the original motion, 144; against it, 30.

June 11. On the motion for the third reading of the **PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL**, the main object of which is to admit Jews to seats in Parliament, Mr. *Law* moved as an amendment that the Bill should be read a third time on that day six months. His chief argument was that the Jews had been always treated as aliens by the law of England.—The House divided: for the third reading, 272; against it, 206. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Lord *D. C. Stuart* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for giving persons sued in the **PALACE COURT**, Westminster, a right of election to be sued in the County Court of the district in which they might reside. The Palace Court was made an instrument of great oppression to the poor. The fees charged were ten times the amount of any other court.—Leave given.

June 12. Mr. *Cobden* moved a resolution for the substitution of **ARBITRATION** in lieu of **WAR**, in the following terms:—“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying she will be graciously pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators.”—Viscount *Palmerston* replied to his arguments at considerable length, maintaining that the proposal was erroneous in principle, and also impracticable, and moved the previous question.—The House then divided,—for putting Mr. *Cobden's* motion, 79; against it, 176.

June 14. Mr. *Herries* raised a discussion upon **CANADA**, by moving that an Address should be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to withhold her assent to the Indemnification Act of the Canadian Legislature.—The debate was adjourned.

first Lord Henley, G.C.B. She died on the 12th Sept. 1843.

Having died without issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Thomas Edmund Harbottle, esq. of Akeley, Warwickshire.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR E. PAGET.

May 13. At 66, aged 75. General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. and G.C.T.S., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Colonel of the 24th Foot, Commandant of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Academy, and a Member of the Board of General Officers, first surviving brother of the Marquess of Anglesea.

Sir Edward Paget was born on the 3d Nov. 1775, the fourth son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise.

He was appointed Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards the 23d March, 1792; Captain in the 54th Foot 1st Dec. following; and Major the 14th Nov. 1793. The 30th April, 1794, he obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 24th Foot, and in that year he served the campaign in Flanders and Holland. In March, 1795, he returned with his regiment to Ireland, and sailed for the expedition for Quiberon, but was recalled. In Sept. following, he sailed for the West Indies, under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby, but was twice driven back, and finally, in Jan. 1796, landed at Portsmouth. In July, 1796, he went to Gibraltar, and from this period to the end of 1801 he was stationed in the Mediterranean. He was present in the naval action off Cape St. Vincent, the 14th Feb. 1797. The 1st Jan. 1798, he received the rank of Colonel and was appointed Aide de Camp to the King. He was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, under Sir Charles Stuart; served the campaign in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson, the 28th Foot being in the reserve, commanded by Sir John Moore. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and in the latter was wounded; was also present at the investment of Cairo and Alexandria, and a hostage with the French army of Cairo until their embarkation at Aboukir.

In Oct. 1803, he was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in Ireland, and stationed at Fermoy; the 2nd of July, 1804, he was removed to the staff in England, and stationed at Brabourne Lees. The 1st of Jan. 1805, he received the rank of Major-General. From April to October, in that year, he commanded a brigade of infantry at Eastbourne, and in

the latter month embarked with it, under the orders of General Don, landed at Cuxhaven, and advanced to Bremen; he returned with the army to England in Feb. 1806. In June following he was appointed to the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, and placed by General Fox in the command of the reserve of the army in Sicily. In Jan. 1808, he returned to England from that island with a part of the army under Sir John Moore, and on the 23d Feb. received the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot. In April, 1809, he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sweden, and was appointed by that officer to the reserve of his army. In June he returned with the army to England, and was immediately sent to Portugal, where he was appointed by Sir Hugh Dalrymple to the command of the advanced corps of his army. He served the campaign in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and commanded the reserve of that officer's army at Corunna, the 16th Jan. 1809. For that victory he received a medal. He was next appointed to the staff of the army in the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, and commanded the left wing of the army. He conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and in the action at Oporto the 12th May, 1809, he lost his right arm, and returned to England. His lordship in his dispatch observed, in allusion to this accident:—"In Lieut.-General Paget I have lost the assistance of a friend who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army. He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack."

He subsequently served as second in command to Lord Wellington, and was taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos in 1811. The 4th June, 1811, he received the rank of Lieut.-General. On the 26th Dec. 1815, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 24th Foot; and the 31st Oct. 1818, was appointed Captain of Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight, where he died. He attained the full rank of General on the 27th May, 1825.

Sir Edward Paget received the King's permission to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword for his services in the Peninsula, on the 29th April, 1812; and he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on the 12th June in the same year.

He was twice married: first, in 1805 to the Hon. Frances Bagot, fourth daughter

ceeds 1,000,000 persons: no class of the lower orders lives in such luxury in their earlier years, and none so largely contributes to people the workhouses.

May 17. At the fifth annual meeting of the *Ragged School Union*, Lord Ashley stated that the society has now 82 schools, 30 of which are open during the day, and 50 in the evening, which are attended by 15,000 destitute infants, who before this institution was established were neglected and despised. There are still 20,000 miserable children in the metropolis who are in need of assistance.

May 23. The completion of a great Christian work set on foot some years since by Mr. Cotton, recently Governor of the Bank, and a few other benevolent gentlemen, viz., the reclaiming the moral waste which had too long prevailed in the *Bethnal Green* district, by the erection of 10 additional Churches, was celebrated by a festival following on the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the tenth church. How far the excellent objects of the originators of this movement have progressed may be ascertained when it is stated that in a parish containing 80,000 souls, which before had only two churches and three clergymen, the following objects have been accomplished: Nine churches have been consecrated, and the first stone of the tenth laid. Three parsonage houses have been built, and provision made for two more by a payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Six schools for 3,000 children, with residences for the masters and mistresses, have been completed. Seventeen additional clergymen have been provided. The sites for three of the churches, the cost of two, and the endowment of one, have been offerings from individuals. In consequence of all these efforts many local charities also have been called into existence, including Sunday and adult schools, district visiting societies, provident and clothing funds, and similar benevolent institutions. Since the commencement of this great work new schools for 600 children have been erected in connection with St. John's Church, which had been built by the Church Commissioners in A.D. 1828. The 23rd of May having been appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the tenth church (St. Thomas's), it was resolved that the day should be set apart as a religious festival; accordingly Divine service was performed at the new churches, and the sermons were preached by the following: viz. at St. Peter's, by the Bishop of London; St. Jude's, by the Bishop of Winchester; St. James's, by the Bishop of St. Asaph; St. Philip's, by the Bishop of Ripon; St. Andrew's, by the Bishop of Lichfield;

St. John's, by the Bishop of Oxford; St. Bartholomew's, by Bishop Coleridge; St. Matthias's, by the Rev. T. Bowdler; St. Simon Zelotes', by the Rev. H. Mackenzie; and at St. Matthew's, the parochial church, by the Rev. W. C. Cotton. At four o'clock all the preachers, with the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Radstock, and several other promoters of the good cause, proceeded to lay the first stone of the new church, which will contain, when completed, 950 sittings. It bore the following inscription: "On this site, the joint gift of W. O. Hammond, esq., Lady Isabella Brydges, and Mrs. Harrison, for a church, parsonage, and schools, the first stone of this building, which, when consecrated, will be known as St. Thomas's Bethnal-green, was laid on the 23d of May, A.D. 1849, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, assisted by the Lord Bishop of London, W. Cotton, esq., the Rev. W. Kerry, the first incumbent of the intended new church, &c." Very excellent collections were made in all the churches.

May 24. The new church of St. Paul, *Camden Town*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. This is the first of several churches which the present able and indefatigable Vicar of St. Pancras, the Rev. R. T. Dale, proposes to have built in his extensive parish. The building is in the Gothic style, from the designs of Messrs. Ordish and Johnson, and accommodates altogether about 1200 persons, of which 500 seats are free. The Marquess of Camden gave the ground, and, in addition, the Communion plate and the sum of 500*l.*

May 25. The Committee for promoting the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the labouring classes, have built an establishment in Goulston-square, *Whitechapel*, intended for 94 separate warm and cold baths, large plunge baths, vapour and shower baths, and sulphur and other medicated baths, and 96 separate washing-closets, each with its separate drying-closet; and to meet a weekly demand for about 30,000 baths, and the washing and drying of the clothes of about 20,000 persons. The gross expenditure on the works, including the purchase of the site &c. has been 26,632*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The sum required to complete them is estimated at 2,000*l.* which has still to be raised by subscription. In eighteen months—from July 1847, to Dec. 1848—with but few baths in working order, and with expenses of superintendence which will not be materially increased now that the full number of baths are open, the receipts were nearly 1000*l.*

May 31. The annual dinner of the

rious gentlemen were purchasers to the amount of nearly 200,000*l*.

DEVONSHIRE.

May 29. The church of *Buckfastleigh*, near Ashburton, was fired by an incendiary, but by extraordinary exertions the fire was got under just at the time it had communicated to the roof. The vestry is entirely burnt down; the roof of the north aisle much injured and burnt, as also the flooring at the altar. The chest in the vestry, containing old records and various documents belonging to the parish, is entirely destroyed.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

June 12. A dreadful explosion of fire-damp occurred at the *Hebburn* Pit, the property of Thomas Easton and Company, on the river Tyne, Newcastle. It took place about half-past six o'clock in the morning, when upwards of 100 workmen were in the mine; but it was confined to the north-west district, where the sufferers were employed, and thirty-three were killed. The entire workings extend over about fifty acres, and are ventilated by means of two shafts, an upcast and a downcast one—the furnace system of ventilation being employed. As usual in such cases, nothing is known as to the immediate cause of explosion, for no one lives that can tell the tale.

SURREY.

April 30. The first stone was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert of the buildings for a new Farm School to be erected at Redstone Hill near Reigate, by the Philanthropic Society. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Society, the Marquess of Westminster, the Bishops of Winchester and Norwich, and many other distinguished persons, were also present. The

farm consists of 133 acres, of which the Society has taken a lease for 150 years: and the buildings are destined to accommodate 180 boys: a chapel and school-room will be attached, and a house had already been erected for the Chaplain and Secretary, the Rev. Sydney Turner. The old buildings in St. George's Fields will eventually be vacated. (See our Feb. number, p. 193.) Within the last six months, the Society have sent 30 or 40 as emigrants to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Two persons have been apprehended on a charge of breaking into the parish church of *Kew*, and stealing therefrom an iron chest, containing the parish registers. The robbery took place on the 22d Feb. 1845, when the church-door lock was picked, and the chest in which they were was carried away. Letters had been received, offering, for a handsome reward, to restore the parish registers and deeds uninjured, but no notice was taken of them. Amongst the documents stolen were the certificates of the marriages of William IV., and of the Duke of Kent. The matter had been long since given up when information was received by the police which led to the apprehension of John Standen, a hawk or costermonger, as the thief, and George Tilbey of Lisson-grove, as the receiver, and they were committed to Kingston gaol.

SUSSEX.

April 22. The Bishop of Chichester consecrated a new church at *Middleton*, near Bognor. It is in the early-English style, and is built on a piece of ground presented by Mr. Cook, an opulent farmer in the parish. The old church, together with the churchyard, were some years ago carried away by the encroachments of the sea, and not a vestige of them remains.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 25. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Gibson to be Colonel Second Commandant (en second, to continue attached to the artillery companies of the corps); Lieut.-Col. D. J. Ballingall to be Colonel Second Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Coryton to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major H. I. Deacombe to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and brevet Major G. H. Coryton to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 26. Sir David Dundas, Knt. to be Advocate-General, or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces.

May 30. Stephen Henry Sullivan, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Munich) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in the Republic of Chili.—Alfred Guthrie Bonar, esq. (now paid

Attaché at Dresden) to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich.

June 1. Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. S. Lillie to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—75th Foot, Major A. Jardine to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Capt. E. Hickey to be Major.

June 4. James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie, K. T. Governor-General of India, created Marquess of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, and of the Punjab; Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Baron Gough, K. C. B. General and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, created Viscount Gough, of Goojerat, of the Punjab, and of the city of Limerick.

June 3. Shropshire Militia, the Right Hon. Rowland Viscount Hill to be Col.—Felix Ba-

dau.—At Olton Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of Chaudo W. Hoskyns, esq. a son.—The wife of Viscount Dupplin, a son and heir.—At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. John Pelham, a son.—At Eaton-sq. the wife of Sir John Thorold, Bart. a dau.—At Restormel, Cornwall, the wife of C. B. Greaves Sawle, esq. a son and heir.

June 2. In Portland-pl. the wife of Charles J. Bevan, esq. a daughter.—At Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.—3. At Eaton-pl. West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, a son, stillborn.—5. At Dingle Bank, Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a son.—At Charlton Barrow, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Browne, a son.—9. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton, a son.—10. At Ashford House, Chertsey, Lady Willshire, a dau.—At Bolton-st. Piccadilly, the wife of Dr. Cotton, a son.—12. At the Grange, Bedale, the wife of Henry de la Poer Beresford, esq. a dau.—At Farnborough-pl. the Lady Mary Farquhar, a son.—14. At King's Bromley Manor, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a daughter.—15. At Farnborough Hill, the wife of Thomas Longman, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6, 1848. At Wellington, New Zealand, John Watson, esq. jun. police magistrate, to Jane Crymes, youngest dau. of H. B. Shillibeer, of Taunton, civil-engineer, and niece of the late Rev. John Shillibeer, Rector of Stoke Doyle.

April 12. At Umballah, India, Capt. Henry MacManus Sall, H.M. 10th Regt. to Elfrida-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Day, of the Cathedral, Norwich, and Vicar of Eaton, Norfolk.

18. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Capt. H. C. Marriott, to Rosamond, dau. of the Rev. Hamilton Carrington.

19. At St. Vincent, Lieut. J. M. Grant, R.E. youngest son of Colonel Grant, R.A. to Emily, dau. of A. Cumming, esq.—At Frederick, New Brunswick, Capt. W. L. Stewart, of the Royal Regt. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Stewart, C.B. of the Hon. E.I.C. Service, to Eliza-Saunders, dau. of the Hon. George Shore, of Rose Hall, Frederick.

24. At St. Petersburg, Dr. Arendt, Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to Henrietta-Palfrey, second dau. of the late Richard Chillingworth, esq. of Redditch, Worc.

28. At Clifton, Alfred-Downing, son of the late Rev. Samuel Charles Fripp, of Bristol, to Anne-Dalton, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Allies, esq. of Canford, Westbury-upon-Trym.—At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. Park i it-tar, esq. to Rosalie, eldest dau. of Joshua Mayhew, esq. of Fitzroy-square.—At Gatton, Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq. of Sandford, Salop, to Alexina-Nisbet, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, and niece to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarras.

30. At Jersey, the Rev. Edward Morley Muriel, M.A. Caius College, Cambridge, to Anna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Ingle, esq. M.D. of Jersey.—At Witton-le-Wear, Durham, the Rev. Henry Algernon Baumgartner, son of John Thomas Baumgartner, M.D. of Milton House, near Cambridge, to Frances-Octavia, fourth dau. of George Hutton Wilkinson, of Harpeley Park, Durham, Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Kingston, George Wm. Richard Bedingfield, esq. of St. James's, Westminster, son of Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart. to Mary-Woodward-Lightbourn, dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Chads, of Belmont Lodge, Southsea, and niece of Capt. H. D. Chads, of

H.M.S. Excellent.—At Greenwich, Stephen-Alfred, third son of Lieut.-Col. Bateman, to Nancy, second dau. of the late James Mason, esq. of Upper Stamford-st.—At Northchurch, William Field, esq. of Hawridge-court, Bucks, to Maria-Jane, youngest dau. of William Duncombe, esq. of Lagley, near Berkhamstead, Herts.—At Cartmel, Henry-Fletcher, eldest son of Gray Rigge, esq. of Wood Broughton, Lancashire, to Rosetta-Margaret, only dau. of James Macbell, esq. of Newby Bridge, in the same county.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Wilberforce, esq. jun. only son of William Wilberforce, esq. of the Grange, Markington, to Rosa-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thos. Jones, esq. of Penty's-hall, Carnarvon.—At Northchurch, William Field, esq. of Hawridge Court, Bucks, to Maria-Jane, youngest dau. of William Duncombe, esq. of Lagley, near Berkhamstead.

Lately, At Broomfield, Somerset, the Rev. J. S. Blackwood, L.L.D. to Lady Alicia Lambert, sister of the Earl of Cavan.

May 1. Justinian Pelly, esq. of Gaston House, near Bishop's Stortford, to Fanny, youngest daughter of Rupert Ingleby, esq. of Cheadle, Staff.

3. At Paston, Norfolk, the Rev. F.C. Haisted, Chaplain R.N. to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Robert Steele, Rector of Mundesley, and Trimmingham, Norfolk.—R. B. Ficklin, esq. of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Eliza, eldest dau. of C. B. Daveney, esq. of Norwich.—At Ashburton, Charles George Cottell, esq. of the 43th Madras N. Inf. to Fanny, third dau. of William Northcott, esq. of Waye Alston, Devon.—At Barbados, the Rev. Sir George W. Crauford, Bart. to Martha, widow of William Cooke, esq. Burgh House, Lin.—At Chelsea, Robert John Ashton, esq. of Brompton, to Marianne-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Clare, Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts.—At Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, Charles Henry Pain Courtney, esq. of Bransbury-house, near Winchester, to Susan-Tory, youngest dau. of the late William Mackrell, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. Thomas Hayes, A.M. late Curate of Wargrave, Oxon, to Augusta-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late James Sidney, esq. of Richmond Hill.

4. At Eye, Samuel Gower, esq. of Bungay Lodge, second son of James Gower, esq. of Uplands, Bungay, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Capt. Beales, R.N. of Eye, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Moon, Rector of Thwaite and Baddingham.

7. At Holkham, Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Bart. to the Lady Mary Coke, dau. of the late Earl of Leicester.

8. At All Souls', Langham-pl. R. H. Murray, esq. third son of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Samuel Gregson, esq. of Upper Harley-st.—At Finchley, George-Friday, third son of George Neame, esq. of Canterbury, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Harding, esq. of Finchley.—At Bebbington, Cheshire, the Rev. John Rigg, M.A. Incumbent of New Mills, Glossop, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late James Hinton Baverstock, esq. of Windsor.—At Ixworth, the Rev. Paul Methuen Stedman, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, to Ellen-Georgina, only child of James Mathew, esq. of Priory Place.

9. At Sharnbrook, Major William Samuel Hogg, of Bletsoe Cottage, eldest son of F. Hogg, esq. of Biggleswade, to Eleanor-Julia, eldest dau. of Hollingsworth Magniac, esq. of Colworth House.

10. At Dunsford, Chas.-Aldenburgh, youngest son of the late Vice-Adml. and Lady Frances Bentinck, to Harriet, third surviving dau. of the late Baldwin Fulford, esq. of Fulford, Devon.—At Clifton, the Rev. J.M. Chanter,

Trelaske, Cornwall. — At St. Marylebone, Augustus *Fisher*, youngest son of Robert Fisher, esq. of Chetwynd Lodge, Salop, to Rosa-Day, dau. of the late Joseph Lockwood, esq. of Doncaster. — At St. Marylebone, William *Baker*, esq. of Muddiford, Christchurch, Hants, to Anne, widow of Alexander Francis Rowe, esq. of Bideford, Devon, and dau. of the late William Clarke, esq. of Parmoor house, Bucks. — At Davenham, William Coare *Brockhurst*, esq. of Butley Hall, Prestbury, eldest son of John Brockhurst, esq. M.P. for Macclesfield, to Mary, youngest dau. of William Worthington, esq. of Brockhurst Hall, Cheshire. — At Walcot, Bath, James R. *Lysaght*, esq. son of Rear-Admiral Lysaght, to Frances-Charlotte, only child of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner. — At Ogbourne St. Andrew, near Marlborough, John *Russ*, esq. of Collingbourne Ducis, to Martha-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Davis Canning, esq.

25. At Plymouth, Holland *Bunce*, esq. Commander of H.M.S. *Castor*, and eldest son of the late Col. Bunce, R.M. to Susan-Henrietta, only dau. of the late John Somerville, esq. R.N. K.T.S.

28. At Cirencester, the Rev. George Harris *Richards*, B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Tew Richards, of Farlington, Hants, to Helena-Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water.

29. At Donhead St. Mary, T. Parker *Richford*, Captain Royal Welch Fusiliers, to Frances-Elizabeth-Maria, only child of the late Charles Wyndham, esq. of Donhead hall, Wilts. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Frederic Savile *Lumley*, second son of the Earl of Scarborough, to Mary, only dau. of Robert Jenkins, esq. of Beachley, Glouc. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. John *Micklethwait*, second son of N. Micklethwait, esq. of Taverham, Norfolk, to Emily-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Mills, esq. of Camelford House. — At West Cowes, the Rev. Fussell *Howell*, second son of the late David Howell, esq. of Ethy, Cornwall, to Julia-Eliza, second dau. of Robert Saunders, esq. and niece of George Ward, esq. of Northwood-park, Cowes. — At White Roothing, Essex, J. Dore *Williams*, esq. son of Pierce Williams, esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak, to Emma-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Budd, M.A. Rector of White Roothing, Essex. — At Much Hadham, Herts, Frederic Boyd *Marson*, esq. eldest son of T. F. Marson, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, and Henley, Surrey, to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of T. S. Carter, esq. of Moor-place, Much Hadham.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles *Holder*, esq. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Meyrick, eldest dau. of Col. and Lady Laura Meyrick, and niece of the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland; who presented the fair bride with a purse of 10,000*l.* — At St. Michael's, Chester-sq. Joshua *Paynter*, esq. 48th Regt. to Marianne, dau. of William Snell, esq. of Eaton-sq. — At Wordsley, William Sandford *Wills Sandford*, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of W. R. Wills Sandford, of Castleroa, co. of Roscommon, esq. and nephew of the late Lord Mount Sandford, to Julia, youngest dau. of William Foster, esq. of Wordsley House, Staff. — At Teddington, Middlesex, the Rev. Lewis *Parkin*, Rector of South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, to Barbara, second dau. of Archibald Grahame, esq. of Lowndes-sq. — At Langibby, the Rev. William *Evans*, Vicar of Uske, son of the late Methusalem Evans, esq. of Langaler, Carmarthenshire, to Louisa-Caroline, eldest dau. of William Addams Williams, esq. of Langibby

Castle, Monmouthshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

31. At Knottingley, Edward, eldest son of John *Ingle*, esq. of Cridding Park, to Sarah-Hannah, eldest dau. of Wm. Shaw, esq. — At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Lieut.-Col. *Benfield des Voeux*, to Frances, dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Wood, and Rector of Middleton. — At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. James Pattison *Currie*, esq. eldest son of John Currie, esq. of Upper Gatton, Surrey, to Anna-Dora, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea. — At Chelmsford, the Rev. James Hardwicke *Dyer*, B.D. Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex, to Emma-Parris, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, of Coval hall, and Vicar of Bumpstead Helion. — At Moulton, Northamptonshire, Henry George *Simonds*, esq. B.C.L. eldest son of the Hon. Charles Simonds, of St. John's, New Brunswick, to Gertrude-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Randall Ward, of Colthall, Norfolk, and late senior Chaplain at Hombay.

Lately. At St. George's Hanover-sq. William, second son of Robert *Nicholson*, esq. to Amelia-Susan-Maria, relict of Capt. Maas, of the Lancers of his Majesty the late King of the Netherlands, and only dau. of the Chevalier Wolff, Danish Consul to England. — At Liverpool, John *Ward*, esq. of Edge-hill Towers, Derb. to Miss Rosetta Jackson, of Bramcote, and sister of the Rev. G. Gunning, of West Deeping, Lincolnshire.

June 1. At Port Glasgow, Henry Llewellyn *Williams*, M.D. son of John Williams, esq. M.D. Beverley, to Jane-Carnegie, only dau. of the late John King, esq. of Spring Bank, co. Renfrew.

2. At St. Marylebone, August East *Manley*, eldest son of John Shawe Manley, esq. of Manley hall, Staff. and Braziers, Oxfordshire, to Margaret-Christabelle, only dau. of the late John Burton Phillips, esq. of Wimpole-st. and Heath house, Staffordshire. — At St. Philip's, Granville-sq. Arthur-Nicholson, fourth son of William *Young*, esq. of Highbury, to Hannah-Mary-Tudor, dau. of the late John Wordingham, esq. M.D. of Kensington. — At Worthington, Cumberland, Henry *Acheson*, esq. Dublin, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Richard Spear, esq. of Maryport.

3. At St. Luke's Chapel, in the precincts of Norwich Cathedral, Henry *Morgan*, esq. of Earham-lodge, to Eliza-Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. C. Matchett, of Heigham, and Minor Canon of Norwich. — At Uphill, Folkestone, Alexander *Sevan*, esq. C.S. to Maria-Mary-Ann Collins, step-dau. of Capt. Kennicott, R.N. Folkestone. — At Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, the Rev. R.A.H. *Stroud*, M.A. only son of Q. S. Stroud, esq. Bath, to Clara-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Charles Whitworth, of Northampton, esq. — At Bucknell, Salop, William Henry *Fletcher*, esq. of Gloucester, to Barbara-Jane-Hungerford Cresswell, dau. of Edmund, and grand-dau. of Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney Park, Wiltshire, and Bibury, Gloucestershire. — At Netherbury, Dorsetshire, George *Vacher*, esq. of Parliament-st. to Annie-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cox, M.A. Rector of Wayford, Somerset.

12. At Leigh, Essex, the Rev. Herbert Samuel *Hawkins*, son of Edw. Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. of the British Museum, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. R. Eden, Rector of Leigh.

16. At Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, by the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, James *Stanger*, esq. of Lairthwaite, to Sophia-Ann, widow of Capt. William Murray, 22nd Native Inf. and eldest dau. of the Rev. James Lyon, Rector of Coldbeck, and Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland.

that he had insured his life to the amount of 70,000*l.* for his surviving family, and that he has appointed Mr. Hughan, who married the late Lady Louisa Beauclerk, and Mr. Marjoribanks, his executors.

VISCOUNT MONCK.

April 20. In Merriion-square, Dublin, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, third Viscount Monck (1800). and Baron Monck of Ballytrammion, co. Wexford (1797).

His Lordship was born on the 12th July, 1791, the second son of Charles-Stanley first Viscount Monck, by Anne, daughter of Henry Quin, esq. He succeeded to the peerage on the 20th Sept. last year, on the death of his elder brother Henry-Stanley the second Viscount, who had been created Earl of Rathdowne in 1822, but died without surviving male issue.

His Lordship married on the 29th Nov. 1817, Bridget, daughter of the late John Willington, esq. of Killoshane, co. Tipperary : and by that lady, who died on the 22nd Jan. 1843, he had issue four sons and four daughters : 1. Charles-Stanley now Viscount Monck ; 2. the Hon. John Willington Monck, Lieut. 84th Foot ; 3. the Hon. Anne, married in 1841 to James Napier Webb, esq. ; 4. the Hon. William Monck, Lieut. 7th Fusiliers ; 5. the Hon. Isabella-Bridget ; 6. the Hon. Henrietta ; 7. the Hon. Elizabeth ; 8. the Hon. Richard ; and 9. Henry-Stanley, who died an infant.

The present Viscount was born in 1819, and married, in 1844, his cousin Lady Elizabeth Louise Mary Monck, fourth daughter of Henry-Stanley Earl of Rathdowne, and has issue two daughters. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 44th foot.

LORD WALLSCOURT.

May 28. At Paris, of Asiatic cholera, after only a few hours' illness, aged 52, the Right Hon. Joseph Henry Blake, third Baron Wallscourt, of Ardfry, co. Galway. (1800.)

His Lordship was born on the 2d June, 1797, the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Henry James Blake, by Anne, second daughter of John French, esq.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his cousin, Joseph the second Lord Wallscourt, on the 11th Oct. 1816.

Lord Wallscourt married, on the 23d Sept. 1822, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, Surrey ; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters. The two eldest sons died in childhood. The two daughters are un-

married. The youngest child, Erroll-Augustus, born in 1841, is now Lord Wallscourt.

DR. KNOX, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

May 7. At Beech's Hotel, Birmingham, when on his road to Ireland, in his 77th year, the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

His Lordship was uncle to the present Earl of Ranfurly, younger brother to William late Lord Bishop of Derry, and uncle to the Right Rev. Robert Knox, lately consecrated Bishop of Dromore. He was the seventh and youngest son of Thomas first Viscount Northland, by Anne-Vesey, second daughter of John Lord Knapton.

He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. After having for many years held the deanery of Down, he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1831, and was translated from that see to the see of Limerick in 1834.

His Lordship had been in a declining state of health for some time past, and by the advice of his medical attendants he proceeded to Italy a few months ago, where he remained until he was so far recovered as to enable him to return to this country. On his arrival, however, in London, he caught a severe cold, accompanied with inflammation, and in that state left London for Ireland. On reaching Birmingham he felt extremely ill, and immediately on entering the hotel he expressed a wish to have a physician sent for. Dr. Eccles found him in a dangerous state, so much so as to deem it necessary to call in further medical assistance. He directed his friends to be informed by letter that he was poorly, and would soon resume his journey home ; the day before his death his son arrived, and continued with the deceased until he expired.

His remains were removed by way of Liverpool to Ireland, attended by his son Archdeacon Knox ; Mr. O'Neil, his son-in-law, of Cheltenham ; and Mr. McGowan, his lordship's agent.

He married on the 22nd Feb. 1796, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. and by that lady, who died on the 25th Sept. 1837, he had issue two sons and four daughters ; 1. Jesse-Diana-Jane, married in 1827 to the Rev. John Thomas O'Neill ; 2. Harriet-Anne, married in 1819 to David Robert Ross, esq. of Rosstrevor ; 3. the Ven. Edmond Dalrymple Knox, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and Rector of Lorrha, co. Tipperary ; who married in 1825 Agnes-Mary, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hay, and has issue three daughters ; 4. Fanny, married in 1832 to the Rev.

first Lord Henley, G.C.B. She died on the 13th Sept. 1843.

Having died without issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, William Edmund Hartopp, esq. of Allesley, Warwickshire.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR E. PAGET.

May 13. At Cowes, aged 73, General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. and G.C.T.S., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Colonel of the 28th Foot, Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, and a Member of the Board of General Officers; last surviving brother of the Marquess of Anglesea.

Sir Edward Paget was born on the 3d Nov. 1775, the fourth son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise.

He was appointed Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards the 23rd March, 1792; Captain in the 54th Foot 1st Dec. following; and Major the 14th Nov. 1793. The 30th April, 1794, he obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 28th Foot, and in that year he served the campaign in Flanders and Holland. In March, 1795, he returned with his regiment to Ireland, and sailed in the expedition for Quiberon, but was recalled. In Sept. following, he sailed for the West Indies, under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby, but was twice driven back, and finally, in Jan. 1796, landed at Portsmouth. In July, 1796, he went to Gibraltar, and from this period to the end of 1801 he was stationed in the Mediterranean. He was present in the naval action off Cape St. Vincent, the 14th Feb. 1797. The 1st Jan. 1798, he received the rank of Colonel and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King. He was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, under Sir Charles Stuart; served the campaign in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Hutchinson, the 28th Foot being in the reserve, commanded by Sir John Moore. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and in the latter was wounded; was also present at the investment of Cairo and Alexandria, and a hostage with the French army of Cairo until their embarkation at Aboukir.

In Oct. 1803, he was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in Ireland, and stationed at Fermoy; the 2nd of July, 1804, he was removed to the staff in England, and stationed at Brabourne Lees. The 1st of Jan. 1805, he received the rank of Major-General. From April to October, in that year, he commanded a brigade of infantry at Eastbourne, and in

the latter month embarked with it, under the orders of General Don, landed at Cuxhaven, and advanced to Bremen; he returned with the army to England in Feb. 1806. In June following he was appointed to the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, and placed by General Fox in the command of the reserve of the army in Sicily. In Jan. 1808, he returned to England from that island with a part of the army under Sir John Moore, and on the 23rd Feb. received the Colonelcy of the 80th Foot. In April, 1808, he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sweden, and was appointed by that officer to the reserve of his army. In June he returned with the army to England, and was immediately sent to Portugal, where he was appointed by Sir Hugh Dalrymple to the command of the advanced corps of his army. He served the campaign in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and commanded the reserve of that officer's army at Corunna, the 16th Jan. 1809. For that victory he received a medal. He was next appointed to the staff of the army in the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, and commanded the left wing of the army. He conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and in the action at Oporto the 12th May, 1809, he lost his right arm, and returned to England. His lordship in his dispatch observed, in allusion to this accident:—"In Lieut.-General Paget I have lost the assistance of a friend who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army. He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack."

He subsequently served as second in command to Lord Wellington, and was taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos in 1813. The 4th June, 1811, he received the rank of Lieut.-General. On the 26th Dec. 1815, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 28th Foot; and the 31st Oct. 1818, was appointed Captain of Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight, where he died. He attained the full rank of General on the 27th May, 1825.

Sir Edward Paget received the King's permission to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword for his services in the Peninsula, on the 29th April, 1812; and he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on the 19th June in the same year.

He was twice married: first, in 1805 to the Hon. Frances Bagot, fourth daughter

he sat for some time at the desk of a respectable solicitor; but was diverted to the military profession through association with his brother-in-law Lieut.-Col. Bosville, who introduced him to the notice of the Duke of York. He first went to Flanders as a volunteer in 1793, and was appointed Cornet in the 15th Dragoons in April, 1794. A few days after, on the 24th of the same month, he was one of eight officers, with a small detachment of dragoons, who, by a daring attack on a formidable division of the enemy, at Villers en Couche, prevented the Emperor of Germany from being taken prisoner. For this service the officers received first a medal, and afterwards the order of Maria Theresa, which Sir Robert Wilson had licence to wear on the 2d June, 1801. He was made Lieutenant on the 31st Oct. 1794, and Captain in the same year, and was in all the cavalry actions in Flanders. During the rebellion in Ireland, he served on the staff as aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. St. John; and in 1799 he went to Holland, where he was present in all the considerable actions. In June, 1800, he succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He went through Germany and Italy by Marmora and Cyprus to Egypt, and was present throughout the campaign in the latter country, embarking afterwards with the expedition for Corfu. In Feb. 1802, he was appointed Lieut.-Col. in Hompesch's corps, and in October placed on half-pay. During the short peace he served as Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry to the counties of Devon, Somerset, and part of Cornwall.

At this period he was also induced to come before the world in a literary capacity. Having first published (in 8vo.) a translation of the French account, by General Regnier, of "The Campaign in 1801, between the French army of the East and the English and Turkish forces in Egypt," he proceeded to compile a more correct version of the same transactions, which was printed in 4to under the title of "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important facts relative to General Buonaparte." In this work he was assisted by his brother and by Mr. Roworth the printer; and it derived especial popularity from the charges of cruelty against Buonaparte, both towards his prisoners at Jaffa and his own soldiers at Cairo, which were taken from a pamphlet which had been printed by Mr. Morier at Constantinople. Of these charges the First Consul made complaint to the British Government, and, receiving no satisfaction, caused a counter-report to be issued by Colonel Sebastiani. Sir Robert Wilson's work went to several edi-

tions, some of which are in octavo, and was also "carefully abridged" in one volume 12mo.

This literary success led to further exertion. In 1804 he published "An Inquiry into the Present State of Military Force of the British Empire, with a view to its Reorganization;" an essay in which he was one of the first impugnors of the practice of corporal punishment.

In Aug. 1804, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 19th Dragoons; in March, 1805, he was removed to the 20th, and went to the Brazils, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from Pultusk to Friedland inclusive; whence he returned through St. Petersburg, and, having been immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission, returned to England in Dec. 1807. Of this expedition he afterwards published a narrative, under the title of "An Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807, with Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army. 1811." 4to.

In 1808, the Portuguese Minister in London having proposed that the Portuguese refugees in this country should be embodied under British officers and sent to Portugal, Sir Robert Wilson was selected to superintend this levy, and in August of that year he went to Portugal. He raised and formed the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castile and Estremadura, during and for several months after the retreat of the British from Spain. He was ordered by General Cuesta and Marshal Beresford to take the command of a corps of 10,000 men on the Tietar; but, the battle of Midellin frustrating that arrangement, he was afterwards directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Marshal Beresford's army in pursuit of Marshal Soult; subsequently he was ordered into Spain by Sir Arthur Wellesley to command a Legion and a Spanish Brigade, and formed the advance of the combined army. He was engaged in various encounters, and penetrated within nine miles of Madrid.

At the battle of Talavera he was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in rear of the enemy's centre, within half a mile of his headquarters, and finally cut off; but saved the corps under his command by passing the mountains, and at Baines fought the enemy, 12,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry and 30 guns, for nine hours, having under

Sir Robert Wilson married a daughter of Colonel Bedford, and has left two sons, Bosville John Wilson, Lieut. Royal Navy (1832), and Bedford Hinton Wilson, esq. Chargé d'Affaires at the Caraccas; and two daughters, one married to the Rev. Mr. Randolph, and the other unmarried.

There are several engraved portraits of Sir Robert Wilson: among others, one in folio by Ward from a picture by Pickersgill (representing him splendidly attired in all his orders), and one by Cooper in quarto, after Wivell.

His body was deposited in a vault in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey on Tuesday the 15th of May.

CAPT. SIR T. BOURCHIER, K.C.B.

April 26. At Chatham, in his 59th year, Captain Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B. Captain Superintendent of that Dockyard.

He was the son of Major-General Bouchier, of Ardclony, co. Clare, by the daughter of Thomas Macnamara, esq. of Fenlowe and Rosroe in the same county. He was Midshipman of the *Majestic* at the surrender of Heligoland; passed his examination in March, 1808, and obtained his first commission on the 26th of August following. He was afterwards Lieutenant of the *Forester*, whose boats he commanded in cutting out a brig and schooner, and in destroying the guns and magazine of the battery at Guadaloupe, and at the taking of Martinique, for which he received a medal. At the close of the war in 1814, he was Lieutenant of the *Victorious*, 74. On the 29th April, 1815, he was appointed to the *Tenedos*, of which he was Lieutenant at the capture of the United States frigate *President*, at the expedition up the Penobscot, and commanded the seamen and marines. On the 12th of August, 1819, he was appointed flag Lieutenant to Sir Thomas M. Hardy on the South American station, where he was promoted to the command of the *Beaver* sloop, Sept. 9, 1822. He removed into the *Eclair*, Oct. 21, 1823; and was made Post Captain in the *Menai* 26 in Sept. 1827. He also commanded the *Volage* 28 for a short time in the Pacific.

Having been appointed to the *Blonde*, he commanded a brigade of seamen in the capture of Canton, and assisted in taking Amoy and Shanghai, in 1841; and was at the attack on the Chinese camp at Segahon, Woosung, and Shanghai, and the city of Chin-Kiang-Foo in 1842. He was for these services nominated a K.C.B. in the latter year.

Sir Thomas Bouchier was appointed to Chatham dockyard on the 20th Sept. 1846, and during the whole time he has

hardly been free from illness: his constitution was first broken when he was in China. His funeral obsequies took place on Thursday, the 3rd of May. On the body leaving the official residence, the Poictiers, ordinary guard ship, commenced firing the number of minute guns allowed to the rank of the deceased. The procession reached from the Dockyard gates to St. Mary's Church, where the burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Irving; after which the body was removed in the same order to the new burial ground, situated under the hill of Chatham Lines. All the naval officers at the port, most of the officers of the garrison, together with the officers of the dockyard, formed the mournful *cortège*, Vice-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B. Commander-in-chief at the Nore, bringing up the rear. A detachment of Royal Marines formed the firing party, commanded by Colonel Ellis, who served in China with Sir Thomas Bouchier for two years and a half. The large concourse of officers of all services, and the thousands of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring towns who were present, testified the great respect in which the gallant deceased was held.

He married, in 1843, Jane-Barbara, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

THOMAS WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, Esq.

Dec. 18. At Bournemouth in Hampshire, aged 56, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq. of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, and Bywell Hall, Northumberland, formerly M.P. for the latter county.

Mr. Beaumont was the eldest son of Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq. of the Oaks in Darton, and Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, and of Hexham Abbey, Northumberland, Colonel in the army, and knight in six parliaments for the county of Northumberland, by Diana, daughter and heir, by will, of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart. of Bretton Hall (formerly the Wentworths') and of Hexham Abbey. Colonel Beaumont died in 1829 (see a memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. ii. 274); and on the death of his widow, in 1831, the large estates of the Blackett family descended also to the subject of this notice.

Mr. Beaumont was born in Old Burlington-street, London, on the 5th Nov. 1792. He succeeded to the representation of Northumberland, on the retirement of his father, at the general election of 1818; and he was rechosen in 1820 without opposition. In March 1826, on the death of Mr. Brandling, the other representative of the county, a contest took place between the Hon. H. T. Liddell and Matthew Bell, esq. The latter was returned by the small

it does not fail to excite the temporary adulation of interested parties, is not alone sufficient to purchase either happiness or even worldly prosperity.

Mr. Beaumont married, on the 22nd Nov. 1827, Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes, co. Stafford, and sister to the late Lady Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and by that lady he had a numerous family. Mr. Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, his eldest son and heir, is now in his twenty-first year (born on the 13th April, 1829), and is an under-graduate of Trinity college, Cambridge.

There is a portrait of Mr. Beaumont engraved from a painting by Ramsay. Several caricatures of him were published during the election of 1826; in one he was a Barber *dressing the Wigs*, the blocks in his shop being likenesses of the principal Whig gentry of the country; in another he was fighting the duel with Mr. Lambton.

The body of the deceased was interred at Bretton, on Wednesday the 27th Dec.

E. M. MUNDY, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 29. At Barbados, in his 49th year, Edward Miller Mundy, esq. of Shipley Hall, co. Derby, M.P. for the Southern Division of Derbyshire.

Mr. Mundy was grandson of Edward Miller Mundy, esq. formerly M.P. for Derbyshire, during thirty-eight years, who died in 1822; and son of Edward Miller Mundy, esq. (who died before his father) by Miss Barton, daughter of James Barton, esq. of Penwortham, co. Lancaster.

He was first elected for the Southern Division of Derbyshire in 1841, after a contest which terminated as follows:

Edw. Miller Mundy, esq. . .	3234
Chas. Robt. Colville, esq. . .	3209
Matthew Gisborne, esq. . .	2403
Lord Waterpark,	2325

In 1847 he was rechosen without opposition.

He voted with the Conservative party, and supported agricultural protection.

Mr. Mundy has been succeeded as M.P. for South Derbyshire by his distant cousin William Mundy, esq. of Markcton.

EDMUND TURNER, Esq. M.P.

Dec. 10. At the house of his son-in-law W. C. Beasley, esq. Victoria-square, Pimlico, in his 57th year, Edmund Turner Esq. M.P. for Truro, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall.

Mr. Turner was born at Truro on the 29th Jan. 1793, the son of a banker there, to whose business he succeeded, and brother to Charles Walsingham Turner, who

distinguished himself in India as a scholar and a soldier, and died at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Turner was the first Mayor of Truro under the Municipal Corporation Act. He had been frequently chairman of Reform meetings during the progress of the Reform Bill, and was a chief supporter of William Tooke, esq. F.R.S. by whom Lord Falmouth's patronage of the borough was originally disputed in 1830, and who was one of the successful candidates at the elections of 1832 and 1835.

At length, at the election of 1837, Mr. Turner chose no longer to support Mr. Tooke, but came forward in opposition to his re-election. His local influence was successful, the result of the poll being, for

Edmund Turner, esq. . .	393
John Ennis Vivian, esq. . .	254
William Tooke, esq. . .	226

At the elections of 1841 and 1847, Mr. Turner was re-chosen without a contest. He ranked as a Liberal member, but not pledged on any question.

JOHN FIELDEN, Esq.

May 28. John Fielden, esq. of Todmorden, M.P. for Oldham from 1832 to 1847.

"More brilliant characters have passed from the stage of public life, but none more worthy, more honest, more true, more reputable. John Fielden was essentially the advocate of the labouring classes. Once a labouring man himself, his sympathies were with them always. None of your upstart *parvenus* speculators was he—but a plain upright toiler to competence, and influence, and authority. Having worked at the loom with his own hands, and shared the troubles, anxieties, and vicissitudes of the population of the factories, John Fielden knew by personal experience the wants and necessities of those who, less fortunate in acquiring prosperity than he, were nevertheless always afterwards regarded by him as his brethren. Become a master himself through the medium of his combined intelligence and industry, he was still to the last at heart an artizan. A member of the Legislature, he was still in all his recollections and predilections a member of the labouring multitude. This feeling it was, this faithfulness it was to his caste, which rendered John Fielden the earnest and untiring champion of the rights of his fellow-toilers, when he himself had earned the power of advocating the rights of those toilers in the British Parliament. His exertions in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill will not very speedily be forgotten. His disinterestedness in forwarding the principles of that measure were con-

advocated extreme liberal principles: declaring in favour of the ballot, shortening of the duration of Parliaments, the abolition of Church rates, the Bank of England charter, and every other monopoly.

At the election of 1835 he was again returned, defeating Sir George Cockburn in a poll which closed as follows:—

John Collier, esq.	718
Thos. Beaumont Bewes, esq. .	687
Sir George Cockburn	667

and again in 1837—

John Collier, esq.	780
Thomas B. Bewes, esq. . . .	772
Sir George Cockburn	551
Hon. P. Blackwood	466

but in 1841 Mr. Collier did not reappear as a candidate.

Mr. Collier married, in 1816, Emma, fourth daughter of Robert Porrett, esq. of North Hill, Devon, by whom he had issue five sons:—Robert Porrett, William Frederick, Mortimer John, John Francis, and Arthur Bevan; and one daughter, Elisabeth.

ROBERT VERNON, Esq. F.S.A.

May 22. At his house in Pall Mall, in his 75th year, Robert Vernon, esq. F.S.A. of Ardington House, Berkshire, a gentleman known, for many years past, in the world of art; and more recently to the public by his munificent gift to the nation of a collection of works of modern English artists.

The life of Mr. Vernon presents but few features for the biographer. With his private and personal career, indeed, as he did not come before the public in any capacity challenging criticism, we have little to do. It is enough to know that Mr. Vernon, by a long course of activity and industry in the business to which he had applied himself—one which is at least honourable and interesting in a country which so much prides itself on its encouragement of the breed of horses—amassed an enormous fortune. It is the manner in which that fortune was disposed of that renders his character interesting to the public. He stood foremost among that large class of modern Englishmen who apply the profits of commerce to the uses of the mind; who use the wealth which they acquire by trade for the promotion of tastes which might seem the most opposite to the instincts of traders.

Mr. Vernon, by his integrity, his prudence, and his devotedness in business, realized a sufficient fortune to be able to expend in works of modern art at the very least 150,000*l.* He did not buy merely for the vanity of buying, but always had

an eye to the interests of the artists. He laid it down as a constant rule to buy from the painters themselves, and not from the dealers, thus securing to the former the full value of their works, and stimulating them by a higher and at the same time a more direct motive to exertion. In order to carry out his grand idea of forming a gallery which should at all times represent British Art, it was necessary, as any of the painters advanced in their profession, that Mr. Vernon should secure their better productions; consequently, from time to time, and at an immense sacrifice of money, he what is called “weeded” his collection, never parting with any man’s work whom he did not purpose (and for him to purpose was always to perform) commissioning to execute a more important subject in his improved style. In the national collection (that is, the Vernon Gallery part of it) there are a few pictures purchased at sales, or in such like channels, but these are the productions of deceased artists.

The late Mr. Vernon’s merit, however, was not confined to this more direct and public patronage of art and artist. He was a patron in the least ostentatious sense of the term. It was his pride and pleasure to discover talent, and foster it. Many are the cases in which he has befriended the artist because he was the artist, and without any direct expectation of reaping the fruits of his well-timed benevolence. The reader will readily imagine the many instances in which a man of benevolent mind and almost princely fortune would be enabled to smooth the path of struggling talent, and encourage genius in its periods of depression. Nor was his unostentatious munificence confined to his favourite pursuit. He expended large sums in charity, public and private; and it was his pleasure to exercise that highest kind of charity which does not consist in the mere giving of money, but in the giving it under circumstances which make the gift of more value. Add to these virtues that Mr. Vernon was a man of an enlarged mind, with a taste for the society of men of talent—that he was prodigal in hospitality, and firm in his friendships—that by the force of his acquirements and character he was enabled to surround himself with some of the most distinguished talent of the period during which he lived; and we think the reader will join with us in the regret that, although he died in the very fullness of years, such a man should have passed away from among us. It is a consolation to know that there are many such men left, and that the munificence of private individuals is the best answer to the com-

literary effort, if we mistake not, was the child's book *Orlandino*, published a year or two since in one of the Messrs. Chambers's series.

If Miss Edgeworth's long literary life was usefully employed, so also were her claims and services adequately acknowledged during her lifetime. Her friendships were many; her place in the world of English and Irish society was distinguished. Byron (little given to commending the women whom he did not make love to, or who did not make love to him) approved her. Scott, when personally a stranger to her, addressed her like an old friend and a sister. There is hardly a tourist of worth or note who has visited Ireland for the last 50 years without bearing testimony to her value and vivacity as one of a large and united home circle. She was small in stature, lively of address, and diffuse as a letter-writer. To sum up, it may be said that the changes and developements which have convulsed the world of imagination since Miss Edgeworth's career of authorship began have not shaken her from her pedestal nor blotted out her name from the honourable place which it must always keep in the records of European fiction.—*Athenæum*.

We may add that an able criticism upon her writings, from the pen of the late Lord Dudley, appeared in the *Quarterly Review* in 1810.

MISS HARRIETT PIGOTT.

April 8, 1846. At her residence, 101 Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, aged 70 years and upwards, Miss Harriett Pigott.

This lady was the youngest daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, of Edmond and Chetwynd, in Shropshire. The family of Pigott were of Butley, in the parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire; who were descended from the Pichots of Waverton and Broxton, in Cheshire, and these last from Gilbert Pichot, who was mesne lord of Broxton at the time of the Norman conquest. The father of Miss Harriett Pigott married Annabella, daughter of John Mytton, esq. of Halston, in Shropshire, and by that lady had one son, the late Rev. John Dryden Pigott, Rector of Edmond; Dorothy-Anne, who died an infant; Anne, who married the late John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne-castle, in Shropshire, both deceased; Annabella Pigott now living, and Harriett Pigott. The late Mrs. Corbet and Annabella were twin sisters, and, having been born full ten years before their sister Harriett, had arrived to the state of womanhood whilst Harriett was yet in a comparative state of childhood; hence arose, in some measure,

an unfortunate disinclination to cultivate a sisterly companionship between them, and which seems to have marred all social intimacy, for throughout life an alienation was but too apparent; which probably led the subject of this memoir to seek for and embrace the society of other relations and of strangers, both in England and abroad.

The sprightliness and vivacity of this lady's disposition, aided by her very entertaining and agreeable manners, rendered her highly prominent in the extensive circles of literature and fashion, and especially so among her foreign acquaintance, with whom she passed many years; she became intimate with the Prince Polignac and his family, and had the honour of receiving a private audience from His Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux. From this elevated society she experienced such friendly reception and real kindness, that it might have considerably influenced her in her ultimate resolve of embracing the Roman Catholic religion. The last eight years of her life were chiefly passed in London, where she kept up an intercourse with literary persons, and she occasionally visited her friends in Shropshire and Buckinghamshire. The style of her letters was particularly correct and natural, replete with interesting and acute remarks on the current events of the day. Her works were numerous, among which were "Records of real Life in the Palace and the Cottage;" "A Correspondence with her acknowledged Friends;" and "The Three Springs of Beauty," to the latter of which is prefixed her portrait. All her manuscripts, drawings, albums, sketches of foreigners, political documents, and collections for a memoir of General Mytton, who figured in the Parliamentary army, are bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

HARVEY EGINTON, Esq.

Feb. 21. At Worcester, aged 40, Harvey Eginton, esq. architect.

He was the son of Mr. Raphael Eginton, a glass-painter of some note, under whom he commenced his architectural career. His chief opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of architecture was limited to the resources afforded by studying in the cathedral of the city of Worcester, in which he resided; but this, with the information his father was able to render him, soon qualified him (being of a very persevering disposition) to assume the profession in which he afterwards made rapid progress. Having executed a few works of minor importance, he obtained the countenance of Mr. H. G. G. Ludlow, a magistrate of the county of Wilts, under whom he executed a work

well as others of graver character. In 1822 he projected the Brighton Magazine, a periodical of short existence, but containing many articles well worth preservation. In 1824 his translation of Jewell's Apology was well received by the ecclesiastical world, as were his *Altar Service* and *Select Prayers*, both published in 32mo. in 1837. In 1829 he edited the *Life of Bishop Andrewes*, by his relation Henry Isaacson the Chronologer. In 1832 he published "A Vindication of the West Indian Proprietors, in a Speech delivered at Mansion-house Chapel, Camberwell; with an Appendix." His quaint poem of the "Barrow Digger" and other legends, printed last year, were suggested by the field operations of the Archaeological Association, of which he was a zealous and useful member, ever contributing to its researches, and lightening them by his social pleasantries. His principal contributions related to discoveries of primeval antiquities in Kent, and to the genealogy of the ancient family of Stuteville, from which he was descended.

Mr. Isaacson married, at St. George's church, Guiana, in Nov. 1826, Anna-Maria-Miller, youngest daughter of Bryan Bernard Killekelly, esq. of Barbados. The service was performed by Dr. Coleridge, then Bishop of Barbados, in the presence of the Earl of Huntingdon, his Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, &c. and it was the first instance of a Protestant Bishop having performed any of the offices of the church on the vast continent of South America. We are not informed whether this lady survives him, nor further on his domestic history. His books were included in a recent sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. SUTCLIFFE.

April 22. In the Strand, aged 59, Lieut-Col. T. Sutcliffe, late of the Royal Horse Guards (blue).

At an inquest held on his body, Mr. W. Knight, of 357, Strand, related the following melancholy tale. He stated that the deceased had resided in his house for the last three years. In the course of their conversations the deceased related to him the history of his life. He had held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards, was with his regiment at the battle of Waterloo, was severely wounded, and left for dead on the battle-field. Since then he had been in the army of Columbia, South America, and by thus entering another service had forfeited his half-pay from the British government. Returning to this country with but very slender means, he endeavoured to improve them by literary pursuits, his last work (which

he completed only a short time ago) being "A Chronological Record of the Trade, Commerce, Resources, Expenditure, and Progressive Improvements in the Textile Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period to the present time." He finished this book by the opening of the present session of parliament, and, being then without the means of publishing it, wrote to Lord John Russell, with whom he had had some previous acquaintance, to assist him in putting the work to press. He was at this time utterly without money, and all his hopes were built on the success of his application, but his lordship's reply was unsatisfactory. He had depended entirely on the proceeds of his book to pay witness what he owed him for his support during three years, and the failure of his undertaking caused him great sorrow. Deceased had lately been in good health, with the exception of a slight cold, and on Sunday witness was much surprised to find him dead in his bed.—Mr. George Lane, surgeon, of Endell-street, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the cause of death to be suffocation from ossification of the heart.—Verdict, "Natural Death."

MR. MILES.

Lately. Aged 32, Mr. Miles, an Associate of the Institute of British Architects.

In May, 1841, Mr. Miles left England for Hamburgh, travelled through Bavaria to Italy, stayed in Rome till December, went to Sicily, Greece, Constantinople, and returned to Rome. He returned through Germany to England in 1842. During the whole of this time he occupied himself most industriously in taking sketches and measurements of the interesting buildings that came in his way. He devoted himself more particularly, however, to the collecting of such details as might be valuable to him to consult in the prosecution of his future practice, knowing that many exquisite pictorial representations of the most celebrated edifices had already been published, and feeling that it was the more practical kind of details which the architect principally needed. This determination was creditable to him, for he was possessed of no small skill as an artist, and it must have been a struggle to him at times to act up fully to his resolution; not that he neglected perspective drawing, but that he knew the greater importance of severe outlines.

In conjunction with Mr. Sylvester, the engineer, he was engaged in erecting several works, in which the principles of atmospheric heat and ventilation required particular study; of these the flax-mills at Patrington, near Hull, may be men-

of her son, the Duchess of Somerset, Catharine relict of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. She was the only daughter of Robert Farquhar, esq. of Portland-place and Newick, co. Renfrew, and was left a widow in 1836, having had issue Sir Michael the present Baronet and other issue.

May 12. At Clapton, aged 69, Samuel Jones, esq.

At Hampstead Heath, aged 42, James Thomas Gordon, esq. Capt. 15th Regt. R.N.I. late Principal Assistant Commissioner, Upper Assam.

May 13. Aged 47, William Richard Morris, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Bombay Civil Service, fourth son of the late John Morris, esq. East India Director.

At New Beconton, Cecilia Sarah, wife of John Charles Denham, esq. and only dau. of the late Sir Thomas Bell.

May 14. In Chelsea, Harry Lambert, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Lambert, H.E.I.C.

Suddenly, at St. James's Palace, aged 66, Miss Joanna S. Kollmann, for many years organist to the Royal German Chapel, St. James's Palace.

At Broad-st.-buildings, aged 43, Daniel Breeze, esq. of Loughton.

In Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, Elizabeth, relict of John Latimer, esq. of Gray's-inn, and Cheltenham.

May 15. In Weymouth-st. aged 77, John Thoyts, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He received the commission of Cornet 1800, Lieut. 1803, and Captain 1805. He served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo, and his majority and brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy were dated the day of the battle.

At Lambeth, aged 86, William Fry, esq. formerly belonging for 36 years to the late Transport Office.

May 17. In Chapel-pl. Cavendish-sq. Major Thomas Maynor, late of the 26th Madras Native Inf.

At Battle Bridge, aged 53, Fred. B. Murrell, late Captain in the 6th Foot. It appeared that he had been in a very nervous and excited state in consequence of the loss of 1,600*l.* by the failure of the Nottingham Bank. He was found in the Regent's Canal, having shot himself through the left breast while standing on the bank of the canal.

At Islington, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, late of the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons.

In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. aged 53, Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey.

At Dulwich Common, aged 65, Jonathan Scolliek, esq. 45 years in the Judge Advocate General's Office.

May 18. In St. George's-place, Hyde

Park-corner, Elizabeth, wife of Major Gen. William Campbell, C.B.

Claude Perring, esq. of the Inner Temple, and Devonshire-pl. He was the third and youngest son of Philip Perring, esq. by Sarah, only dau. of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Camberwell; and was nephew to the late Alderman Sir John Perring, Bart. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, May 4, 1832, and practised as a conveyancer.

Near Hyde Park, Catharine-Sinclair, relict of Capt. Worth, R.N. of Oakley House, Suffolk.

In Sloane-street, aged 85, Miss Amy B. Bradbury.

May 19. At Fimlico, aged 74, George Rich, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

In Cork-st. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Kennedy Limond, late of the Madras cav. He was a cadet of 1810.

May 21. In Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq. Francis Smith, esq.

In Weymouth-st. Miss Byrne.

At Crouch End, aged 56, Sarah, relict of John Hilder, esq. of Loughton, Sussex.

May 22. In Clarence-terr. Regent's Park, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Holmes, Vicar of Cripplegate, and Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

May 23. At the house of his son-in-law M. E. Conan, esq. Bayswater, aged 81, John Field, esq. of Whitefriars, Hastings, and Wharfedale-court, London.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, aged 57, Samuel Charles Weston, esq.

In Hammersmith, aged 59, Francis-Lewis Thomas, esq. formerly of New Bond-st.

In Jermyn-st. George Carr, esq. of Mountjoy-sq. Dublin.

May 25. Aged 78, James Muston, esq. of Hatton-garden.

May 27. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Robert Woodhouse, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bombay Establishment. He attained the rank of Captain in the 6th Nat. Inf. 1825, and was some time Deputy Judge Advocate of the Poonah division.

At Avenue Lodge, Brixton-hill, aged 72, Thomas Halliwell, esq.

May 28. In Kennington, aged 79, William Higgs, esq. late of the Borough.

May 29. In Euston-sq. aged 72, Thomas Webster, esq. and of Queen-st. Cheapside.

In Upper Belgrave-pl. aged 59, Mrs. Mary Nichols.

At Turnham Green, aged 42, Samuel Firmin, esq.

May 30. In New Millman-st. Thomas Gilbank, esq. of Coleman-st. last survivor of the family of the late Rev. Wil-

DEVON.—*May 17.* At Ide, aged 84, Maria, relict of George Peppin, esq. of Dulverton, Som. and only sister of the late George Webb Hall, esq. of Sneed Park.

May 20. At Torquay, Mrs. Julian Tyndale, of Blandford-sq. Marylebone.

May 29. At Exmouth, aged 46, Maria Wilkes, relict of John Cosby Dennis, esq. of Donoughmore, co. Cork.

May 31. At Stoke, aged 35, Lieut. Charles Atkins, R.N.

At Busely, Crediton, aged 68, John Madge, esq.

June 2. At the residence of her uncle, Capt. Toby, R.M., Stonehouse, aged 20, Miss Anne Parker.

June 3. Aged 45, Thomas Langford Brown, esq. surgeon, late of Broadcliff.

June 4. At Heavitree, aged 36, Lachlan-Robert, youngest son of R. D. Mackintosh, M.D.

June 5. At Teignmouth, Sarah-Pine, wife of Samuel Walker, esq.

June 6. At Wonford Hill, near Exeter, aged 70, Mary, relict of Capt. James Tillyer Blunt, of the Bengal Eng.

June 7. At Lamerton, Capt. C. Morgan, R.M. youngest son of the late Jonas Morgan, esq. of Woodovis, near Tavistock.

June 10. At Dartmouth, Grace, widow of Captain Stabledon, R.N.

DORSET.—*May 15.* At Worgret, near Wareham, Joseph Garland, esq.

May 27. At Lyme, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Walker, merchant, of that port.

June 5. At the Lodge, Weymouth, aged 83, Jane, relict of William Young, esq.

June 6. At Hanford, aged 8, Helen, dau. of H. K. Seymer, esq. M.P.

DURHAM.—*April 22.* Lieut. William Armstrong Usher, R.N. (1815) of Seaham Harbour.

ESSEX.—*May 13.* At Alphamstone Rectory, Cordelia, relict of the Rev. Henry Hodges, late Rector of Beckley, Sussex, and Frittenden, Kent.

May 25. Aged 85, Rebekah, relict of Thos. Stebbing, esq. of Park Gate, Great Bardfield.

May 27. At the residence of her nephew, George Dacre, esq. Stratford, aged 91, Mrs. Catherine Dacre.

May 28. At Thaxted, Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Stephen J. Aldrich, Rector of Chickney.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 16.* At Clifton, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Chilcott, of the firm of W. T. and A. Chilcott, bullion-dealers, Bristol.

May 26. At Clifton, aged 16, Caroline-Mary-Stewart, only dau. of the late William Rhodes James, esq.

May 27. At Stratton House, near Cirencester, aged 5, Assheton, youngest son of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. He was accidentally drowned in a tank in the garden while at play.

May 28. Aged 65, Rebecca, wife of R. Ash, esq. of Cotham house, Bristol.

HANTS.—*March 3.* At Alton, aged 75, Anne, youngest dau. and last surviving child of the late Robert Smith, esq. of St. John's place, Battersen.

May 10. At Newtown, Southampton, aged 70, Mr. George Littler, an old inhabitant, and formerly coachman to Queen Caroline.

May 13. At Southampton, on her return from Madeira, aged 23, Charlotte, wife of Athol Johnson, esq.; also on the 12th ult. aged 20 months, Georgina-Blanche-Anne, her only child.

May 16. At Winchester, aged 86, Samuel Deverell, esq.

At Monxton, near Andover, aged 38, James Soper, esq.

Aged 81, Rebecca, wife of William Reeks, esq. of Portsmouth.

May 17. At Winchester, Mary-Elizabeth-Anne, relict of the Rev. George Secker, Prebendary of St. Paul's.

May 20. At Bishop's Stoke Rectory, aged 68, Mary, wife of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L. Dean of Winchester. She was the dau. of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D. of Bath, and sister to Capt. Sir Wm. H. Parry, R.N. She was married in 1805, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

At Winchester, aged 92, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Bury House, near Gosport.

May 23. At Winchester, aged 84, George William Chard, Mus.D. who was well known as the eminent organist of Winchester Cathedral and the college, which situations he held upwards of fifty years. He was created Doctor of Music at Cambridge in 1812.

May 26. At Fareham, Charles Reeve, esq. of Carlton in Cleaveland, Yorkshire.

June 1. Aged 74, William Forder, esq. of Southampton.

June 4. At Parkfield, near Purbrook, a few days after the death of his son Edward Taylor, M.D. aged 67, William Taylor, esq. for many years the chief clerk in her Majesty's Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth.

HEREFORD.—*May 5.* At Hereford, aged 95, Mrs. Esther Cove, the only surviving sister of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Cove, Chancellor of Hereford.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 108, Mrs. Elizabeth Coultas, commonly known by the name of "Aunt Betty." Her facul-

ties remained unimpaired till the last, and when upwards of 100 she made her bed every day.

At Bishopstone, aged 70, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Clutton.

HERTS.—*May 14.* At Baldock, aged 63, Vickriss Pryor, esq.

May 21. Aged 81, William Roberts, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, of Orchard House, St. Alban's. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple Nov. 28, 1806, and was successively a Commissioner of Bankrupts, a Commissioner for inquiring into Charities, and Secretary to the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Revenue Inquiry.

KENT.—*Oct. 24.* At Hythe, aged 47, Thomas-Henry-Stafford Hotchkin, esq. of Woodhall Lodge, near Horncastle. He was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Thomas Hotchkin, esq. of the same place, and of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire, by Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwycke Park, co. Northampton, and was some years in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He has left three sons, John-Henry Stafford, Donatus-Robert, and Richard, and two daughters.

May 7. At Sydenham, aged 83, Mary, widow of William Holness, esq.

May 12. At Greenhithe, aged 49, Commander Henry George Shute, R.N. (1841) inspecting commander of the Coast Guard.

May 14. At Nackington House, near Canterbury, aged 2, Julia-Mary, second dau. of John M. Ridley, esq. of Hums-haugh, Northumberland.

At Quex, Isle of Thanet, aged 79, John Powell Powell, esq. of Quex Park, and Park-house, Fulham, Middlesex.

May 17. At Mereworth, aged 67, William Harryman, esq.

May 18. At Southend, Eltham, aged 77, suddenly, John Green, esq.

May 19. At Dover, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Lawrence Banks, esq. of Boys-hall, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Sladen, esq. of Folkestone.

May 22. At Tonbridge, aged 27, Isabella, wife of Thomas Hitchings, esq. and eldest dau. of Thomas Boormar, esq. of Kingston, Surrey.

May 24. At Lewisham, aged 84, Mary-Anne, relict of Nathaniel Hadley, esq. of the above place, and of Leith Vale Lodge, Surrey.

May 27. At Canterbury, Julia, eldest dau. of John Brent, esq. Alderman and Magistrate of that city.

May 28. At Bromley College, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Green, Vicar of Bexley, Kent.

May 29. At Folkestone, aged 64, Susanah, dau. of the late Benj. Sayer, esq.

May 30. At Dover, aged 66, Capt. Charles Close, half-pay Royal Artillery. Hewas the thirdson of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, formerly Rector of Hitcham in Suffolk, and of Carlton St. Peter in Norfolk, who died at Bristol, in 1806. His eldest brother was in the Royal Artillery; his 2nd brother, in the Dragoons; his youngest is the Rev. Francis Close, the present Incumbent of Cheltenham.

On her birthday, at Rochester, aged 78, Miss Sarah M'Lean, sister of the late Lachlan M'Lean, esq. Paymaster of Pensions, Greenwich Hospital.

May 31. At the residence of her son, Sittingbourne, aged 62, Mrs. Ann Bell Tadman, third dau. of the late Rev. John Lough, Vicar of Sittingbourne.

June 1. At the Priory, Folkestone, the wife of the Rev. T. Pearce, Incumbent of Folkestone, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Day, esq. M.D. of Maidstone.

At Woolwich Common, in his 9th year, Arthur Oakeley Owen Jones, youngest son of the late Rev. Arthur Owen Jones, M.A. of Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, and late Rector of Ludlow.

June 2. At Woolwich, aged 41, Robert Major Jeffery, esq. Paymaster and Purser, R.N.

June 4. At Ramsgate, aged 48, Frances, wife of Evan Hughes, esq.

June 5. At Tonbridge-wells, at an advanced age, Anne, widow of R. Losack, esq. formerly of West Malling Abbey.

At Springfield, Maidstone, aged 89, William Balston, esq.

Aged 75, William Acworth, esq. of Hale Cottage, Luton, Chatham.

June 5. At Lewisham, aged 37, William Bailey, esq.

June 6. At Sandgate, aged 10, Margaret-Anna-Elizabeth, youngest child of the late J. Croft Brooke, esq. of Ansthorpe Lodge, and of Clifton, near York.

June 11. At Chipstead Place, Charles James Perkins, youngest son of Frederick Perkins, esq.

At Otterden Rectory, aged 46, Capt. John H. Baldwin, second son of the late W. Baldwin, esq. of Stedehill.

LANCASTER.—*May 22.* At Millbank, Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late John Langton, esq. of Kirkham.

LEICESTER.—*May 17.* At Arnsby, the wife of the Rev. J. Davis.

June 2. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whilst on a visit to her brother, John Mammatt, esq. aged 32, Mrs. R. G. Festing, of Bath.

LINCOLN.—*May 18.* At Morton House, aged 81, Jane, relict of Samuel Sanders,

esq. of Gainsborough, and mother of George Sandars, esq. M.P. for Wakefield.

At Boston, aged 70, John Oldrid, gentleman, for many years a magistrate, alderman, and member of the town-council.

* MIDDLESEX.—May 15. Aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, of Uxbridge.

May 17. Aged 73, William Browning, esq. of Chase Lodge, Enfield, and of Waterloo Bridge Wharf, Lambeth.

May 28. At Ealing, Mary-Ann, wife of George Cruikshank, artist, of Amwell-st. Pentonville.

May 31. At Harrow School, aged 16, the Hon. Francis Ashley, second son of Lord Ashley.

June 11. At Sunbury, Middlesex, in his 42nd year, Commander James Cannon. He was a Lieutenant of 1832, and promoted (1846) from acting commander of the Formidable 84.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately*. At Monmouth, aged 41, Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. B. Jones, of Gwernesney, and formerly of Haresfield, Gloucestershire.

NORFOLK.—May 12. At New Catton, aged 70, Harriet, second dau. of the late William Hayward, gentleman, formerly of Buckenham Abbey.

May 13. Aged 17, Mary, sixth dau. of Robert Stevens, esq. of Watton; surviving her sister only ten months.

May 17. Aged 76, Mrs. Cubitt, widow of the Rev. John Cubitt, of South Repps.

May 26. At Norwich, Charlotte, widow of Mr. Samuel Johnson, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Jewell, formerly Rector of Borough, near Aylsham.

At Southdown, near Yarmouth, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Harbord, esq.

May 30. At his seat, Watlington Hall, aged 52, Chas. Berners Plestow, esq.

June 1. At Lynn, aged 25, Henry Taddy, third surviving son of the Rev. John Taddy, Rector of Northill, Beds.

June 10. At Great Yarmouth, in his 66th year, Mr. Matthew Butcher, for many years a ship agent at that port.

NORTHAMPTON.—May 4. Matilda, wife of George Eland, esq. of Thrapston, and dau. of the late Robert Fowler, esq. of Belle Vue Cottage, Fulford, York.

May 7. At Brackley, suddenly, A. Hayward, esq. late auditor of the Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire Audit District.

OXFORD.—May 8. At Charlbury, Georgiana, relict of Benjamin Holloway, esq. of Lee Place, and eldest dau. of the late Gen. Roberts, of Chadlington.

May 22. Aged 36, Frederick Holme, esq. Fellow of C.C.C., Oxford.

SALOP.—May 17. At Shrewsbury, the Hon. Louisa-Anne, relict of Lieut.-Col. Francis Knyvett Leighton. She was the

fourth dau. of St. Leger, 1st Viscount Doneraile, by Mary, eldest dau. of Redmond Barry, of Ballyclogh, co. Cork, esq.; was married in 1805 and left a widow in 1834, having had issue the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, Rector of Harpsden, Oxfordshire, who married in 1843 his cousin Catharine, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, and two daughters.

May 23. Aged 65, John Percival, esq. of Beckbury.

May 27. At College-hill, Shrewsbury, Samuel Tudor, esq.

June 7. In her 94th year, Ann, wife of Edward Edmonds, esq. of the Leasowes.

SOMERSET.—May 11. At Bath, aged 73, Eliza, relict of John H. Houston, esq. of Orangefield, co. of Down.

May 18. At Bath, aged 74, Mary, relict of Robert Kingston, esq.

May 21. At Bedminster, aged 67, Jennett, relict of Ensign Henry Bowen, 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

Harriet-Maria, wife of John Mordaunt, esq. of Ashton Waters.

May 26. At Brislington, aged 37, Susan Hurl, wife of George Cox, esq. of Beaminster, and third dau. of the late Joseph Cooke, esq. of Brislington.

May 28. At Bath, aged 80, Mary, relict of the Rev. Kenrick Peck.

May 29. At the residence of his sister, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 44, Henry Mocher Sproule, esq.

May 30. At Meare, near Glastonbury, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Shuckburgh How, esq.

June 6. At Bath, Sarah, relict of Thomas Courtenay Warner, esq.

June 7. At Bath, aged 85, Elizabeth, the last surviving dau. of the late Nicholas Halhead, esq. of Durham.

STAFFORD.—*Lately*. At Wolverhampton, aged 28, Mr. William Grundy, surgeon, grandson of the late Rev. Thos. Grundy, 50 years dissenting minister of Lutterworth and Ullesthorpe, Lelo, and nephew of the late Rev. T. Mitchell, of Kingsdown, Bristol, many years minister at Leicester and Stoke Newington.

At Thornhill House, Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 57, Edward Winne Fry, formerly of Rio Janeiro.

SUFFOLK.—May 13. At Branham, aged 54, Phoebe, wife of James Mason, esq. of Moverons, Brightlingsea, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late George Witheat, esq. of Dedham.

May 15. At Beccles, aged 83, W. Tidpod, esq.

May 19. At Ipswich, aged 52, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, Rector of Badingham.

May 20. Aged 63, John Bigg, gent. of Skale's hall, Glemsford, formerly lord of the manor of Glemsford.

May 23. Aged 79, Mary, relict of Edward Turner, esq. of Sweffling.

May 30. At Stowmarket, aged 40, William Copperthwaite Clough, esq.

SURREY.—*May 9.* At Carshalton, aged 36, William Goring, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Charles Foster Goring, Bart. of Highden, Sussex.

May 13. At the residence of her nephew A. D. M'Kellar, esq. Battersea, aged 75, Catharine, relict of Robert Pilkington, esq.

May 18. At Croydon, aged 73, William Taylor, esq.

May 20. At Richmond, Phoebe, widow of J. M'Creery, esq.

June 3. At Long Ditton, Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Charles Bowes, esq. of East Sheen.

June 9. At Guildford, aged 70, Thomas Benson, esq. of Upper Woburn-place.

SUSSEX.—*May 13.* At Hastings, aged 57, Mary, widow of John Woodhouse Simpson, esq. of Rearsby, Leic.

May 17. At Worthing, Rachel, eldest dau. of the late David Brandon, esq.

May 18. At Brighton, aged 48, Anne, relict of John Henry Rabinel, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Serv. and eldest dau. of the late Edmund Larken, esq. of Bedford-sq.

May 19. At Brighton, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Chatfield, at Balcombe.

May 20. At the Rectory house, Worth, Anna-Maria, relict of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, LL.D.

May 27. At Hastings, aged 72, Thomas Probert, esq. of Newport, Essex.

Lately. At Funtington, aged 84, Lady Duff, widow of Sir James Duff of Kintoure, N.B. who died Dec. 5, 1839.

May 30. At Worthing, aged 56, Mrs. Haly, relict of Richard Standish Haly, esq. R.N.

At Brighton, aged 36, Elizabeth-Sims, wife of Charles Freshfield, esq. and only child of the late Daniel Stephenson, esq.

At Hammerwood, East Grinstead, aged 87, Magens Dorien Magens, esq. He married in 1788 the Hon. Henrietta Cecilia Rice, sister to the present Lord Dynevor; she died in 1829, leaving issue.

Lately. At North Lodge, Brighton, aged 83, William Pearse Dudley, esq.

At Kemp-town, Brighton, aged 71, Mary-Ann, relict of Thos. Causton, D.D. late Canon of Westminster.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 67, Benjamin Davis, esq.

WARWICK.—*May 12.* At Warwick, aged 78, Thomas Heydon, esq. upwards of fifty years a respected resident.

May 14. At Leamington, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas B. Thompson, Bart. G.C.B.

May 26. Aged 63, Miss Mary Satterthwaite, of Grendon Lodge, Atherstone, and Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq.

May 30. At Atherstone, aged 77, Frances Mitchel, second dau. of the Rev. John Mitchel, formerly Rector of Grendon, and Vicar of Austrey.

At Leamington, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Irvine.

June 8. At Coleshill, aged 34, Hugh Holbech, esq. eldest son of William Holbech, esq. of Farnborough. He was a candidate for the borough of Banbury, polling 100 votes, but was defeated by Mr. Tancred the former member, who polled 124, Henry Vincent the Chartist polling 51. He married in 1838, the Hon. Jane Sarah Hood, third dau. of the present Lord Bridport.

June 9. At Temple Balsall, Miss Elizabeth Gilbert.

WESTMORLAND.—*May 13.* At Farleton, aged 31, George Dundas Dale, esq. youngest son of the late Capt. Dale, Hon. E.I.C.S. of Speen, Berks.

WILTS.—*May 27.* At Netheravon, aged 97, Mrs. Sarah Pike.

June 1. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 66, Mr. William Hayward, for many years head verger of Salisbury cathedral.

June 3. At Upavon, aged 71, Richard Stratton, esq.

June 5. At Salisbury, Eleanora-Caroline, sixth dau. of the late Sir William Frazer, Bart.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Worcester, aged 48, R. J. N. Streeten, esq. M.D.

At Worcester, aged 78, Mr. James Harris, formerly a partner in the firm of Gladstone, Freeland, and Harris, sugar refiners, Liverpool.

YORK.—*May 2.* At York, aged 56, "found drowned" in the Ouse, Richard Nicholson, esq. one of the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and an auditor of the York and North Midland Company. He was formerly in business as a draper in York with Mr. Hudson, "the Railway King," who married his sister. Mr. Nicholson was a bachelor, a patron of the fine arts, and a possessor of some of Etty's best pictures.

May 13. At her son's residence, the Vicarage, Kildwick-in-Craven, Anne, relict of John Fawcett, esq. of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

Aged 23, Thomas, only child of Lieut.-Col. Norcliffe Norcliffe, of Langton Hall.

May 22. Aged 85, George Haigh, esq. of the Mount, Halifax.

May 26. In the Cemetery-road, near York, aged 72, Mr. Jeremiah Tolhurst,

one of Nelson's seamen on board the *Victory*, at Trafalgar; he likewise fought under that great hero at the Nile, and had been in forty-four engagements.

May 27. At Hull, Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. S. Knight, M.A. Vicar of Halifax.

May 29. At Kirkella, near Hull, aged 86, Anne, relict of John Sykes, esq.

May 30. Ann, wife of Thomas Walker, esq. solicitor, of York.

June 3. Aged 64, Robert Keddey, esq. of Hull.

June 10. At Morley, near Leeds, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Webster, aged 79, Mary, relict of Thomas Bell, esq. of Portington, near Howden.

WALKER.—*May 18.* In South Wales, aged 55, Lieut. Richard Buxton, R.N. (1826) eldest son of the late Mr. John Buxton, of Redenhall, Norfolk.

May 20. At the residence of her brother, Mr. T. L. Williams, Bute Docks, Cardiff, aged 44, Mary, wife of J. B. Pellein, esq. of Truro.

May 23. In Gresford Vale, Denbighshire, Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Major Wilbraham, Royal Fusiliers.

SCOTLAND.—*May 12.* At Edinburgh, Comm. Peter Burn (retired from the Master's List on 10s. 6d. per diem in July, 1846). He was a Master of 1794, and served in the *Russell*, at Copenhagen, in 1801.

May 16. At Kildarroch, Borge, aged 67, William Nicholson, the Galloway poet. At the time the Ettrick Shepherd was engaged in the composition of "The Queen's Wake," the deceased appeared in Edinburgh, armed with manuscripts for publication, which the author of "Kilmeny," and other deathless lays, exhibited his usual good-nature in revising with the greatest scrupulosity. The volume was well received, and about twenty years afterwards ran to a second edition, published in Dumfries, to which was prefixed a memoir of the author.

May 20. At Abbotsmeadow, Melrose, John Bruce, esq.

May 26. At Wick, aged more than 100, Alexander Chisholm, pensioner. He was baptised at Strathglass on the 8th of May, 1749. He served in the 6th and 42nd Regiments for 37 years as a soldier, and regularly drew a pension for more than half a century. Within twenty days of his death Chisholm danced *Gillie Callum* over his own stick, singing the pipe tune at the same time! He lived on simple food, generally consisting of oat-cake and tea.

June 5. At Edinburgh, Amelia-Marian, relict of George Robins, esq. of Kensington Garden-terrace.

June 6. In Edinburgh, Henrietta-Calender, wife of Sir Adam Hay, Bart. of Smithfield and Haystoune. She was the eldest daughter of the late William Grant, esq. of Congalton, co. Haddington; and was married in 1823.

IRELAND.—*April 22.* At Churchtown house, Killarney, of cholera, aged 55, Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, the 3d Bart. (1809.) He was the eldest son of Sir Robert the 2d Bart. by his cousin Rosanna, dau. of Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. and succeeded his father in 1831. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Robert.

May 19. At the residence of the Rev. G. Hamilton Ash, of Ballaghy, co. Derry, aged 9, Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Algar, esq. of Drogheda.

May 20. At Athlone, aged 22, after only five hours' cholera, Isabella-Sophia, wife of Major Longworth, 31st Reg.; and on the following day, of the same disease, at the same place, aged 18, Emily-Adelaide Rathborne, sister of Mrs. Longworth, third dau. of William Rathborne, esq. of Scrippletown House, co. Dublin.

Lately. At the Isle of Meynish, Connemara, Daniel Bowden Smith, esq.

JERSEY.—*June 4.* Whilst on a visit in Jersey, aged 58, John Reeks, esq. of Kennington, and late of the Excise Office; also, on the same day, at Kennington, aged 52, Maria-Henrietta, his wife.

EAST INDIES.—*April 14.* At Benares, Major Anthony Highmore Jellicoe, 55th Bengal Native Infantry.

WEST INDIES.—*April 19.* At Mount Pleasant, St. Christopher's, John-Hunter, eldest son of the late Rev. J. H. Walwyn, of that island.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 26.* At Frankfort on the Maine, after a short illness, Madame de Buttler, third daughter of Thomas Richard Beaumont and sister of Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq. of whom a memoir is given in our present Magazine.

March 12. On board the *Owen Glendower*, on the passage to England, Capt. William Edward Rawlinson, Bombay Fusiliers, son of the late John Rawlinson, esq. of Wimpole-st. London, and Andover, Hants.

April 22. At Paris, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Walker, esq. of Dartford.

April 25. At Funchal, Madeira, of consumption, aged 29, Robert Hugh Smith Barry, esq. late Capt. of 10th Hussars.

May 6. At Liege, Lieut. William Edward Fiott, R.N. (1810).

May 7. At Frankfort, aged 97, Caroline, mother of the Rothschilds. She died in the humble house in the Judengasse which was the birth-place of her children. Through life she refused to abandon this

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	67	54	30.03	fine	11	53	59	48	29.88	fine, cloudy
27	63	70	58	, 11	do. cloudy	12	54	60	51	, 93	do. do. sl. shrs.
28	52	55	54	, 17	const. hy. rn.	13	54	59	48	30.05	do. do. do. do.
29	60	65	57	, 22	fine, cloudy	14	56	64	50	, 13	foggy, fine
30	64	72	62	, 18	do.	15	58	67	58	29.66	fine, cloudy
31	64	73	58	, 08	do. do.	16	58	62	54	, 81	do. do.
J. 1	60	71	60	, 09	do.	17	60	63	54	, 94	do. do.
2	64	71	62	, 03	do. do. sl. shrs.	18	60	70	54	30.06	do. do.
3	62	72	60	29.97	do. do. do. do.	19	60	61	52	29.86	do. do. shry.
4	64	72	60	, 90	do. do. do. do.	20	60	67	56	30.12	do. gimy. ody.
5	70	81	60	, 88	do. thdr. h. l. rn.	21	65	69	56	, 11	do.
6	60	65	55	30.11	do. cdy. shrs.	22	62	69	57	, 14	do.
7	60	69	55	, 16	do. do.	23	70	76	56	29.95	do.
8	58	65	53	, 01	do. do. do.	24	65	72	66	, 92	do. cloudy
9	51	59	49	29.89	do. do.	25	65	72	60	, 98	do. do.
10	45	48	46	, 74	do. do. sl. shrs.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. £1000.
28 1941	90	91½	90½	—	—	—	—	71 69 pm.	48 45 pm.	
29 1931	89½	91½	90½	8½	—	100½	—	71 68 pm.	48 45 pm.	
30 195	89½	91½	90½	8½	—	—	250	71 68 pm.	45 47 pm.	
31 1931	89½	91½	90½	8½	—	—	—	67 70 pm.	48 pm.	
1 1941	90½	91½	91½	8½	—	—	—	70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
2 —	90½	92	91½	—	—	—	251½	71 70 pm.	48 45 pm.	
4 195	90½	92½	91½	8½	—	—	252	70 67 pm.	45 pm.	
5 195	90½	92½	91½	8½	—	—	250	67 70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
6 195	90½	92	91½	8½	—	—	251	71 67 pm.	48 45 pm.	
7 195	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
8 195	90½	91½	91	—	—	—	—	67 70 pm.	47 pm.	
9 1931	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	—	67 70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
11 —	90½	91½	91½	8½	88½	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
12 1941	90½	92½	91½	8½	—	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
13 195	91	92½	91½	8½	—	—	—	68 71 pm.	45 48 pm.	
14 1941	90½	—	91½	8½	87½	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 44 pm.	
15 1941	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	71 68 pm.	43 46 pm.	
16 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	69 71 pm.	42 45 pm.	
18 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	72 70 pm.	42 45 pm.	
19 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	72 pm.	42 45 pm.	
20 194	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	72 73 pm.	42 45 pm.	
21 1931	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	70 73 pm.	41 44 pm.	
22 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	72 69 pm.	42 45 pm.	
23 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	—	42 45 pm.	
25 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	—	42 45 pm.	
26 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	71 pm.	42 45 pm.	
27 194	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	69 71 pm.	42 46 pm.	

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	67	54	30, 03	fine
27	63	70	58	, 11	do. cloudy
28	52	55	54	, 17	const. hy. rn.
29	60	65	57	, 22	fine, cloudy
30	64	72	62	, 18	do.
31	64	73	58	, 08	do. do.
J. 1	60	71	60	, 09	do.
2	64	74	62	, 03	do. do. sl. shrs.
3	62	72	60	29, 97	do. do. do. do.
4	64	72	60	, 90	do. do. do. do.
5	70	81	60	, 88	do. thdr. hl. rn.
6	60	65	55	30, 11	do. cdy. shrs.
7	60	69	55	, 16	do. do.
8	58	65	53	, 01	do. do. do.
9	51	59	49	29, 89	do. do.
10	45	48	46	, 74	do. do. sl. shrs.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	53	59	48	29, 82	fine, cloudy
12	54	60	51	, 93	do. do. sl. shrs.
13	54	59	48	30, 05	do. do. do. do.
14	56	64	50	, 13	foggy, fine
15	58	67	58	29, 66	fine, cloudy
16	58	68	54	, 81	do. do.
17	60	63	54	, 94	do. do.
18	60	70	54	30, 06	do. do.
19	60	61	52	29, 88	do. do. shry.
20	60	67	56	30, 12	do. gimy. cdy.
21	65	69	56	, 11	do.
22	62	69	57	, 14	do.
23	70	76	56	29, 95	do.
24	65	72	66	, 92	do. cloudy
25	65	72	60	, 98	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 194½	90	91½	90½	—	—	—	71 69 pm.	48 45 pm.	
29 193½	89½	91½	90½	8½	100½	—	71 68 pm.	48 45 pm.	
30 195	89½	91½	90½	8½	—	250	71 68 pm.	45 47 pm.	
31 193½	89½	91½	90½	8½	—	—	67 70 pm.	48 pm.	
1 194½	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
2	90½	92	91	8½	—	251½	71 70 pm.	48 45 pm.	
4 195	90½	92½	91	8½	—	252	70 67 pm.	45 pm.	
5 195	90½	92½	91	8½	—	250	67 70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
6 195	90½	92	91	8½	—	251	71 67 pm.	48 45 pm.	
7 195	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
8 195	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	67 70 pm.	47 pm.	
9 193½	90½	91½	91	8½	—	—	67 70 pm.	45 48 pm.	
11	90½	91½	91	8½	88½	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
12 194½	90½	92½	91	8½	—	—	71 68 pm.	45 48 pm.	
13 195	91	92½	91½	8½	—	—	68 71 pm.	45 48 pm.	
14 194½	90½	—	91½	8½	87½	—	71 68 pm.	45 44 pm.	
15 194½	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	71 68 pm.	43 46 pm.	
16	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	69 71 pm.	42 45 pm.	
18	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	72 70 pm.	42 45 pm.	
19	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	72 pm.	42 45 pm.	
20 194	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	72 73 pm.	42 45 pm.	
21 193½	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	70 73 pm.	41 44 pm.	
22 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	72 69 pm.	42 45 pm.	
23	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	42 45 pm.	
25 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	42 45 pm.	
26 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	71 pm.	42 45 pm.	
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considering the great advantage a modern prebendary possesses over a Saxon monk, who had to *hunt* before he could *read*, in order to procure skins to cover his books; though in these days of ease and indulgence we shall not insist that any plump dignitary who fills a stall should be as fond of books as “*Tom Folio*” of the *Tatler*,” yet we think that, as he receives more emoluments and performs less duties than any other of his clerical brethren, and considering that he is also fed with the crumbs that fall from the Bishop’s table, he might bestow a little of his leisure in being acquainted with the contents of the library that is emphatically placed within his care. We think he might find subjects of congratulation, not only that his cathedral affords him, what is denied to his *parochial* brethren, “*copia provisiæ frugis in annum*,” but “*librorum*” also;* and that he might say with the philosophic Emperor; ἄλλοι μὲν ἵππων, ἄλλοι δὲ ὄρνεων, ἄλλοι δὲ θηρίων ἔρωςιν; ἐμοὶ δὲ βιβλίων κτήσεως ἐκ παιδαριον δεινὸς ἔκτετεκε ποθος.† “Some delight in horses, some in hawks, some in hunting, but ever since I was a little boy I delighted in the possession of books.” Our good easy canon or prebendary (*quocunque nomine gaudet*) might also be informed, that as early as the sixth century commenced the custom of copying ancient books, and even of composing new ones. It was the usual and even only employment of the monks of Marmoutier. A monastery without a library was considered as a fort or camp deprived of the necessary articles of its defence. “*Clastrum sine armario, fuit quasi castrum sine armentario*.” The consequence of these good men’s laudable and pious industry was, that many of the monasteries and even nunneries were blessed with the possession of valuable works. Such eminently were those of Godstow, of Peterborough, and of Glastonbury.

Peterborough, at its dissolution, contained the large number of 1700 MSS.; and Leland, who visited the monastery of Glastonbury just before the Dissolution, was struck with the venerable air and amplitude of this library.‡ Nor did their learned inmates in those days agree with their less learned and industrious descendants now in believing that “*vetusta*” and “*inutilia*” had the same meaning. Though the abbey of Croyland was burnt only twenty-five years after the Conquest, its library consisted of 900 volumes. There was a *scriptorium*, or writing-chamber, in every monastery, in which several of the monks were employed in transcribing books. *The abbot could, with the consent of the chapter, impose an annual tax on every member of the community for defraying the expense of the library*; and, what will make many deans and chapters in our degenerate days shudder to hear, the monks of many monasteries were bitterly reproached for the extravagant sums they expended on their libraries!§ Now and then, to be sure, a slight exception would arise; but however the only one we recollect at present occurred, where it may readily be pardoned, in the case of one of the tenderer sex—one Joyce Rouse, abbess of Romsey, who it is to be feared must have bartered some

* *Sit bona librorum et provisiæ frugis in annum*
Copia—ne fluitem dubiæ spe pendulus horæ.

Hor. Ep. i. 18, 107.—REV.

† See Socrates, *Hist. Eccl. Lib. 3*, cap. 1, and Saldenus, *De Libris*, p. 259.—REV.

‡ See Warton’s *History of English Poetry*, Diss. ii. and also the sixth volume of Leland’s *Collectanea*, for an account of the libraries in ancient monasteries, p. 86, &c.—REV.

§ See Martene, *Coll. Scriptor. t. i. p. 1020*.—REV.

"The contents of these libraries," he informs us, "have hitherto been known only to those who have had access to their shelves; but, thanks to the courtesy of those entrusted with their custody, I have in every instance carefully perused the catalogue, and minutely examined every volume which I have ventured to describe. This I have done at various times

and different intervals, occasionally revisiting the same collection whenever the opportunity of doing so occurred, but often hurried in my examination from unwillingness to encroach upon the time or avocations of those to whose kindness I have been indebted for the prosecution of these inquiries." &c.

The result of Mr. Botfield's judicious and praiseworthy labours has been "that no where else can be found any collected account of the ecclesiastical libraries attached to the cathedrals of England, and forming not the least interesting portions of their several capitular possessions." It will be seen how very small a portion of what Mr. Botfield has achieved in the present volume had been attempted by any previously occupied in the same inquiries. The *Anglo-Saxon MSS.* alone at Rochester, Wells, Lichfield, Durham, Exeter, Westminster, and Worcester are enumerated in the third volume of Hickes's *Thesaurus*, 1705. In the same author's *Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angl. et Hib. Ox.* 1698, fol., are catalogues of the MSS. preserved in the chapter houses of York, Durham, Worcester, Carlisle, Salisbury, Westminster, Winchester, Lichfield, Hereford, Exeter, and Canterbury, executed by the diligence of the well-known Humphrey Wanley. Finally in Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum* is some account of the most celebrated British libraries, 1819, 8vo. including the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth, Cathedral Library at Canterbury, the Christ Church Library at Oxford, and the MSS. at Westminster. Such are the confused and partial accounts which are given of these venerable and ancient collections, almost forgotten by the public, and, in most cases, unjustifiably neglected by those to whose guardianship they were intrusted, who were, as it appears, generally ignorant of the contents of their libraries, and, when informed, without sufficient knowledge of books to estimate their value. So generation after generation passed away, and these venerable monuments of the piety and learning of former ages, the fruits of monastic leisure, and the legacy among other rich gifts which the piety of the early Church bequeathed to her successors, were suffered to perish by neglect, amid worms and damp, or to be purloined by casual visitors, or to be exchanged by those who were ignorant of their worth for those modern publications more agreeable to the taste of their degenerate possessors. Canon succeeded canon, and one dean followed another. Their capitular revenues were duly received and distributed; but no benefactions are recorded and no portion of their rich endowments were spared from secular purposes to the cause of learning: those who were too careless and indifferent to preserve that which was old, were not likely to be generous enough to add what was new. The munificence of former donors was viewed with neglect it little deserved, and the office of the cathedral librarian was a sinecure, whose leisure was age after age undisturbed, whose vigilance and integrity were never secured, and whose qualifications were never examined, by those who were pledged to preserve in due integrity every portion of that noble establishment by which they were supported.* At Exeter even their inestimable Domesday

* How different the conduct of these book-despising men from that of the old scholar *Cælius Calcagninus*, who, not content with burying himself in his library when alive, ordered that he should be really entombed there at his death. "In Bibliothecâ ejus, in quâ maximam partem vitæ egit, in eâ se condi mandavit." Vide Saldenus de Libris, p. 262.—REV.

Book was suffered to be mutilated. At Lincoln the chapter suffered their matchless and invaluable early books to be carried off by a cunning collector of the same. At Ripon they appear not to have known or understood the value or rarity of the books even when pointed out to them. In most of the libraries their rarest books were often defective from the injury and neglect or rapacity of those who, knowing their value, availed themselves of the ignorance of their possessors, to enrich and complete their own private collections with the spoils of those devoted repositories, where there was no one to understand the value, to detect the fraud, or even to deplore the loss.

We now adopt the alphabetical order which we find in Mr. Botfield's work, as most convenient, and give a few extracts relating to what we consider to be either printed or manuscript, most worthy of attention.

BRISTOL.

Previous to the 31st October, 1831, the Chapter House of Bristol contained about six or seven thousand volumes, then constituting the library of the Dean and Chapter; but the greater number of these volumes were thrown into the flames, and the catalogue shared a similar fate. Other books were thrown into the Avon, others into ditches, and almost all were dirtied and defaced. Of these, however, about eleven hundred were recovered from old clothes shops and dealers in marine stores, and this wreck of the fine library is now deposited in the vestry. So complete, we are told, was this work of destruction, that only a copy of Walton's *Polyglot*, and a set of Doddridge's *Expositor*, together with a copy of Harris's *Voyages*, were preserved entire. The only book of any particular value or curiosity that is mentioned as having been recovered is the "*Breeches Bible*," printed at London, by Christopher Barker, 1599. 4to.

CANTERBURY.

This library suffered severely from fire in former ages, and was deprived of some of its treasures during the Cromwellian usurpation: it therefore does not possess many volumes remarkable for their antiquity; but, we are told, it is matter of great congratulation to the Dean and Chapter that so many valuable MSS. relating to Saxon literature in general, and the county of Kent in particular, should be contained within their walls. Whoever wishes rightly to estimate the labours of the indefatigable *Somner*, should examine this collection, where will be found two copies of his excellent *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latinum*, from one of which it appears his work was printed in 1659. The title, recommendatory verses, dedication, preface, list of subscribers, and errata, are here preserved. Here also is his MS. *Treatise of the Roman Ports*, &c. printed in 1693. Other works of this eminent antiquarian scholar are mentioned, and MS. notes by him in various books in the library. Also his "*Miscellanies*;" consisting chiefly of letters relating to the affairs of the cathedral and the diocese of Canterbury; containing curious remarks on the characters, residences, &c. of many incumbents in the diocese. Further instances of *Somner's* industry and learning will be found in pp. 10, 11, and 12, of Mr. Botfield's work, as *Orosius Saxonice*, a transcript from a very ancient MS. in the Cotton. Library; and *Cædmon's Saxon Paraphrase*, from a MS. in *Bibl. Deuesianâ*.

A MS. is here preserved of the Register of St. Austin's Monastery, which is believed to be the *last*, the establishment having been dissolved 30 Henry VIII. Some few of the MS. volumes belonging to this monastic library have been preserved in the cathedral, of which a list is given, p. 13. A list of

the books formerly in this library is given by Dart, in the Appendix to his History of the Church of Canterbury.

Isaaci Casauboni Ephemerides, folio, or the Diary of Isaac Casaubon, who came over to England in the time of James the First, and was made prebendary of this church. This MS. was written in his own hand, commencing in the 39th year of his age, in 1597: he died in 1614. From a passage in this Diary we learn that Casaubon, *being a layman*, received the royal dispensation to hold this prebend. It is said that Bentley was indulged with the use of this interesting volume; but why is it not printed at the expense of the wealthy Chapter?

A beautiful MS. of Ciceronis Epistolæ, folio. At the beginning is this MS. note:—"This booke I Edmund Witherpoll found in the Lybrary off owre Ladyes Church in Bulleyn the xxv day of Sept. Anno Domini 1544." Edmund Witherpoll it is said probably accompanied Henry VIII. in his expedition against Boulogne, and brought this MS. away with him.

In English poetry there is the Stimulus Conscientiæ, or Pricke of Conscience, by Richard Hampole (called the Hermit of Hampole) who died in 1349, 4to. However on this subject Warton's History of English Poetry should be consulted, vol. ii. p. 90 to p. 99, 8vo., with the learned note of the Editor, and Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.

There is also a volume of English Poetry in 4to, entitled "Epigramma Satiron; or, The times whistle, or a newe daunce of seven Satires, whereunto are annexed divers other poems comprising things naturall, morall, and theologicall, compiled by ——— gent."

"Septem compacta cicutis
"Fistula."

The name of the compiler is in this first title erased. He announces the design of those seven Satires in a long Introduction.

"From the Rhamnusian goddesse am I sent,
On Sinne t'inflct deserved punishment:
All-seeing Sunne, lend me thy searching eye,
That I may finde and scourge impietie;"
 &c. &c. &c.

To these Satires are added "Certaine Poems, comprising things naturall, morall, and theologicall. Written by R. C. gent." These satires, from various allusions in them to Marston's Scourge of Villanie, 1598, appear to have been written near that period. They appear to have been intended for the press, but Mr. Botfield observes,—“They might have been suppressed in consequence of the order towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, that Marston's Pigmalion's Image, and Certaine Satyres, Hall's Satires, Snarlinge Satires, &c should be burnt, and that 'no satyres or epigrams be printed hereafter.'”*

The Psalms translated into English metre by Archbishop Parker, finished in 1557, and soon after printed. The book is extremely scarce. Strype says he could never see one. In Bright's sale in 1805 it fetched forty pounds ten shillings!! Warton thought that the work was never published, but that the Archbishop permitted his wife to present the book to some of the nobility. See his History of English Poetry, vol. iv. p. 5, where is some curious information on the subject. He says, "In the late Mr. West's library there is a superb copy, once belonging to Bishop Kennet,

* The reader may consult Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica, p. 150, under R. C.—REV.

who has remarked in a blank page—"that the archbishop permitted his wife Dame Margaret to present the book to some of the nobility." A Dr. Lort, when chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, found in the library a beautiful copy of the Psalms, on the back of the title of which was written, "To the right virtuose and honourable Ladye the Countesse of Shrewsburye, from your loving frende Margaret Parker."*

These we think are the chief curiosities in the library of this cathedral. There was a Dr. John Bargrave, a canon, who was a great benefactor to the library. He was a great traveller, and lived chiefly in Italy during Cromwell's usurpation. "On the margins and backs of the engravings he has written many curious remarks from printed books and manuscripts, and has added several pleasant and interesting anecdotes, the fruits of his own observation. On the margin of the Pope's picture in the volume *Alexandri VII. Papæ, et Cardinalium Effigies per Joan. Jacob. de Rubeis. Romæ, 1658, folio*, he has written, 'This picture and all the rest following are extraordinarily like the persons, drawn and cut by excellent hands; I knowing them all by sight (and some by discourse) as well as I knowe any of my brethren the canons of Chr. Church, Canterbury.' " Dr. Bargrave's cabinet of antiquities and curiosities is preserved in the library with due care.

CARLISLE.

"The principal feature," Mr. Botfield informs us, "of this library is theological; ponderous folios of obsolete divinity in dark, unlettered calf, and smaller controversial treatises, occupying a large space upon these dusty shelves." There is a Polyglott Bible of Walton, with a defective copy of Castell's Lexicon; Coverdale's Bible, with the date 1553; and the Catalogue mentions another old Bible, temp. Henry VIII. which was not found, though marked A. vi. 18; and in this brief survey was included all the curiosity of the library of Carlisle Cathedral.

CHESTER.

The few MSS., which appear of no consequence, are mentioned p. 57. Of the printed books there is not one that we have thought of importance enough particularly to mention. Mr. Botfield informs us, "A register of the books borrowed from the library is kept for the use of those who frequent it; but these are not numerous, for the place wears the aspect of neglect, and a beggarly account of empty cases disappoints the ardent inquirer for intellectual food: he seeks for books, and in some presses finds only a stone." A few books were given by Bishop Keene, when he removed from the bishoprick; but the great book-collector, *Archdeacon Wrangham*, prebendary of the cathedral, disposed of his library elsewhere, and does not appear to have been a benefactor in any degree.

CHICHESTER.

This library is, as we recollect, well and conveniently lodged. It contains Walton's Polyglott, with Castell's Lexicon, 1657; Henry the Eighth's Primer, 1545; and a beautiful large-paper copy of the Common Prayer printed by Bell and Barker, London, 1662, folio, the gift of the

* Mr. Park's note, p. 11, to Warton's text, should be read and considered on the subject of this version, over which some doubt still seems to hang.—REV.

Rev. Thomas Baker ; also the "Sealed Copy" of the Common Prayer of the same date, so called from its containing the original letters patent of Charles the Second upon vellum, for "lodging a corrected and authentic copy of the Common Prayer Book in this cathedral.—N. B. The great seal attached to these patents is preserved in the Chapter House. This interesting relic is unpretendingly attired in dark calf."—We are not able to extract from Mr. Botfield's catalogue any other books of rarity or curiosity, and there appear to be no manuscripts.

LIBRARY OF DURIAM.

We may expect from this noble foundation, and from its being at the present time the most learned chapter under the most learned Bishop in England, to meet with a collection of books corresponding to the munificence of the prelates, the richness of the endowments, and the intelligence of the prebendaries. The library consists of between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, of which 520 are in MS. Three catalogues of the printed books exist, among which are—

Coverdale's Bible, 1535. It wants the title and the two leaves of prefatory matter, beginning with the last leaf of the prologue. It is also defective in all the leaves of the Revelations which follow signature T. T. iii. The three last leaves are much torn, but the book is sound in the middle. It has by mistake been lettered Grafton's Bible, 1541.

Matthew's Bible (imperfect) 1549 ; reprinted from the edition of 1537. Bishop's Bible (2nd ed.) 1572 ; by Richard Jugge, with a double version of the Psalms.

Walton's Polyglott, 1655—1657, with Castell's Lexicon ; and the Plantin Polyglott, 1569—72, wanting one volume.

Latin Bible, Venice, 1484, by Herbert de Selgenstat, in double columns of small Gothic character, 4to. "bound in red morocco, with a cover, originally appertaining unto *John Cade*, whose illustrative propensities are displayed by a coloured representation of the Virgin pasted on the back of the first leaf of this book. The passion of this defunct collector for illustrating books is said to have been so strong as to have led to the expansion of his copy of Dugdale's works to no less than a hundred volumes."

Acta Sanctorum, 52 folio volumes (entire series).

Among the rare classics are,—

1. Tacitus, ed. Spira, without date, supposed 1470. Vindelin de Spira.
2. Livy, ed. Spira, 1470. Vindelin de Spira.
3. Strabo, Latin version of, 1472. Vindelin de Spira.
4. Herodotus, Latin version of, 1474. Jacobum Rubeum.

A small thick volume, 4to., containing *three* treatises from the press of Caxton and two from that of Wynkyn de Worde.*

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Orologium Sapientiae. (This wants three sheets out of twelve.) | } Caxton. |
| 2. "The vii Proffittes of Tribulacyon." (Defective.) | |
| 3. The Holy Rule of St. Benet, &c. (First two leaves wanting.) | |

* The contents of this volume are given by Dr. Dibdin in his *Bibliogr. Decam.* vol. iii. p. 422.

4. Of the four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell, Heaven. Translated from the French by Antony Earl Rivers, &c. (Title defective.) This book is generally known by the woodcut subscribed "Memorare Novissima." } W. de Worde.
 5. The Rote or Myrrour of Consolation and Comforte. Gothic character. (Latter half wanting.) One of the rarest productions of this early press.
 "Lydgate's Bocace," by R. Tottel; without date, bound up with Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. Berthelet, 1554.

Budæus de Asse, fol. 1508. Tonstall's own copy, "Sum Tonstalli," being the very book he used in composing his treatise "De Arte Supputandi," and containing his MS. notes. (Imperfect.)

A copy of the celebrated French Testament by the Theologians of Louvain, in which "The Mass" is interpolated in Acts xiii. and "Purgatory" in 1 Cor. iii. Printed at Bordeaux, 1686.

Lyndewode's Provinciale, with the date of MCCCCXXXIII instead of 1483, the numeral L having lapsed through the carelessness of the printer, as in the *Decor Puellarum* of Nicolas Jenson.

Mr. Botfield says,—

"The 520 MSS. in this collection are all which remain of that ancient library whose foundation is coeval with that of the cathedral itself, and whose treasures were augmented with the power and influence of the church of Durham. . . . Upon the suppression of the monasteries whose revenues were under 200*l.* a year,

by the 27th of Henry the Eighth, many of the books which belonged to the church of Durham were removed by royal command, and are now to be found in the British Museum. The most valuable of these 'spolia opima,' appears to have been St. Cuthbert's copy of the Gospels, now in that vast repository."

There are two *ancient* catalogues of the MSS. in this library, one of which was compiled in 1391, continued in 1395, and concluded in 1416, with a note at the end, of a few books sent in 1422 to Stamford for the use of the Cell there. "Its contents are extremely interesting, as showing in what the literature of that period consisted, and affording abundant evidence of the interchange of information which then subsisted not only between Durham and its dependent cells, but also between that place and Oxford, and other seats of learning." Among the MSS. appears an *Evangelistarium*, in the handwriting of the Venerable Bede; and also a *Psalterium* "ipsius Venerabilis Bedæ manu." The reader should turn to the account given of this curious document by the librarian and compiler of the catalogue, Thomas Rud, who was also a scholar of considerable acuteness and attainment.* With the mention that there are also a few classical MSS. in this library † (as may be seen at p. 119), we must now reluctantly bid it farewell: and proceed to that of

ELY,

which possesses—

Walton's *Polyglott*, with Castell's *Lexicon*.

Fructus Temporum, with the *Chronycles* of Englonde. By Wynkyn de Worde. 1520. folio.

The collection, to use the words of the author, is chiefly of a theological

Folio, 1825.

† Mr. Botfield refers to a collation of the *Suetonius*, c. iii. 18, by Mr. Rud, in *Classical Journal*, vol. ix. pp. 143, 386.

character, containing also many valuable historical works, particularly such as relate to English history, and a fair proportion of Classics, "though the fastidious bibliomaniac will look here in vain for any editiones principes, or for any other of the earlier efforts of the press."

LIBRARY OF EXETER.

Of the curious and ancient MSS. in this library Mr. Botfield has given a copy of the catalogue of them made by the librarian, Mr. R. Barnes, in 1811, taken from Dean Lyttelton's and Mr. White's Memoranda. Most of these MSS. are written on vellum, retaining their old coverings of wood or parchment, and some are adorned with elegant illustrations. The five following are contained in one single volume, which the late learned Mr. Petrie esteemed among the most important in the collection.

1. "Genealogia Reg' Angl' et de Gul' Bastardo, et cet' Regibus Angl' succedentibus.

2. "Dares Phrygius de Historia Trojanorum.

3. "Historia Britonum translata à Britannicâ linguâ in Latinam.

4. "Henrici Archidiaconi de Huntingdon Historia Anglorum.

5. "Historia Ricardi dicti sine timore ducis Normannie, et cet' duc' succ'.

* * * * *
"Exceeding these documents both in antiquity and importance, the venerable, and undoubtedly original transcript of the Domesday Book relating to the counties of Cornwall, Somerset, and Devon, demands attention."

The general survey was taken locally, and of the original inquisition so made no copies are believed to exist. Three scribes appear to have been employed in the transcription of this ancient record, in which entries are invariably made of the *stock of deer, sheep, oxen, &c.* upon the lands described. These particulars are omitted in the Exchequer Domesday; and, as this minute enumeration could only have resulted from an actual survey, "this portion of the Domesday Book," Mr. Botfield says, "may boast of at least as high antiquity as the entire record deposited in the archives of the Exchequer in London." A curious anecdote is mentioned with regard to this manuscript, that when Mr. Barnes was arranging the fasciculi of it he observed at p. 233 a single leaf abstracted. Subsequent to this Mr. Trevelyan called to see the Domesday, and on the book being opened produced from his pocket a leaf which exactly supplied the previous hiatus in the record. This leaf came into Mr. Trevelyan's possession by descent from his ancestor, Dean Willoughby, who was Dean of Exeter in the time of Henry the Eighth, and who probably abstracted it. Thus a leaf lost in the time of the Reformation was restored in our own, rendering perfect this curious document of our early history. This book is very thick, measuring ten inches and a half by six and a half, and has the appearance of a small folio volume.* The character of the library is chiefly theological, but it has some respectable classics and curious volumes relating to the history of England.

LIBRARY OF GLOUCESTER.

This library contains much obsolete law and divinity. It has, however, some good books—as Walton's Polyglott, with Castell's Lexicon; Henry the Eighth's Bible, 1536; and Tyndale's, 1549; and Bartholomæus de Pro-

* The whole of this volume, transcribed by Mr. Ralph Barnes, was published under the authority of the Commissioners of Public Records.

4. Cranmer's Bible, 1589 ; * ditto, 1540 ; and others of the older editions, see list, pp. 194—197.

5. Tyndale's New Testament. 1536. 12mo.

6. Ditto St. Matthew. 1538. 16mo. Printed abroad.

7. New Testament, by Myles Coverdale. 1549. 12mo.

8. The first Fourteen Chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, translated into English metre by Christopher Tye, with Musical Notes. 1553. 12mo. This little volume was presented to the library by Sir John Hawkins in 1777. It is described as very rare and curious. It is printed in black letter, but some leaves are supplied in manuscript. It is dedicated to King Edward the Sixth. The preface is metrical and begins thus :—

“ Consydrynge well, most godly kyng,
The zeule and perfect love
Your Grace doth beare to eche good thyng
That geuen is from above, &c.”

9. The Genevan New Testament. 1557. 12mo. The first edition of the Genevan version, and the first in which the verses are distinguished. Printed in small Roman character. Translated by William Whittingham. Printed by Conrade Badius.

10. The Psalter in Metre, &c. 1561. 4to. This volume is usually attributed to Archbishop Parker, and its rarity is so great that it was generally maintained that the book was not printed for sale. (See account of the Canterbury Library, p. 120.) Copies are in the Bodleian and other College libraries.

Of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures there are two very interesting specimens.

1. Pentateuchus Hebraicè, Neapoli, 1491. folio.

2. Prophetæ Priores, cum Commentario Kimchi, 1485.

Both of these volumes have been described by De Rossi, Ann. Heb. Typ. p. 52 and p. 60.

There is also a large-paper copy of Walton's Polyglott, with the dedication to Charles the Second, 1657.

There are many Romish breviaries of early date in the library, and several missals, but none so early as the fifteenth century. The theological department is, as might be expected, very extensive.

Among the miscellaneous books of curiosity are,—

1. Parker de Ant. Eccles. Britan. 1st ed. 1572, filled with notes in the handwriting of John Parker, the archbishop's son, and containing several ancient deeds. This book was missing from 1720 to 1757, when Trevor Bishop of Durham had the good fortune to recover it.

2. Translation from this edition of the Lives of LXX. Archbishops of Canterbury, 1572, 12mo. made, according to Hearne, by John Josselin, with marginal notes by some Puritan. Hearne says, “ It is a very great rarity.”

* Dr. Dibdin says, “ I have read about Strype in the Life of Cranmer, p. 59, 63, 444 ; Lewis, on the History of English Bibles, p. 122—137 ; Johnson, in do. p. 33, 42 ; and Herbert, in Typograph. Antiq. vol. I. p. 513, have written concerning the *biblical labours of Archbishop Cranmer*, but the accurate conclusion to be drawn about the publication which goes under the name of Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, is *not quite so clear as bibliographers may imagine.*”—See Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 328. There is a copy on vellum in St. John's Coll. Camb. and another in the British Museum.—REV.

uncial letters and other ornaments of the volume alike attest this fact.* It is lettered "Evangelia Sancti Ceaddæ. DCCXX." This date, though conjectural, is probably near the mark.* Mr. Nares says of it—

"Tradition reports it to have been the hand-writing of St. Gildas, but, when it is observed that it abounds with gross errors both in orthography and grammar, it becomes impossible to believe it the work of any learned scribe. The characters are round and fair, having a strong affinity to the Saxon letters, and the Saxon words and names occurring in the margins plainly shew that the book had been much in use for administering oaths under the government of that people."

A beautiful manuscript of Chaucer on vellum. (Imperfect.)

Many of the manuscripts were in the old Monastic library, others were part of the bequest of the Countess of Somerset 1672. An old borrowing book, used by Samuel Johnson in 1774, is preserved among the manuscripts.

The gem of this collection is Caxton's History of King Arthur, folio, 1485. This is one of the rarest of Caxton's productions: a perfect copy is at Lord Jersey's at Osterley, formerly in the Harleian, which is the only other copy known. The present copy is imperfect at beginning and end.

Cranmer's Byble, 1540, folio, the oldest in this library.

Walter's Polyglott, 1657, with Castell's Lexicon, and the Plantin Polyglott. 1569. 5 vols. folio.

The other books, in miscellaneous departments of literature, have nothing to recommend them to the particular attention of our readers.

LIBRARY OF LINCOLN.

Latin Bibles, psalters, glosses, and postillæ, upon vellum and on paper, form the principal features of the MS. library.

The most curious and valuable MS. is a volume on paper of Old English Romances, of the date of 1430-40, collected by Robert de Thornton, who was Archdeacon of Bedford in 1450, and lies buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Mr. Botfield says, in turning to the father of the English press, he found the following entries:—

Caxton, Chronicle and Description of Britaine, 1480, folio.

Scala Perfectionis, 1494, folio.

Chesse Play, 1474, folio.

Cato, 1483, folio.

Quære. Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophers, 1500.

Reynard the Fox, 4to.

Trans. of Hist. of Jason, 1481, 4to.

On inquiry for these valuable tomes, the answer of the librarian was, "that the dean and chapter thought it expedient to *sell all the Caxtons* and other early prints, and to replace them with more modern works of which they stood in need," &c.

Mr. Botfield then gives a list of those sold, which contains nothing of any rarity or value; but, besides the above, some books were purchased by Dr. Dibdin, and these books were the choicest treasures of the collection Dean Honeywood left to the library. The flowers thus taken from the unsuspecting hands of the Dean and Chapter, and transferred into the paws of the reverend doctor, were collected by him into "*The Lincolne Nosegay*," and then sold to *him who would give the most for them*. They form nineteen separate articles of the greatest rarity, which Mr. Botfield has given from the original *sale catalogue*; but we should like to have known what was the sum the rever-

* We are referred to Hickes' *Thes. Septentrionalis*, II. 289.

The Works of Chaucer. Lond. By Bishop. 1597-8. folio. In the black letter of Adam Islip.

The Pilgrimage of Perfection. Lond. 1526. 8vo. In the Gothic character. It also has Walton's Polyglott and The Bishop's Bible.

LIBRARY OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

The account of this library extends from p. 348 to p. 368, including a large miscellaneous collection of books in most departments of literature and science, but no works of particular rarity or splendour, nor any works from the early press of this or of foreign countries. The department of theology is said to be of considerable value.

LIBRARY OF PETERBOROUGH.

This library possesses,—

Walton's Polyglott and Castell's Lexicon.

The English Versions of the Bible of 1540, 1551, 1578, 1599. folio.

Missale Romanum. Antw. 1686. Plantin, cum figuris pulcherrimis. A noble volume.

The Nuremburg Chronicle, 1493; to which it is said Dr. Dibdin devoted sixteen pages of the Spencer Catalogue.

St. Alban's Chronicle. Wynkyn de Worde. 1520.

A large-paper copy of Sparke's Hist. S. Cœnobii Burgensis Scriptores, Lond. 1723; and a copy of Gunter's Peterborough Cathedral, enriched with the MS. notes of Bishop Kennett, are taken under the especial protection of the dean and chapter.

There is but a small account of English poesy, including Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1536; Churchyard's Challenge; Vision of Pierce Plowman; and Puttenham's Art of English Poetry, 4to. 1589.

Mr. Botfield directs attention to a specimen of a printer little known, being the Provinciale of Lyndewode, by Andree Brocard. 1597, folio. Gothic letters.

A few MSS. the remains of the monastic library, are still to be found on the shelves, among which is the Bible, finely illuminated, and the Four Gospels, by Clement of Lanthony, in 4to.

Gunton's Catalogue, in his History of the Church of Peterburgh, 1686, folio, shows the value and extent of the monastic library of Peterborough in its original form; but Leland's notice of the library in his Collectanea is said either to be very imperfect or it must have lost many of its books previous to his visitation, as he enumerates only fifteen books.

LIBRARY OF RIPON MINSTER.

The first book to be mentioned is one of almost unparalleled rarity—"The Book for Travellers." This book is in French and English, printed in double columns of the smaller Gothic type employed by Caxton, but without date, place, or printer's name. Complete in 25 leaves, folio, quite fresh and sound.

"Boecius de Consolatione Philosophie." Caxton. Extremely rare. In the same type as the Dictes and Sayinges and other works of that printer, but it has no date, place, or name. The Peroration of Caxton may be seen in the Typogr. Antiq. of Dibdin, vol. i. p. 303. This copy wants leaf 75, supplied by MS.

"Magna Charta," in small Gothic letter, by Wynkyn de Worde. Pynson. 1514. Lond.

probably presented to the library by his son. Twenty of the volumes bear his autograph, a list of which may be seen in *Nicolas's Life of Walton*, p. clv.

LIBRARY OF WELLS.

Walton's Polyglott, with the Republican preface, ruled with red lines, bound in blue morocco, a very fine set. "E dono Thomæ Hole, Eccl. Wellensis Cancellarii et Canonici." The rings by which the chains were formerly fastened still remain. There are also Castell's *Lexicon* and the *Plantin Polyglott*, in 8 volumes folio.

A beautiful copy of the Aldine Aristotle, in 5 volumes, in four of which is pasted the autograph of Erasmus, "Sum Erasmi Roterodami." In the third volume, just beneath the autograph, the following distich is to be read—

" Hæc ego dona dedi Wellensi Bibliothecæ
Turnerus nomen cui *Gulielmus* erat."

A large proportion of this library is theological, and no less than thirteen pages of the catalogue are occupied by tracts on the Popish controversy.

LIBRARY OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER.

Though within these sacred precincts Caxton erected his press, yet seeing "that a prophet has no honour in his own country," the only specimen of our earliest printer here preserved is a single leaf inserted at the end of Pynson's *Dives et Pauper*, 1493, whose authority has been thus attested, "This appears to be a leaf from Caxton's Chronicle, 1480. T. F. Dibdin."

This library now consists of 11,000 volumes, but was formerly much more extensive, for many works found in the *old* Catalogue do not appear in the *new*; but it possesses—

The Three Polyglott Bibles of 1515, 1572, 1657—the Complutensian,* Montani, and Walton; also Cranmer's Bible, 1540, the first and second editions of the Bishop's, or Parker's, 1568 and 1572, and that of 1551 folio.

There is also a valuable collection of church music; and here is preserved the missal of Nicolas Litlington, Abbot of Westminster in 1362; together with the *Pupilla Oculi* of John de Burgh, a work of which every priest possessed a copy. Among the early classics are Aristides, *Florentiæ*, 1517, fol.; Lucian, of the same year and place: both of the Junta press; and a few others not deserving particular notice. Of the early monastic library, Mr. Botfield mentions "a copy of the works of St. Ambrose, written in a fine Gothic hand, in double columns, on vellum. This venerable MS. is quite perfect, and retains its original binding of calf, folio." The book however of the greatest rarity and value in this library is one of those few printed at Oxford during the fifteenth century, and is printed on vellum. It is the *only copy* which has been discovered of this nature. Its title is,—"*Johannes Latteburius In threnos Jeremie, Capitulis cxv. folio, Oxonii, Anno d'ni 1482, ultimâ die mensis Julii.*" The book consists of 290 leaves; each page contains two columns, and each column

* Count Macarty's copy of Ximenes' Polyglott on vellum sold for the sum of 483*l*. It is called "*Exemplar integerrimum et splendidissimum.*" See the Pinelli Sale Cat. No. 4909. It may be mentioned as a curious fact, that during the bombardment of Lyons, a cannon-shot tore open the very vitals of one of the volumes of the *Spira Lixy upon vellum*, 1470, which belonged to the public library there. Mr. James Edwards saw the volume. See *Bibl. Decameron*, i. p. 169.—REV.

LIBRARY OF WINDSOR.

Among the typographical curiosities of this library are—

The Image or Mirrour of the World, by William Caxton. 1480—wanting all the 97th leaf.

Boetius de Consol. Philosophiæ. J. de Westphalia, Louvain, 1487. folio.

Gower's Confessio Amantis, by Berthelet. 1554. folio.

Legenda Aurea, 1496. folio.

There are also Walton's and the Plantin Polyglotts, the Bible of 1611, and the Doway Bible of 1619.

LIBRARY OF WORCESTER.

Of manuscripts in this library Mr. Botfield saw none with the exception of one tattered folio missal; and the oldest printed books were the *Biblia Latina Vulgata*. Ven. 1478, and the Nuremberg Chronicle without a title. "Let any one," says Mr. Botfield, "who wishes for a particular account of this remarkable specimen of Koberger's press read the sixteen pages relating to this book in the Spencer Catalogue, and I will only add *that the volume under description retains but little of its pristine beauty.*" The earliest classic author was the Juvenal, Rome, 1474, Comm. Calderinus. "With these three exceptions the bibliographer will seek in vain for any productions of the fifteenth century within these walls, without the consolation of finding any books printed upon vellum." We find, however, both Walton's and the Plantin Polyglotts, without which a cathedral library would hardly escape without censure.

Mr. Botfield has not extended his notice to the cathedrals in the principality of Wales, and he says,—

"I have purposely omitted from this work all mention of the parochial libraries of England—such as those of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire; Halifax, in Yorkshire; Castleton, in Derbyshire; Langley, in Buckinghamshire; Tong and Whitchurch, in Shropshire. The latter, in particular, is a beautiful library, purchased by a former Countess of Bridgewater from one of the Prestons, and left as an heirloom to the living. The late Francis-Henry Earl of Bridgewater left all his books in augmentation of this library, and also bequeathed several sums of money for founding other libraries of a similar kind at Middle, Ellesmere, and other places. I have reluctantly excluded the library at Bamborough Castle, in Northumberland, so interesting as containing

a vellum copy of the Book of Troy, by Pynson, as well as the libraries of Sion college, Archbishop Tenison's, the Dissenters, in Red Cross-street, and the Baptist Museum at Bristol. To go beyond these would be to describe the libraries of the British Museum, the London and Royal Institutions, the London Library, and those of the different learned and scientific societies and of the clubs of London. All these are foreign to my purpose, which embraces only libraries of a strictly ecclesiastical character. I have introduced the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth as belonging to the primate, and the library of the dean and chapter of St. George's at Windsor, as appertaining to the sovereign head of the English Church."

Upon the whole we feel very grateful to Mr. Botfield for enabling us for the first time to gain entrance, in spite of the rusty locks, mouldy floors, cob-webbed ceilings, and sour janitors, into the obscure penetralia of the Cathedral Libraries, and to come to a knowledge of the literature, old and new, that is contained in them. We hope that the zeal and knowledge shewn by a layman may stimulate the clergy belonging to our cathedrals to devote, however late in the day, a small portion at least of their ample leisure and rich endowments to the improvement of their neglected libraries, recollecting

collection of its force. Garrick indeed knew all the avenues to laughter, and had such extraordinary capacity for playful images and light gaiety, that the words *ludicrous*, *droll*, *comical* can never surely be pronounced or written without exciting tender remembrance of him whose pleasantries made our lives cheerful, perhaps even at the expense of his own."

"A translation of Desmarest's pretty epigram, *The Violet*, when the French wits joined to make a garland for Made-moiselle de Rambouillet, choosing each a flower, and making verses upon it. The collection of poems when finished was known by the name of "*Guirlande de Julie*," and some lines on the Crown Imperial won the prize, which was, however, well disputed by this neatly-turned and elegant quatrain:—

Modeste en mon couleur, modeste en mon se-
jour, [l'herbe ;
Franche de l'ambition, je me couche sur
Mais si sur votre front je peux briller un jour,
La plus humble des fleurs sera la plus su-
perbe.

Which might be rendered as follows, with little other deviation from the original than that which naturally follows inferiority of genius:—

Though modest my colour, and lowly my lot,
For notice too bashful, too meek for am-
bition,— [knot,
Should you deign me a place in this true lovers'
The humblest of flowers would feel pride of
condition.

Desmarest was an easy, elegant writer, though somewhat flighty. He made up a little book, such as we had once too few of, and we have now too many,—a sort of *recueil*—and he called it '*Délices de l'Esprit*.' Some wag put among the errata '*Au lieu de délices lisez délires*.'"

"A horrible practice did prevail at Salisbury in Wiltshire, not more than fifty, or at most sixty, years ago, and was called a *joke*. I have heard *Mr. Harris*—the learned *James Harris*—tell it as though he remembered, how a man there, excellent at acting the character of a lunatic, was encouraged to burst suddenly on strangers set down to supper at an inn, when, after he had terrified them all by his cla-

mours and apparent distraction, they were dragged from under the tables, chairs, &c. where their fears had sent them for refuge, and kindly informed by their laughing friends in the secret that all this was nothing but a *joke*."

"Dr. Samuel Johnson, though full of humour himself, hated a fulsome *jest*, as our Shakspeare's King Henry, when grown wise, calls it; and I have seldom seen him much more angry than he was with me one morning at West Chester, while some gentleman of the town was showing us the curiosities of so ancient and reputable a place,—for our Doctor was slow, and heavy, and short-sighted; and, by the time he had begun to examine and discuss one thing, our brisk *cicerone* set us all going in chase of another. This went on awhile, and I saw impatience struggling with civility in Johnson's countenance, when he suddenly asked me—in order to stop him, I suppose—'Pray, what is this gentleman's name who accompanies us so officiously?'—'I think they call him *Harold*,' replied I; 'and perhaps you'll find him to be of the family of *Harold Harefoot*, he runs with us at such a rate.'—'Oh, madam! you had rather crack a joke, I know, than stop to learn anything I can teach; so take the road you are born to run.'"

"*Rare*—*curious*—*unfrequent*—*scarce*—*seldom found*—are all epithets synonymous if speaking of the fish preserved in slate on a mountain near Verona, &c. To this accident the writer once alluded in her Preface when she published Dr. Johnson's letters and some of her own; and, although the Critical Review of April 1788 said she intended to *elevate* and *surprise*, there certainly was meant at most a modest expression, that the trifling anecdotes those letters contained were valuable but as they were connected with his name, &c. It was thus I observed that trifles obtained attention by the place they stood in, and sure the criticisms upon those Letters to Dr. Johnson have proved the allusion just. They were worth criticising only because they were written in answer to his."

(To be continued.)

luxuriance of its fresher years—in the sweeping away of its primal woods, and in the eradication of the furze and heath which decked every height with the gorgeous colouring of those incense-breathing shrubs—it has lost something for which the so-called improvements afford no substitute. Few are now the old and gnarled trees, and fewer still the tall dense woods which for ages shaded the lonely shores and promontories of the lake, or, amid grey fern, plumed rocks waved o'er the mountains' sides.

It was about 1790 that Rydal—which, within the memory of persons yet alive, looked so grand in umbrageous honours—ceased to be considered a wondrous scene of woodland beauty; the grey oaks of Gowbarrow, which rendered the Cumberland shores of Ulswater so glorious to behold, fell under the exterminating axe in 1780. The woods which clothed all the shores and islands of Derwentwater with the sylvan nobility of centuries, and which, according to the record furnished by an eye-witness, exhibited, not a century ago, a picture of wide-spread leafy splendour, succumbed beneath the same relentless fate some twenty years before. About the same period, also, the memorable Westmerland forest of Whinfell—the ground of so much legendary story, which had seen the huntings of a Baliol and a Clifford, and beheld the enamoured Clifford of a later generation, with a faithful and life-long love, devoting himself to that peerless mistress whose memory is preserved by the lone farmstead that occupies the site of his fair “Julian's Bower”—was stripped of its stately trees and consigned to its present unsheltered state. Where are the long green shady lanes, with their many windings and hawthorn-scented hedges, rich with wild roses and fragrant honeysuckle, tall hazels, and glistening hollies, and the creeping ivy, which, hanging from tree to tree in graceful wreaths, screened the passer-by from each rude blast? Where the moss-covered dwellings, with their picturesque porches, low mullioned windows, and buttressed chimneys of the stalwart and independent statesmen? And where is now the ancient hall of the manorial lord, whose charities, after the bountiful old fashion, were the

comfort of those who once felt that they would not be deserted while the antique manor-house stood? Most of these landmarks of other days have long disappeared, together with the cells of the holy eremites of Troutbeck, St. Katharine's, and St. Mary's Holme, without leaving more than some broken ruins, or here and there a solitary shattered tree to greet the eye, and tell that such things were. Trim hedge rows, homely kept square fields, their formal plantations and garish modern villas, usurp their places, while other novelties proclaim that the outward air of the land, as well as its age of romance and adventure, is altogether changed and passed away for ever. It is M. Montalembert who, in his work on the “Historical Monuments of France,” with true antiquarian conservatism, feelingly alludes to the changes taking place in its external appearance; and, as his sentiments, with some allowance, are applicable to a similar condition of things in England, the following eloquent passage in the book in question may not inaptly close these brief observations on the yearly increasing impoverishment of the fairest beauties of the land:—

“It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast which the actual world presents with the world of that period (the middle ages) in reference to beauty. The beautiful is one of the wants of man—one of his noblest wants—a want that is less satisfied from day to day in this our modern society. I imagine that one of our barbarous ancestors of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries would complain bitterly, if, returning from the tomb, he compared France, such as he had left it, with the France that we have made it, a country then dotted over with innumerable monuments as marvellous for their beauty as for their inexhaustible variety, but whose surface is now becoming daily more and more flat and uniform. Those towns that were discerned from afar by their forest of steeples, by their majestic ramparts and gates, would, in his view, contrast strangely with our new quarters erected on the same model in all the sub-prefectures of the kingdom—those chateaux on every hill, and abbeys in every valley, with our shapeless manufacturing masses—those churches and steeples in every village, abounding with sculptures and original pictures, with the hideous products of official architecture in our own times. Let us then at least leave things

for in Mr. Machel's time, who visited the hall about 1680, and was curious in such matters, the following arms, described by him, were then to be found as fenestral enrichments, some of which, Dr. Burn says, were remaining when he wrote his History of the County in 1777 :—

" 1. Philipson. Gules, a chevron between three boar's heads couped, erminée, tusked or; impaling, Azure, a chevron between ten cinquefoils 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, argent, charged with three mullets gules, by the name of Carus.

" 2. Philipson, impaling Laburne, Azure, six lionsels rampant argent.

" 3. Barry of ten, or and sable, a canton of the second, by the name of Briggs.

" 4. Philipson, impaling Wyvill; Gules, three chevrons braced vair, on a chief or, a mullet pierced of five points sable.

" 5. Carus, impaling Wyvill.

" 6. Philipson, single ; and both of these, say the authorities I have named, are also in plaster work over the hall chimney very complete, and over Philipson's is this motto, FIDE NON FRAUDE."

All these intelligent memorials of other days are now gone, save those of the Briggs' and of Philipson impaling Wyvill, which, as has been poetically observed in relation to similar adornments elsewhere, "yet remain to attest by their presence that the former owner had made the very light subservient to his state, and pressed the sun itself into his list of flatterers, bidding it, when it shone into his chamber, reflect the badges of his ancient family, and take new hues and colours from their pride."

In the same window, underneath the emblazonry, is this inscription, likewise on painted glass :

ROBERT . PHILLISON
AND . JENNET . LAIBOR
NE . HIS . WIFE . HE . DIE
D . IN . ANNO . 1539 .
SHE . ZZ . DECE
MBAR . 1579 .

The room over the kitchen has been nobly ornamented after the fashion of the day by cunning artists, and it still retains, in its dilapidated oak-work and richly adorned ceiling, choice, though rude, remnants of its ancient splendour. It has a dark polished oak floor, and is wainscoted on three sides with the same tough wood ; which, white and bleached with age, is elaborately carved

in small and regular intersecting panels, inlaid with scroll work and tracery, and surmounted by an embattled cornice. In this wainscot two or three doors indicate the entrances to other rooms, whose approaches are walled up, the rooms themselves having been long since destroyed. The ceiling is flat, and formed into compartments by heavy intersecting moulded ribs, the intermediate spaces being covered with cumbrous ornamental work of the most grotesque figures and designs imaginable, amidst which flowers and fruits and other products of the earth, moulded in stucco, yet exist to tell how many times the fruitage and the leaves outside have come and gone, have ripened and decayed, whilst they endure unchanged.

So late as 1789, when Clarke wrote his Survey of the Lakes, there was remaining over the fireplace, in what was then called the dining-room, two devices remarkably well carved in oak. One exhibited Samson asleep upon Dalilah's lap, while the Philistines were cutting off his hair ; the other was a representation of Jephtha, after his rash vow, meeting his daughter. In the room then designated the parlour, there were also upon the ceiling several devices modelled in stucco, in which the figure of the wyverne, the crest of the ancient family of Wyvill, was frequently repeated. And even down to so recent a period as 1820 the walls of one of the rooms were covered with various paintings in fresco or distemper, of the Virgin and other saints.

But of all these perishing evidences that were so characteristic of the era of its youth and freshness, the only things indeed associated with the period of its former state which were left to tell of its interior decorations, how scanty are now the remains ; most of what was existing within the last half century is gone, and the few abiding fragments, being liable to continued damage from the weather and want of care, are likely soon to vanish also.

The fretted roof look'd dark and cold
And tatter'd all around,
The carved work of ages old
Dropp'd wither'd on the ground.
The casements' antique tracery
Was eaten by the dew,
And the night-breeze whistling mournfully
Crept keen and coldly through.

fair means to obtain the possession. The owners however not being willing to part with it, he determined in an evil hour to have it at any cost, and awful was the price he paid.

The old people, as the story runs, were in the habit of going every day to the hall to stare in the windows that del from the lord's table, for he was a beautiful man to the poor, and it happened once when they went that a pot was given them into which had been put some articles of plate. After their return home the valuables were missed, and their cottages being searched the things were found upon them. The result was as the author of the *mirchies* had plotted, they were accused of theft, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, and their persecutor got their inheritance. The story goes on to narrate that on their way to execution, after denouncing in the words of the 100th Psalm the conduct of evil doers like Philipson, they pronounced a curse upon the owners of Calgarth, which the goings of the neighbourhood say has ever since cast its blight upon the ownership of the estate, and that, notwithstanding whatever authentic records may prove to the contrary, the traditional malediction has been regularly fulfilled down to the present time. After the death of his victims, Philipson was sadly tormented, for, as if to perpetuate the remembrance of such injustice, and as a memento of their innocence, their skulls came and took up a position in the window of one of the rooms, from whence they could not by any means be effectually removed; the common belief being that they were for that end indestructible, and it was stoutly asserted that to what place soever they were taken, they invariably reappeared in their old station; they were buried, burnt, powdered, dispersed to the winds, and upon the lake several times, but all to no effect as to their removal or destruction. In 1775, when Mr. West visited the Hall, they still remained in the place where they were said to have lain as long as could be remembered, and it was then thought an impeachment of the taste and curiosity of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, if they could not say they had seen the skulls of Calgarth. "Some person, however," says Clarke,

"has lately carried one to London, and, as it has not found its way back again, I shall say nothing more on so very trivial a subject." "As far as can be learned," adds another informant, "the story is simply this. In former times, when the Roman Catholic clergy were compelled to seek safety in retirement from the persecution of the Reformers, one of them retreated to Calgarth, where he occupied one of the rooms as a cell, and the skulls were brought by him thither as objects for reflective contemplation." A different account, though still lame and unsatisfactory, has it that there formerly lived in the house one of those famous wise women, who, as may be collected from passing remarks in the early English chronicles, were once among the lower class of our country people consulted as the general medical advisers, but who in too many instances professed to cure by the more questionable agency of those charms and spells of which the alchemist vale of Tronbeck yet vaunts its professors. This person had two skeletons by her for purposes connected with her profession, and the skulls, happening to meet with better preservation than the rest of the bones, they became in time accidentally invested with their singular reputation. Such is the essence of this goblin story, which Mr. Green in the "*Tourist's New Guide*," published in 1819, has totally dissipated by informing us that "time has proved more than a match for the invisible agent that sought to perpetuate these monuments of wrong, that one of the skulls has turned to dust, and the other was fast mouldering away;" and now even that one has also

gone with old belief and dream
That round it hang.

The fame of these reprobable relics is, however, as living as ever, for the respectable tenants of the house, who even in these days, when the spread of knowledge has almost banished from the glens and recesses of the North the dreams of superstition, had not been able to shake off entirely the secret influence of the old credulity, maintained with a slight love of the marvellous, that though the skulls have disappeared they believe them, invisible indeed to mortal eyes, to

Digby, one of the vainest of men and the worst of advisers; the daring reckless Rupert; and his kind-hearted and affectionate, but not over-capable, brother Maurice. They hurried to the King, and were present at Nottingham at the melancholy raising of the standard, on the 22nd August, 1642.

This event calls out the historical power of Mr. Warburton. He tells us "The king's standard is set up! The announcement spread abroad like lightning, shot into every village nook, and thrilled through every heart of the great empire that it menaced with distraction and despair;" and in the same grandiloquent strain he sketches the growth of the power of parliaments, kept down until Elizabeth "died despotic and despairing," and "James I. was seated quietly on the throne of England, unquestioned, the world scarce knew why, concerning his right to that glorious inheritance."* We will not follow this glowing narrative, to which it would be quite out of our power to do justice, but will briefly trace the fortunes of Prince Rupert.

At the age of 23 he was appointed to the command of the royal cavalry, and is said by Mr. Warburton to be proved by the present Correspondence "to have been the director of the whole war, and the sole referee of the King upon every point connected with their military affairs." (i. 361.) In another place Mr. Warburton says, that "he exercised, in fact, the chief command." (i. 366.) We have not seen any evidence in these volumes which establishes this assertion, but a very great many of the letters which Mr. Warburton has inspected remain unpublished. If such was the fact, we need not wonder at the King's ill success. With all his individual bravery, Prince Rupert never gave token of the possession of any of the qualities which are necessary for one who commands in chief. He was a hero in a sortie, or in a skirmish, or in a marauding

expedition; but the power of combination, and that of the arrangement of separate divisions of an army so as to secure their harmonious action, he seems never to have possessed. Whatever may have been his natural talent, it was clearly not made manifest in 1642, and no impolicy could well be greater than that of intrusting such a quarrel to the management of a young man of three-and-twenty, who had been bred in a foreign country, and had seen very little of active service. He had never had a command, even of a division, except on the fatal occasion which had led to his passing the last three years of his life at a distance from all employment on the field. But we are not satisfied that Mr. Warburton represents the fact correctly. It was not, we think, until a far later period that Rupert had any general command.

The Prince's first exploit against a town was one of oppression so injudicious and unwise that the King was obliged to repudiate it. Mr. Warburton derives the details from Mr. Hollings's *History of Leicester*. The Prince having arrived before Leicester, the gates were closed against him. He sent for the mayor to his quarters, but his worship prudently declined the invitation. The Prince then dispatched a trumpeter with a demand, in the King's name, of a loan, as it was termed, of £2000, and a postscript of heavy threats in case of non-compliance. The Leicester burghers sent the Prince £500, but immediately appealed to the King, who replied as follows:—

"We have seen a warrant under our nephew Rupert's hand requiring from you . . . the loan of 2,000*l.* which, as we do utterly disavow and dislike, as being written without our privity or consent, so we do hereby absolutely free and discharge you from yielding any obedience to the same, and by our own letters to our said nephew we have written to him to revoke the same, as being an act very displeasing to us." (i. 395.)

Mr. Warburton doubts whether the King ever wrote to Prince Rupert as he stated he had done. Perhaps not. Charles too often played "the subtle master," who

Stirs up his servants to an act of rage,
And after seems to chide them.

Certainly there was no sufficient

* Mr. Warburton tells us in explanatory notes that Elizabeth "is said to have starved herself to death," and that on her death "there were many competitors," James being "only great-grandson of Henry VII. by the female line."

a charging enemy. Rupert and his men were successful. The Austrians were beaten back and fled. Rupert followed, and soon found himself in the face of a fresh body of the imperial troops.

"No thought of retreating ever occurred to the Prince's mind; he struggled onward through his enemies as fast as horse and sword could force their way, when suddenly he found himself the sole object of attack to a score of cuirassiers: he turned for a moment to cheer on his men, and found himself alone!" (i. 90.)

After a desperate resistance he was borne to the ground.

"Colonel Lippe struck up the visor of his helmet, and not knowing his face demanded who he was? 'A colonel,' replied the palatine. '*Sacrement!*' cried the grey-haired veteran, 'you are a young one.' Just then, General Halzfeldt rode up, he immediately recognised his prisoner, addressed him with respect, and committed him in charge to Colonel Devereux to escort to Warrendorp." (i. 90.)

This incident exactly exhibits the character of Prince Rupert both as a man and a soldier. Brave to excess, impetuous, thoughtless, unflinching. His attack was irresistible. No troops with whom he ever came in contact could withstand his fiery charge. It swept every thing before it with the power of a hurricane. But when he had made his charge he had done every thing. If the troops whom he attacked were unsupported by a reserve, his victory was complete; but if success in his first onset brought his wearied troops into the face of a new and untired enemy, his partial victory was merely the forerunner of disaster. He never dreamt of pausing. "On! on!" was his continual cry. So again, if his troops were only a division of an army—as was generally the case—he never considered in what manner his removal from the field in the pursuit of his own especial opponents might interfere with the movements of other divisions of the same army. A combined scheme of action seems seldom to have entered into his imagination, and it therefore too frequently happened that, whilst he was utterly annihilating the enemy to whom he was opposed, the other divisions of his own army were being ruined for want of his assistance and co-operation.

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Rupert continued a prisoner for nearly three years. It is a period of his life which has a peculiar and romantic interest. His fidelity both to his cause and to his faith was assailed in a great variety of ways; but he stood his ground on these points as firmly as he would have done against an enemy on the field of battle. His religious belief was attacked by the arguments of aged casuists and by the bright eyes of youthful beauty; he was alternately indulged and treated with severity; he was sometimes permitted to recreate himself with a tennis ball and a rifle, and at other times restricted from both; but nothing moved him. He would neither quit his protestantism nor serve the Emperor. When shut up in close confinement he prosecuted his taste for "drawing and limning," and in his solitariness found delight in the attachment of a white poodle dog (which followed him afterwards through many a bloody field, and was ultimately killed at Marston Moor, i. 99, ii. 465) and in overcoming the timidity of a hare. "This hare used to follow him about, and do his bidding with docility, having discovered in this wild soldier some touch of the same gentle nature that its fellow found in the poet Cowper." (i. 100.)

The Empress compassionated the hard fate of the royal youth. Her influence and the persevering suit of Sir Thomas Roe, the English ambassador, ultimately succeeded in effecting the Prince's release. He proceeded at once to England, where the King was tottering on the verge of a contest in the field with his triumphant Parliament. Rupert landed at Dover in February 1642, whilst the King was there, bidding farewell to the Queen, who was on her way to Holland to procure arms and money. Her majesty was committed to the escort of Prince Rupert. He remained in the Low Countries until the following August. A few days before the standard was raised a Dutch galliot, which narrowly escaped the Parliamentary cruisers, put ashore in the harbour of Tynemouth three gentlemen, all devoted to the royal cause, but who probably contributed more to its ultimate failure than the most determined of its enemies. The three were, Lord

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way of blowing up rocks in mines or under water. A mode of making hail-shot, an improved quadrant, improved locks for fire-arms, and guns which would discharge bullets with wonderful rapidity, are reckoned among his inventions. His name still lives among us as the first maker of the Prince's Metal, and Mr. Macaulay has reminded us of Rupert's drop, "that curious bubble of glass which has long amused children and puzzled philosophers." But the most memorable invention with which the name of the philosophic hero has been associated is that of mezzotint. Our readers will remember Mr. Diamond's paper on this subject in the 27th vol. of the *Archæologia*. Mr. Warburton strives to controvert Mr. Diamond's proofs that the Prince did not invent the art but merely practised the invention of Louis a Siegen. The question stands, we think, where Mr. Diamond left it, but we have not space to do more than allude to it.

After the Restoration Prince Rupert returned to England. Some employments which he coveted were denied him to his infinite mortification, but he was appointed keeper of Windsor Castle and there, in the round tower, had his workshop and a library of *curiosities*. He had residences in *Buckingham* and *Spring-gardens*, and in the latter place Charles II. and Buckingham often lounge away an hour in his workshop, watching his chemical or mechanical experiments. The Dutch *war* called him to the command of a fleet, and in several engagements his victory was gained brightly and successfully. He partook of the amusements of the court, and overjoyed his countrymen by paying homage to one of the actresses belonging to the King's company, by whom he had a daughter named *Rupertia*. The Prince died on the 29th of December, 1682. He was buried in the Abbey of the Seventh's *monastery*. Warburton should have said that the Duke of Norfolk had his garter for *him* in 1682, and that he died in 1682.

We have left ourselves no room to dilate on his character. He was brave, honest, active, enterprising, and utterly without fear; but too often rash, and, in the conduct of war, unless he is much belied, sadly devoid of humanity. He was a daring soldier, but not a great one. His birth, rather than his talents, conducted him to the position which he held in the army of Charles I. It would have been happy for that sovereign if the circumstances of the country had permitted him to employ his nephew in the naval service, in which it is probable he would have been more successful. In peace the Prince is said to have made himself extremely popular, in spite of his roughness of manners and somewhat secluded life. Old people in Berkshire, as we are told, long remembered him with regret; but small courtesies proceeding from a man of commanding person and noble bearing—the son, nephew, and cousin of a king, and the Constable of Windsor Castle—are very highly estimated by his inferiors in rank. The great error of his life seems to have been a want of consideration for the feelings and opinions of others; its greatest merit, his blunt and downright honesty.

The collection of letters which is here attached to his name is of unquestionable value. Would we had more such letters. But even the editor, when he considers the subject, will agree with us, that such jewels as the letter from Lord Cornbury to the Duchess of Beaufort (vol. iii. p. 461), giving an account of the reception of Queen Catherine by Charles II., and many others that we could point out, are but little benefitted by his incomplete and hastily manufactured setting.

MR. URBAN, July 7th, 1849.

A WRITER, under the signature of C. in your last Number, in some remarks on Mr. KEMBLE's "Saxons in England," calls in question the "ethnic" (ethnological) views of that distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholar as regards the degree in which the Teutonic races had gained a settlement in Britain, before the advent of the Anglo-Saxons in the fifth century. This writer points to the settlements of the Belgæ on the southern coast of the

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Great Map Vol. XLIII August, 1849.



The Vicar's College at Lincoln.

granting leases of their lands, under the quaint designation of "Her Majesty's Poor and Devout Chaplains," according to the terms of their charter. Besides these, who were commonly called the senior vicars, or old vicars, there were also inferior clerks, styled junior vicars, or young vicars, whose number appears not to have been fixed by the statutes of the cathedral; and whose maintenance depended chiefly on fees, and the hospitality of the canons-residentiary, who usually kept very liberal tables. Since the Reformation, the senior vicars have been reduced to four, to which number the residentiary canons have also diminished. They have long since ceased to live in common, as their Catholic predecessors used to do; but each one has his own house in the Vicars' Court. The junior vicars are now five in number, and, being laymen, their collegiate buildings have been let out on leases, made under the authority of the dean and chapter, as they are not incorporated by law, and have no common seal.

The Vicars' College, or Court as it is usually denominated, was begun in the reign of Edward the First, when a piece of vacant ground adjoining the episcopal palace, immediately eastward of the old city wall, was granted to them by the dean and chapter. Oliver Sutton, then Bishop of Lincoln, is said to have erected a hall, a kitchen, and certain chambers, but not sufficient for the whole number of the vicars. These

buildings, being unfinished at the time of the good prelate's decease in 1299, were completed by the executors of his will. About a century afterwards Dr. John Bokingham, another Bishop of Lincoln, appears to have been a considerable benefactor to the vicars, as his arms, a cross botonée, are sculptured on shields in different parts of the buildings. This coat, with the royal bearings of old France and England quarterly, and the arms of Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, remain over the gateway of the north front, facing the minster.* The situation of these buildings, on the side of the hill, obliged them to be arranged on different levels, those that stand more towards the south being placed below the lines of the northern portions, in the same manner as had been done in the erection of the bishop's palace. The southern side of the principal quadrangle was part of Bishop Sutton's buildings. It is an interesting specimen of old domestic architecture, and its massy front, with two turrets, and several buttresses and projecting chimneys standing high above the gardens and grounds before it, has quite the character of a castle. The vicars' hall adjoined to the east end of this range of building, but this has been totally demolished, as also have the buttery, cellars, and kitchen, which connected the hall with the building shewn in the accompanying Plate.



This building appears to have been erected just four hundred years ago, as we may infer from the arms of Bishop William Alnwyck, and the rebus of John Breton, Prebendary of

Sutton-cum-Buckingham, which are sculptured on the eastern gable.

It appears to have been designed for offices, such as stables, granaries, &c.; and in one part are remains of a wide

* See a View given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1826, p. 305.

creatures of the same element : they are all air and fire, and I am earth ; however I admire their flights, and am their servant.

SIR,

Twitnam, May 21.

I hope you are return'd with as much health as success from y^r elections, and I rejoice that your negotiations for y^rself and y^r friends in Cornwall have proved more effectual than those for me w^{ch} you kindly undertook in Ireland. You have brought a great book upon y^r head ; and to show that you can bear any burden with patience, pray send for it to Mr. Murray's in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where one has been left sometime to be delivered to any one you order. I hope soon to see you either here or in town, who am wth all regards, Sir,

Y^r most obliged and obedient Servant.

A. POPE.

My old fashioned services attend Mrs. Nugent.

*To R. Nugent, esq. Dover Street,
Piccadilly, London.*

SIR,

Aug^t 14, 1740.

I cannot enough acknowledge yo^r obliging endeavours as to what has given me so much apprehension, the affair of the Letters : all which I am now convinced has been a mere feint to amuse us both. For last week I rec^d an acc^t from Faulkener, the Dublin bookseller, "that the dean himself has given him a Collection of Letters of his own and mine and others, to be printed, and he civilly asks my consent, assuring me the d. declares y^m genuine, and that Mr. Swift, Mrs. Whiteway's son-in-law, will correct y^e press, out of his great respect to the dean and myself." He says they were collected by some unknown persons, and y^e copy sent with a letter, importing y^e "it was criminal to suppress such an amiable picture of the dean, and his private character appearing in those letters, and that if he w^d not publish y^m in his life time, others w^d after his death."

I think I can make no reflections upon this strange incident but what are truly melancholy, and humble y^e pride of human nature. That the greatest of genius's, tho' prudence may have been the companion of wit (w^{ch} is very rare) for their whole lives past, may have nothing left them at last but their vanity. No decay of body is half so miserable ! I shall write and do all I can upon this vexatious incident ; but I despair of stopping what is no doubt in many hands. Can it be possible the dean has forgot how many years, and by how many instances, I have pressed him to secure me from this very thing ? Or can it be imagined Mrs. W. has remonstrated ags^t it ? The moment I had y^e intimation that she w^d return them, I wrote to her, and embraced her offer with thanks : she answered me, lately, y^e she w^d not send y^m to Mr. Nugent, but by a certain Mr. MacAulay. I presume now that she w^d have sent but a few of no consequence, for the bookseller tells me there are several of L^d Bolingbroke's &c. (which must have been in the dean's own custody, and one of which was printed twelve years ago). I would therefore trouble you no more in this unlucky affair. I believe they had entertained a jealousy of you, as the same persons did before of my Lord Orrery. They then prevented the dean from complying to any purpose with my request. They then sent a few, just to save appearances, and possibly to serve as a sort of plea to excuse them from being taxed of this proceeding, w^{ch} is now thrown upon the dean himself.

The Mundicks will arrive very seasonably. If anything will amuse me at present, it must be playing y^e fool any way but by writing, and yet you see how long this letter is. I heartily wish you success in bringing a little more English spirit into Cornwall, and in routing the Gog-magogs of y^e present age. I am not without hopes of meeting at Bath, and joining with the waters to beat y^r head to poetry.

—— Satyrarum ego, ni pudet illas,
Adjutor, gelidos veniam caligatus ad agros.

I am, Sir, your most obliged and faithful Servant,

A. POPE.

descent from a Danish stock so ancient, as to run back, in the traditions of the past age, to the legendary Hickafrie or Hickathrift; and even if, with Le Neve, we should refuse credit to the sixteen knights* of the same name, who are said to have succeeded Sir Frederic Tylney, knighted at Acon, in the Holy Land, by Richard I., yet their long continuance in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk, and their intermarriages with so many distinguished families, the Howards, the Thorpes, the Bouchiers, &c. places "the gentility of their blood" beyond suspicion.

Nor need we entertain any suspicion as to the "purity of the blood" of Elizabeth Cheyne. In the church at Blikling there remains a brass representing a lady in a monstrous head-dress of the fifteenth century, and with a rich necklace, inscribed

"Hic jacet Isabella Cheyne, quondam uxor Will'i Cheyne Armigeri, de Insula Shippey in com' Cantie, q' obiit xxiiij. die mensis Aprilis A°. d'ni m°.cccc.lxxxv°. cui' ate propicietur deus. amen."

with these arms, Azure, six lions rampant argent, impaling Boleyn. It is probable that these arms will enable a Kentish genealogist to determine the "gentility" of the before-mentioned Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Frederic Tylney, of Ashwell-Thorp, the daughter of Sir Laurence Cheney, or Cheyne, who was of the same family as the husband of Isabella Boleyn, viz. William, son and heir of Sir John Cheyne, Knt. Yours, &c.

CAECILIUS DENTATUS.

MR. URBAN,

SOME months may now elapse before I shall be able to redeem my promise of sending you the pedigree of the sixteen immediate ancestors of Queen Anne, inasmuch as one or more of them were of very unaristocratic, if not obscure, extraction. I therefore submit, for the present, the pedigree of Edward the Sixth by itself. A correspondent in your July number, "WILTONENSIS," who has much overlauded my very superficial researches, objects that I have exhibited no proofs of the right of some of the ancestors of Elizabeth to coat-armour. It can-

not be pretended, in this country, to put forth a *seize quartiers* fenced in by all the securities required by the rules of effete German Courts. An English country gentleman of good standing, and entitled to coat-armour, is on a par, to say the very least, with the multitudinous counts and barons who throng the steamers on the Rhine. "*Nous avons tant de princes, Monsieur, dans ce pays-ci*," as the ticket taker once said to me, with a shrug, when I asked the name, as it turned out, of an Austrian archduke, "*que je ne pourrais pas vous dire*." All, therefore that we can pretend to do in a genuine English *seize quartiers* is to show that the sixteen ancestors had each a right to bear coat-armour, that is, that such right stands recorded in the College of Arms, either in visitations, or by more recent grant. This I believe to be the case, without quoting unintelligible references, as regards the ancestors of Elizabeth and of her brother Edward. In the case of "great Anna," despite the obedience of her "three realms," I not only doubt the possibility of proof, but I shall be content to be able to record the bare names, not yet satisfactorily established, of all the parties.

WILTONENSIS objects, and perhaps not without reason, that my phraseology about the "doubts" as to James the First's origin on one side, and the "certainty of its sinfulness" on the other, is ambiguous. There was a not unnatural impression in his days that the blood of Rizzio flowed as well in the royal veins as on the floor of Holyrood; but, without entertaining this piece of scandal, I must be permitted to regard the Queen of Scots as bearing a close resemblance to Gertrude of Denmark, rather than as the heroine of mawkish young ladies and maudlin young gentlemen, the only doubt in my mind being, whether she was an accessory to murder before or after the fact. She was, in truth, a very pretty woman, who lived in seeming adultery with an Italian guitar player, lost no time in uniting herself to her husband's assassin, carried on every sort of intrigue against the English Queen, but worked much in cross, or tent, stitch (I forget which), and was in possession of innumerable rosaries.

Yours, &c. L.

* Vide Hearne's Glossary to Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 671.

VERSES,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK, DURING HIS SOLITARY ABODE
IN THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

I AM monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
O solitude ! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face ?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone,
Never hear the sweet music of speech,—
I start at the sound of my own.
The beasts that roam over the plain
My form with indifference see,
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestow'd upon man,
Oh had I the wings of a dove,
How soon would I taste you again !
My sorrows I then might assuage
In the ways of religion and truth,
Might learn from the wisdom of age,
And be cheer'd by the sallies of youth.

Religion ! what treasure untold
Resides in that heavenly word !
More precious than silver and gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard,
Ne'er sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a Sabbath appear'd.

Ye winds that have made me your sport,
Convey to this desolate shore
Some cordial endearing report
Of a land I shall visit no more !
My friends, do they now and then send
A wish or a thought after me ?
Oh tell me I yet have a friend,
Though a friend I am never to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind !
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift winged arrows of light.
When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there ;
But, alas ! recollection at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,
The beast is laid down in his lair,
Even here is a season of rest,
And I to my cabin repair.
There is mercy in every place,
And mercy, encouraging thought !
Gives even affliction a grace,
And reconciles man to his lot.

MR. URBAN,

19 July.

I AM not able to explain the meaning of the title of "Mistress Kitchen-maid," given by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Mountjoy, in the letter printed from a Carew MS. in your last Magazine, p. 31; but it may interest some of your readers to be informed that another copy of that same letter exists in the Cotton. MS. Titus C. vii. fo. 123, together with another letter from Queen Elizabeth to Lord Mountjoy, which seems to have reference to the same subject. The copy in the Cotton. MS. differs in some slight particulars from the letter as you have printed it, but only one correction is worth noting. In the eleventh line of the letter you have printed we read "have brought to their last more rebels;" the Cotton. MS. gives "last home."

The other letter in the same MS. runs as follows:—

(Titus C. vii. fo. 124.)

5^o Aug. 1601. To the Lo. Montioy with her Mate owne hand.

If I weare a Papist, though I am sure I am a Catholick, I should with all speede gett some holy water, to ryd you of such malignant suggestions as a most false spirit hath infected you with; as if my word should so iniurye my harte to produce soe evill fruite from soe good a mynde. Have I rewarded so many that wronged mee with my benefits, and not to grace with my praise such as with hazard of that men by nature most regard, daily, in view of all the companies, stick not to prosecute with all diligence care paine and industrie my wickedest traitours? O how is it possible that you can suppose me or soe wicked-foolish, or soe brainsick, or of so evill a nature, that instead of acknowledg-
ing, thancking, or commending such a servant, I should stumble on soe foule an error to make me by myne own confession vnworthye of such a minister. No! no! Of faults and lacks I doubt not but I have my part: yet I hate so much the vile sinne of unthankfulness, that my soule abhorreth it to muche to follow it. Comfort your self therefore and by these judge rightly, That no parte of your carefull services are so evill employed as shee from [for?] whome you suffer them

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doth not, with eyes of delight, praise God that so hath prospered your right endeavours, and doe comsure you not to sport your thought with any inurious conceipt of her, that, when all is sayd or don, hath been your truest soveraigne. And so, with my devoutest prayer for your prosperous voiajes, these lines shall end scraping.

Y^o loving soverayne,

E. R.

In the introduction to a recent publication of the Camden Society* the letter in which Lord Mountjoy is addressed as Mistress Kitchen-maid is referred to with some inaccuracy. It is there said, "There exist copies of two letters in which she [Queen Elizabeth] addressed Lord Mountjoy, then her deputy in Ireland, as 'Mistress Kitchen-maid.'" It should have been, "there exist copies of a letter" instead of "two letters." The editor was misled by a note in Sharon Turner's Hist. of England, vol. xii. p. 598. Mr. Turner refers to these letters from Elizabeth to Lord Mountjoy as in Titus B. ii. and states that the Queen calls Lord Mountjoy "Mistress Kitchen-maid" in both of them. The editor corrected Mr. Turner's inaccurate reference, and actually inspected the letters, but without having Mr. Turner's book at hand. Afterwards, when he came to write about them, he was foolish enough to rely upon Mr. Turner's statement respecting their contents.

In the same passage of that introduction mention is made of various other nicknames which Queen Elizabeth bestowed upon her favourites. It may be added, on the authority of a copy of a letter from Sir Christopher Hatton to the Queen, that she termed one of the persons about her "her Turk." The letter is printed in Nicolas's Memoirs of Hatton, p. 497, with a reference by mistake to Harl. MS. 993, instead of 6993. It is very humbling to find what mistakes will creep into the publications of even those among us who strive the most to be accurate.

Yours, &c. J. B.

* Letters of Elizabeth and James VI. Introd. p. xi.

tents, and on the amusement which their perusal is calculated to afford, though unfortunately disfigured by so many inadvertencies and obscurities: but when our attention is turned to Mr. Cunningham's labours—the labours of seven years—when we perceive the amount of original research and curious reading which he brings to bear on the subject, above all, when we arrive at a due appreciation of his well-matured plan, his precise arrangement, and scrupulous accuracy, then it is that we feel constrained to say that we have already had books enough of loosely compiled anecdote, and that Mr. Cunningham has in this Handbook laid the foundation of what we really want about London—something systematised, defined, and ascertained.

For our own part we must declare our opinion that if history has any merit it is dependent upon its being accurate. What satisfaction can there be in being told that the statue of James the Second in the court-yard of Whitehall is pointing to the spot where his father was decapitated, when it is thoroughly proved that that memorable execution took place on the other side of the Banqueting-house? Or does any sensible being continue to derive interest from the once widely credited story that a certain statue in Westminster Abbey represents a lady who died from pricking her finger when working on the Sabbath day? Yet equally groundless and unsubstantial are most of the trifling traditions from which the sentimental historian delights to weave the "romance of history."

London has not been fortunate in its more recent historiographers: that is to say, there has been none to produce a work worthy of the subject. Pennant, the most popular of them, is notorious for his inaccuracy, as well as his cursory and superficial treatment. The object of still later writers has been to make themselves agreeable rather than trustworthy, and it must be allowed that they have succeeded. Such is the anecdote-writing of J. T. Smith, such the chit-chat of Mr. Leigh Hunt, and such are the pleasant essays of Knight's *London*. Mr. Walcott admits in his preface that his aim has been much the same,—to "afford a of innocent recreation to the

kindly reader, to engage the hearts of those among whom it is his happiness to dwell, to regard with a just pride and a hearty love the churches wherein they pray, and the parishes in which they live." He desires to seek communion with the earlier times of our country, "with enlarged generous sentiments and love of our kind:" but, at the same time, these amiable and patriotic feelings are accompanied by a dread of being "cramped into a barren study of mere antiquarianism." We are sorry he should have yielded to such apprehensions, in which we confess we cannot sympathise, for they remind us too forcibly of the unreal or unreasonable fears of certain weak-minded people lest they should be thought wiser or better than they really are. What, we may well ask, is the "mere antiquarianism" that our friend has avoided? We do not find that he has actually excluded any portion of his subject, from the Saxon charter* and the Domesday survey to what has been profanely termed the "jargon" of modern heraldry; and therefore we say that such expressions do not come with a good grace from one who undertakes to write on the history of an ancient city. But we meet with further misgivings of the same nature in the commencement of his second chapter, where he says:—

"In narrating the chief incidents connected with ancient and modern Westminster our object will be to avoid a dry and meagre outline of facts, as well as a tediousness and minuteness of detail, while, in fancy rebuilding once more the picturesque homes in their pomp of old, and repeopling them with mimic life, we map out, as for a holiday walk amid the hum of their busy crowds, the streets and houses which were the scenes of events, or places of resort for men, recorded in the annals of the chronicler or the pages of later history."

Now this is exactly the object proposed by Mr. Cunningham; but the

* Respecting a charter of King Offa Mr. Walcott is most unfortunate. He quotes it (p. 4) as furnishing "the earliest notice we possess" of the boundaries of Westminster, but it really relates to a manor which the abbat of Westminster possessed in Hertfordshire, named Aldenham, a name which remains unchanged to the present day.

lowed in the sad procession which bore to her grave his beloved wife, whom he brought thither scarce a year before. During his residence here, while Andrew Marvel was his secretary, he wrote his 'Second Defence of the People of England,' and the 'Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.'

"A cotton-willow tree, now separated by a wall from the humble dwelling, is said to have been planted by the poet's hand. Jeremy Bentham, to whom the house belonged, used frequently to make visitors kneel before it; but when he proposed to cut down the tree, William Hazlitt, scandalized by the 'contemplated profanation,' interfered, and commemorates his indignation in the 'Spirit of the Age.'

"At those windows the poet sat. The warm, balmy breath of summer, and the fragrance of flowers, stealing in through the open lattice, told him of the bright creation without, whose loveliness his sightless eyes might never see again, till they beheld unsealed the Better Land; while the soft low tones of the organ which he loved, and the conversation of his friends, attuned his heart to patience and resignation. There oft he mused, rich in thickly-crowding fancies that went forth over the wide earth, gathering from out its three-fold kingdoms fresh images of stately beauty; and now, upsoaring into the companies of spirits of good, tarried awhile amid the secrets of eternity, until they were stayed only before the throne of living light."

On turning to Mr. Cunningham's account of York Street, he will be found to give the greater part, but not the whole, of the same facts, compressed indeed within less than one-fourth the space: he differs in these respects, 1. he says the street received its name from the residence of archbishop Sharp; 2. he says the tablet was set up by Bentham, before Hazlitt inhabited the house; and 3. he gives the inscription thus, "HERE LIVED JOHN MILTON, THE PRINCE OF POETS." But we have visited the spot, and find the words as Mr. Walcott gives them—

SACRED TO MILTON
Prince of Poets.

Etymologies and origins of names are fallacious matters, and require the utmost vigilance and circumspection. In p. 3, Mr. Walcott says a branch of the Thames entered at Canon Row, "as it was probably called from this Channel Row;" but in p. 76, following the former opinion, his street derived its

name from the prebendal houses of the canons of St. Stephen's chapel which were in it, as Selden says in his *Table Talk*." Stowe, an earlier authority than Selden, had said the same. Channel-row was in fact a comparatively modern corruption, and the present name (as in other cases) is a restoration.

We will now give a brief quotation from Cunningham, descriptive of a well-known mansion in the same neighbourhood:—

"MELBOURNE HOUSE, Whitehall, over against the Banqueting House, was built by Payne the architect, for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, and subsequently sold to Viscount Melbourne, the father of the late premier. Lord Melbourne sold it to the Duke of York, when it received the name of York House. It is now pretty generally known as Dover House, from the residence of Lady Dover, the widow of the late amiable and accomplished George Agar Ellis Lord Dover." [Then follows a quotation from Southey's *Expriella*, relating a witticism of Lord North, respecting York House and Carlton House.]

Mr. Walcott's information on the same mansion (supposing it to be well authenticated) is worth adding to this. He says that—

"Dover House was built for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh by Payne, and was for some time the residence of General Amherst, and [afterwards of] Frederick Duke of York, who exchanged with Lord Melbourne his house in Piccadilly for it, and added a new front with a dome and portico in the Ionic order, after the designs of Holland the architect. When his Royal Highness removed his residence, Lord Melbourne returned to this house."

In this last statement we believe the word "returned" is misapplied, as we shall show presently. Lord Dover himself for some time resided in the house, and died there in 1833.

But the history of the Piccadilly house requires some clearing up. Mr. Cunningham says of the Albany, "The mansion in the centre was designed by Sir William Chambers, and sold in 1770, by Stephen Fox, Lord Holland, to the first Viscount Melbourne, who exchanged it with the Duke of York and Albany (hence the name) for Melbourne House, Whitehall;" adding this quotation

elsewhere noticed.* Few persons are now aware that the two important streets of Pall Mall and Piccadilly were both originally named after Catharine of Portugal, the Queen Consort of Charles II. Catharine Street was the name given to the former: the Mall itself being a broad avenue in St. James's Park formed by King Charles; though previously the game seems to have been played with outside the park wall, and therefore Pall Mall occupies the scene of its first performance.

A part of Piccadilly, when first lined with houses, was called Portugal Street. The origin of the name of Piccadilly, which is discussed at length by Mr. Cunningham, is somewhat doubtful; but "the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla" are mentioned by Gerard in his *Herbal* as early as 1596.

Thus both Pall Mall and Piccadilly, as well as Soho Square, are instances of old names surviving, and finally overcoming the newer historical names attempted to be imposed upon them. Waterloo Bridge affords a more successful example. It was in its earlier years called the Strand Bridge; but the name of the great victory has been permanently fixed upon it, and the adjacent district; and now the South-Western railway trains are said to travel to "Waterloo" as if it was a substantive town.

The large and very wealthy district of Pimlico took its name, the etymology of which is unknown, from an origin not only obscure, but at second-hand. Pimlico, it appears, was the name of an alehouse at Hoxton; another suburban resort for the same favourite liquor was set up at the western end of St. James's Park, and this was the nucleus of the present Pimlico.

The Hoxton Pimlico is mentioned in several of Ben Jonson's plays; and his dashing and slashing commentator Gifford asserts that "Pimlico is sometimes spoken of as a person," which

assertion Mr. Cunningham has adopted among his quotations. We take leave to doubt it, for we think that, if so, the passage would probably have occurred to Mr. Cunningham himself, and Gifford may merely have imagined it. The like objection may be raised against a few others of the quotations, which assert facts on the *ipse dixit* of certain modern authors, without other proof, and are unaccompanied by any opinion on the part of the Editor, either by way of caution or corroboration. It is true they may be supposed to stand on the authority of the writers quoted, *quantum valet*; but few readers will be sufficiently wary to recollect that; and we must remark that, whilst all contemporary allusions are valuable, however obscure their source, it may be far otherwise with historical assertions, even though they come recommended by the eloquence of Macaulay or the agreeable narrative of Sir Walter Scott. We feel, however, that it is quite unnecessary to recommend a discriminate research to Mr. Cunningham, for we have rarely found a book exhibiting a greater share of that serviceable quality. We have only space left to say that Mr. Cunningham has successfully assembled all those particulars of modern information which may be looked for in one of that most useful series of works—Mr. Murray's *Handbooks*. Every public institution, however recent, and every new improvement, has received its share of attention, and is briefly explained to the curious inquirer. Of the new Palace of Westminster, in particular, there is an ample description, which is accompanied by a ground plan. The most valuable private galleries of pictures are noticed, and their best works specified. An introductory chapter comprises a variety of useful information of a general character, which is followed by a table of London chronology, the first compilation we believe of the kind.

* The older changes (many of which are noticed by Stowe) were commonly corruptions; the modern ones are usually attempts at refinement. Mr. Cunningham notices one place that has required this process very often: Chick Lane, Newgate Street, he says, "is chiefly remarkable for changing its name; first from Stinking Lane to Chick Lane, next from Chick Lane to Blowbladder Street, then from Blowbladder Street to Butcher-hall Lane, and last of all, and this about six years ago, from Butcher-hall Lane to King Edward Street." This, it may be presumed, is the crowning title, which not be surpassed.

and from having been neglected, and even despised, it is acquiring considerable importance. Never was the necessity for solid works on this branch of the subject so great, and fortunately they are already provided. The student can pursue a respectable course of reading, by combining Mr. Mendham's "Memoirs" of the council, with the larger work of Mr. Cramp. Though they are similar in their object, they differ sufficiently in execution to avoid mere repetition, and dovetail into each other, like ocean and land on a map.

Mr. Cramp expatiates in details, and illustrates his subject by references to modern works, so as to bring it down to the present time; while Mr. Mendham presents us with a series of "*Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire*," as the French expression says. The one exhibits the council, the other points out the councillors. The latter work is noticed by Ranke, in the Appendix to his History of the Popes, where he says that "a great deal that is new and good is to be found in Mendham's *Memoirs* of the Council of Trent; for example, p. 181, we find an extract of the acts of Paleotto, particularly his Introductions, even to the separate sessions, as to the 20th." We must not suppress what Ranke has chosen to add, viz. that "it has not been backed by the requisite study;" but he is fastidious and supercilious, and his censure must therefore be estimated rather differently from his praise. It may indeed be doubted whether he had read the *Memoirs* attentively, for he represents a particular passage as an extract from Paleotto, whereas the whole account of the later sessions is based on the acts of that historian. The impression on reading Mr. Mendham's work is, that he has diligently studied his subject, and the best proof of it is, his readiness to point out corrections of his own work in the Supplements which he has since printed, an edition of which, incorporating them with the original volume, is highly desirable. The work of Paleotto, referred to above, is a history of the transactions of the council, from the 17th session to the 25th. After remaining in seclusion for nearly three centuries, it was edited in 1842 by the author of the "*Memoirs*," who informs us that

MSS. belonging to the late Earl of Guildford. It is calculated, as he justly observes in the preface, "to correct some specious and popular aberrations respecting the Council of Trent." (p. xix.) Paleotto, who was auditor of the Rota, attended the council, where his office was to digest and write the decrees, to record the resolutions of the assembly.

In addition, a perusal of Mr. Mendham's "*Life and Pontificate of Pius V.*" is essential to a knowledge of the history and operations of the council. That pontiff succeeded Pius IV. in 1566, and, therefore, the task of carrying out its principles and decrees devolved on him. The Tridentine Catechism, which forms one of the acknowledged standards of Romish belief and practice, was the work of his reign, and the reader will find an account of its composition in chapter II. of the "*Life*." The reformed Missal of Pius V. which was decreed at the close of the council, is also described in chapter IV. The personal efforts of Pius to enforce its decrees appear in the work; and the whole should be read, for the pontificate of the pope immediately succeeding is a natural commentary upon the spirit and acts of the council. Its proceedings concerning the prohibition of books, and the index of Pius IV. which was published in 1564 (commonly called the Tridentine Index), are detailed in the same writer's "*Literary Policy of the Church of Rome*," chapter III. where the rules of prohibition are given at length. Thus Mr. Mendham's works have a cyclic character in reference to this subject, and form a series of illustrations of Tridentine history.

If the student wishes to chalk out a more extensive course for himself he will find a long list of works on the subject in the fore-cited "*Letters*" of M. Camus, to which may be added the volume of S. Alphonso Liguori, written in opposition to Sarpi, and which has lately been translated into English for circulation among Romanists; and the decrees and canons of the council, edited by Mr. Waterworth, with a meagre introduction, which owes its origin to the same cause. There is an able comparison of Sarpi with Pallavicini in Ranke's History of the Popes, in which, notwithstanding some fas-

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and that it is wrong to let her suffer the agonies of a woman who has been deceived and abandoned. The author's sympathy for the woman is evident in the way she describes her sufferings.

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THIS book is really what it pretends to be: it contains really scenes in foreign lands; they appear sketched on the spot, and not mere faded reminiscences which represent one place like another. We may say the same of the "thoughts." Without pronouncing the author to be a genius in original ideas, we allow him to think

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proof of the interest which it excited is the rapid sale of 2,000 copies, and the constant demand for a new edition. The prefatory advertisement states that—"The discussion lasted eleven nights. The speeches were taken down *verbatim* by an able reporter, and are presented in this edition precisely as delivered. It is universally allowed to be the most mas-

into Latin, in 1769; into French by the advocate Pinault in 1772; and into Italian by Marcolino, at Venice, in 1767. A German version also appeared, and a Spanish one was announced, though its actual publication is doubtful. The English translation is executed by the Rev. E. H. Landon, author of "A Manual of Councils,"* and, owing to his absence from England (we presume at Madeira), the sheets were revised for the press by a friend, the Rev. J. M. Neale, warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, Sussex, who has prefixed an Introduction, biographical and critical. Of this prefatory composition we may justly say, as Sterne says of the monk's venerable countenance, that we wonder how one of his order came by it. It is far from what we should expect to see from the pen of an English clergyman; and, were the general council to take place, which he wishes (p. xxiv.), we should as soon desire to have him represent the Church of England as Romanists would desire a person like Nicholas Rigault, who, "although in the Roman communion, had a leaning towards Calvinism, and held many strange views, especially concerning the sacerdotal powers of the laity." (p. 42, note.) Mr. Landon will materially improve his book, in the next edition, by limiting the assistance to be received from such an ally.

Pereira's work originated in a difference which arose between the Roman see and Joseph I. in Portugal, who, in 1760, had forbidden his subjects, under heavy penalties, to have recourse to Rome. But, owing to the frequency of intermarriages among the Portuguese nobility, and the consequent necessity of dispensations for the marriage of relatives, great inconvenience had occurred, and the want of a remedy out of Rome was severely felt. The King and his minister Pombal applied in this emergency to Pereira, who undertook to prove, that every diocesan Bishop, in cases where recourse to Rome was impossible, had the full and canonical right of granting dispensations. About the same time†

he delivered a thesis "On the Supreme Power of Kings over Ecclesiastics," to which the notice above quoted evidently refers, and which has been joined to Fleury's treatise "On the Liberties of the Gallican Church."

Although the dispensation of marriage is the immediate subject of this work, it amounts to a critical inquiry into the extent of Papal power; and, while it rests upon grounds and makes admissions which Protestants reject, still it sets so many limitations, that an acquaintance with it is highly important in the general controversy. It may properly occupy a place on the same shelf with Barrow's celebrated work, Maimbourg's "Traité Historique de l'Établissement et de Prérogatives de l'Église de Rome," (which on its appearance, in 1685, was speedily prohibited by a brief of Innocent XI., dated June 4,) M. Daunou's eloquent "Essai Historique sur la Puissance Temporelle des Papes," and other works of the same character. The author lays down ten principles, from which he argues, "That, considering the number of years during which all intercourse with Rome has been stopped, the Bishops may, and ought to, re-assume their primitive authority, and to grant dispensations for marriage." (p. 209.) The ninth principle, that there was an urgent necessity for doing so in Portugal, is omitted by the translator, as having now no interest or importance; but on this point we are inclined to differ. We have not room for many specimens of the work, but a very few will suffice to show how unpalatable its nature was beyond the Alps. At p. 2 (Dedication) the author quotes Cardinal Cusa for these words, "We say truly, that all the Apostles were equal to Peter in power." (De Concordia Catholica, b. ii. c. 13.) He adduces at p. 13, (ibid.) some narrow limitations from S. Bernard, charging the Popes with "an abuse of the keys of the Church." At p. 42 he contests the title of "Vicar of Christ," as applied only to the Pope, and shows that it was anciently attributed to Bishops indifferently. We quote from p. 65 a passage of wider application than perhaps the writer intended: "Or, lastly, what would he (S. Gregory the Great) say, could he see the Roman theologians clinging to

* For notices of this work see Gent. Mag. May and June, 1847.

† Mr. Neale says, on November 19, without specifying the year.

land itself, Mr. Townsend's work deserves the student's attention, since it places many points in their proper light, and enters into particulars which secular writers either pass over, or only touch with a hasty pen.

Calaynos; a Tragedy. By George H. Boker. 2nd edition. (*Pennsylvania.*)

THE plot of this tragedy turns, as the author informs us in his Prologue, on the hatred of the Castilians to Moorish blood.

Our plot turns on the loathing which they feel,
Who draw their spotless race from proud Castille,

For those whose lineage bears the faintest stain
Of the hot blood which fires the Moorish vein.
No time can reconcile, no deed abate,
For that one taint, the haughty Spaniard's
hate, &c.

Calaynos, an elderly, philosophical, virtuous nobleman, has married Donna Alda, a lady of virtue and character, but younger than himself. She has an intriguing, gossiping waiting maid, called Martina; he a faithful secretary of the name of Oliver. Don Louis, an extravagant, faithless, worthless spendthrift, living at Seville, has been Calaynos' friend, who, in the generosity and sincerity of his heart, believes him to be an injured man; and when he goes to Seville is deceived by his false representations of the causes of his distress—distrusts the accounts given him by his faithful Oliver—pays all his debts and bonds, and invites him to his castle. Don Louis falls in love with Donna Alda, and, finding no other way to make her listen to his suit, informs her that her husband's lineage is stained with the detestable blood of the Moors. In her insensibility, when told this fatal story, he carries her off—his wickedness is discovered—Calaynos follows him to Seville—they fight, and both are killed—and Donna Alda previously dies of grief and misery. The execution of this story is better than the design:—the poetry is superior to the plot. As a tragedy it is very defective; but as a poem, showing the abilities of the author, it gives promise of better fruit to come. The character of Calaynos is not drawn out so fully, or marked so distinctly, as could be wished; that of Martina is too highly coloured; Oliver's fidelity and watchfulness should have

been rewarded by some successful discovery; and to Don Louis should have been added qualities more brilliant and attractive, enabling him the better to conceal his real character, and even to draw temporary approbation and applause. To the poetry there is little to object; and it often rises to elegance and beauty. Let us take Donna Alda's sketch of Seville:—

Beautiful Seville!

Of which I've dream'd until I saw its towers
In every cloud that hid the setting sun;
Saw its long trains of youths and maidens fair
Sweep, like a sun-lit stream, along the streets;
Saw its cathedrals vast,—its palaces,—
Its marts o'erladen with the Indies' spoils,—
Its galleys rocking in the crowded bays;
Heard its low hum by day, its airs by night,
Struck from guitars, that guide the busy feet
Of rosy youth across the springing ground.
Methinks the moon shines brighter on Seville,
And every star looks larger from mere joy, &c.

Contrast this with the scenery and the castle walls.

Come to the casement: look from these huge
walls, [bay,
Whose massive strength has held a king at
Down on the ripening fields of yellow grain.
Let thine eyes roam o'er swarming villages,
Busy with life, and filled with happy hearts,
Far to the hills that with their smoky heads
Hem in the view, and guard our favour'd vale.
Round this domain the proudest bird of air
Could scarcely circle with an untired wing.
All this is thine. Oh, what a field for good
Lies here outspread before thee! &c.

We must just find room for Calaynos' speech before his fight with Don Louis.

His sword will not rob life of many hours.
When I left home I felt I'd ne'er return,
All things appear'd so mournful to my view.
The old trees shook their dark green heads
above,

And waved their branches, as if taking leave;
The grass was bending with the morning dew,
And dropp'd its woful tribute as I pass'd;
Aye, and the very flowers, the little flowers,
Turned on me their soft eyes o'erturn with
tears.

When we had gained the pass between the hills,
Whose windings shut my castle from the sight,
I paused to take one last, long look at home.

Alas! the very castle seemed to move,
And beckon sadly in the flickering air.
The old grey turrets wavered to and fro,
Nodding their hoary heads, as if in grief.
I could not choose but weep; the man broke
down,

And my heart fluttered like a timid girl's.
Ah! since her death a cloud has crossed the
earth,
And everywhere I see it, &c.

The writer of such lines as the

reader. All his recollections are conveyed in the compass of one convenient duodecimo. This little book gives the reader for the first time many an elegant ode and sonnet from the Bishop's pen, and enumerates the many tracts as well as the larger works of which he was the author. Among the various anecdotes incidental to the life of Mant, the following is worth quoting, were it only to qualify the too general assertion that merit has little to do with preferment in our church.

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terly discussion of the whole subject in modern times. Mr. French displayed greater learning and acuteness than any controversialist on the same side for a century and upwards; but nothing can be more powerful and complete than the replies of his reverend opponent, whose perfect command of himself and his language contrasted most favourably with Mr. French, who occasionally displayed a lamentable want of temper." (pp. iii. iv.) It would be invidious in us to offer an opinion concerning the relative merits of the case, but we may state a circumstance which has come to our knowledge, viz. that this reprint originated on the Protestant side, which thus expressed a thorough confidence in the arguments of its advocate. Dr. Cumming says, in a note, to show that the reprint is a faithful one, "Improvements, both in expression and reasoning, might, I am conscious, have been introduced into my portion of the work; but such a course would have been inconsistent with my desire, to retain this volume as a strict report of the speeches as delivered. I have been deterred from altering Mr. French's portion by the fear of criticism, and the probable imputation of an unworthy motive. It should be remembered that the speeches were strictly extemporaneous." (p. ii.) The student has here before him a compendium of arguments, not merely popular, but even recondite, on either side. Thus he will learn where he may feel on strongest ground, and where an enemy is most likely to ply his attacks. It is right that he should be apprised that the index which is announced in the titlepage occurs at pp. 664-8, for the following pages are occupied by the report of a meeting at Hammersmith for presenting a testimonial to Dr. Cumming. We mention this, as at first we were puzzled to find the index. Mr. French's index to his own speeches, which was subjoined to the first edition, is now omitted, we presume for reasons of copyright, but Dr. Cumming's contains the material points of debate.

A Letter addressed to Dr. Campbell. By Junius Secundus. 2nd edition. 8vo. pp. 76.—We can hardly undertake to give an opinion on the internal controversies of Dissenters, as our position disqualifies us in some respects for comprehending them. Dr. Campbell, who is the Editor of "The British Banner," has made an attack on "the Distributors and the Receivers of the English *Regium Donum*," which this pamphlet professes to repel, in the shape of "*A Letter of Rebuke and Admonition*" to that gentleman. The author writes pungently, so

much so indeed that, while he complains of Dr. Campbell's mode of attack, their merits in this respect, we should think, must be nearly equal. Nevertheless, *Junius Secundus* is rather a lofty name to assume.

Religious Movements of Germany in the Nineteenth Century. By C. H. Cottrell, M.A.—This pamphlet has informed us on some points concerning which it is difficult, in this country, to obtain information. Whether the writer has always drawn the due distinction between exceptions and rules, and whether he may not sometimes have mistaken the former for the latter, we will not venture to say. On the whole we see no reason to doubt his accuracy. But we must take care not to be guided too much by unfavourable appearances in matters of religion, for they lie on the surface, whereas what is genuine and valuable must be sought for deeper, and is hard to find, as it naturally and laudably retreats from the public gaze.

Notes on various distinctive Verities of the Church. By the Rev. R. W. Morgan. 8vo. pp. xi. 471.—The author of this volume has thought a good deal, and several of his thoughts are worth recording, yet we should hardly like to order it ourselves in a Book Club, as we should thus make ourselves responsible for the whole. It must however be allowed that the same objection attaches to most works that are written in sentences, owing to the number of subjects on which they touch. Indiscriminate censure and indiscriminate praise are alike inapplicable to it. The author belongs to the "Via Media" school, but we fear that in his attempt to find the way between opposite rocks, he sometimes runs against them. Thus at p. 72, when condemning the style of the "Tracts for the Times," he says on the one hand, that "obscurity of expression does not become sincere and erudite theologians;" and on the other, that they "contributed more than any measure of the present century to the restoration of sound notions of divinity." Now each side will feel more annoyed by his *contre* than grateful for his *pour*, as Mr. Beresford expresses it,* nor are the two opinions very consistent, for how could insincere writing restore sound doctrine?

At p. 32, when remarking that Spenser abounds in religious sensibilities, he asks, "what intellectual giant of the Elizabethan age does not?" a compliment to the Reformation in its results, which no

* In the "Miseries of Human Life."

thorough Tractarian would be pleased with. In other places, however, he throws some of his *calculi* into the other scale, perhaps without being well aware of what he is doing; at all events, we doubt whether he always reads the doctrines of the Reformation aright.

The Visitor's Guide to Redcar, in the North Riding of the County of York; with an historical and descriptive Account of Coatham, Kirkleatham, Wilton, Eston Nab, Ormesby, Middlesbrough, Marske, Saltburn, Skelton, Upleatham, Guisborough, &c. &c. By John Richard Walbran, Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c. &c. 12mo.—This guide-book is written for the visitors of some small and scattered watering-places on the exposed coast of Cleveland, which were in their infancy when first made known to the world by William Hutton, of Birmingham, in his "Trip to Coatham, 1810," but which have subsequently prospered considerably. "Since Hutton's time," says Mr. Walbran, "the great natural advantages which Redcar possesses over every other bathing-place on the Yorkshire coast, has annually secured it an abundant and profitable concourse of visitors. The people of Northallerton and its neighbourhood, who were its earliest patrons, did not long enjoy an exclusive retreat. The fashionables of Ripon and Thirsk soon flocked to them. The tidings of their enjoyment, redolent with fresh healthy breezes, extended to the smoky abodes of Leeds and Bradford, and their dingy suburbs." A railway which was made in 1845 between Redcar and the Stockton and Darlington line at Middlesbrough, affords additional facilities of access to the place, and will probably increase its popularity. As for Middlesbrough itself, it is one of those new towns the sudden formation of which is an incident of this railway era. We have given some account of its rapid growth in our vol. XXVII. p. 538; and a correspondent communicated a description of the remains of the ancient chapel, and the erection of a new one, in our vol. XXVI. 374. This part of Yorkshire is also the subject of a recent quarto volume: see the review of Mr. Ord's History of Cleveland in vol. XXVIII. 56. Still more recently, a very curious memoir upon Cleveland, written in the reign of James the First, and addressed to Sir Thomas Chaloner, has for the first time been printed entire in the XIth Part of the Topographer and Genealogist. This same memoir is largely quoted in the present book, at second hand, from Graves's History of Cleveland:

but never to be sure was old MS. so grievously misread, in a way that perverts its meaning in a hundred instances, *ex. gr.* "Within the sea-marke on oone (*lege* Wilton) syde lyeth a rocke of excellent plaister, cankered by the salte water; but if yt were searched from sande (*lege* in the fyrrme lande) yt is probable that yt would prove pure alabaster (*lege* rare alabaster)." This occurs at p. 29 of the little book before us, and a few lines earlier in the same paragraph we have "floweth" for seems, "blowcole" for blowerhole; "rock" for wrake, &c. &c. In short, this memoir on Cleveland is a very interesting document utterly spoilt except in the correct edition of the "Topographer and Genealogist."

A Summer's Day at Bolton Priory. By J. R. Walbran. 12mo. pp. 40.—This slighter production of the same author is an exceedingly pleasant epitome of those points of interest in a romantic district which have heretofore been illumined by the historical acumen and taste of Dr. Whitaker, and the poetic genius of Rogers and Wordsworth. The scenery and the traditions of the spot are alike agreeably treated; and the architectural features of the half-ruined church, once of monastic canons and now parochial, are duly described. There is also some account of Bolton hall and its collection of pictures. This hall was the old gate-house of the abbey precincts: and Mr. Walbran reminds his reader that it presents the scene of Landseer's celebrated painting, "Bolton Abbey in the olden time." "The house has recently been enlarged by the Duke of Devonshire, who occasionally resides here during the shooting season."

Baptismal Regeneration. By the Rev. W. B. Barter. 8vo. pp. 49.—There is a quaintness about the title, which informs us that "this publication is dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Carnarvon," and which indication should have come in the next page. The "Opponents of Baptismal Regeneration," as the title also tells us, are here "solemnly warned by an authority which they are bound to respect." That authority is the present Archbishop of Canterbury, whose volume on "Apostolical Preaching" the writer says he saw by accident on the table of a friend. (p. 7.) From this work, at p. 14-19, copious extracts are made, but Mr. Barter does not appear to be aware that the author's language is considerably modified, in his Exposition of the Gospel of St. John, and in his Charges (as Bishop of Chester) for 1841 and 1844. The foundation of Mr. Barter's argument

having thus given way, a reconstruction of it is necessary. We will, however, take this opportunity of mentioning, that he has published, among other works, a *Vindication of the Divine Institution of the Sabbath*, and "*The English Church not in Schism.*"

Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert M. Keith, K.B. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Dresden, Copenhagen, and Vienna, from 1769 to 1793, with Biographical Memoirs of Queen Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. Edited by Mrs. Gillaford Smith. 2 vols.

—Sir R. M. Keith appears to have differed considerably from the ordinary ambassadors of the time in which he lived, at least if we are to judge from the correspondence which he has left behind him. There is less of what may be called impertinent and useless trifling; more serious and business-like detail, and more upright and straightforward conduct in conducting the negotiations in which he was employed. At the same time, his papers contain a great mass of amusing anecdotes, and curious and interesting information about the celebrated persons of the time. He appears to have been the model for the envoy of a great sovereign, firm, spirited, frank, and fearless, keeping the honour and welfare of his country always before him, making these his first objects, and working for their attainment in a spirit of honour and rectitude. His conduct in rescuing the unfortunate and illused Queen of Denmark reflects the highest credit on his courage and resolution, and the account of that transaction is one of the most interesting parts of the work.

Anglo-Saxonica. By J. D. Chambers, M.A. 8vo. pp. 66.—This is an attack on Mr. Soames's late elaborate work, "*The Latin Church during Anglo-Saxon times.*" Perhaps we shall best describe it by quoting the opinion of a contemporary print, which, although unfavourable to Mr. Soames, acknowledges that his opponent has gone too far. On the one hand Mr. Chambers owns that the writings of Dr. Lingard "are sometimes marred by unjust prepossessions and gratuitous assertions" (p. 7); and on the other he undertakes the comparative defence of the morals of Romish countries. On this subject we shall merely give the opinion of an Irish Romanist (the Rev. David O'Croly) as fairly available on Mr. Soames's side of the question. In his well-known "*Inquiry into points of difference*" he asks distinctly, "Will any one venture to say . . . that the Roman Catholics, taken collectively and indivi-

dually, do not lose considerably by the comparison?" (p. 155, chap. xxiv.) Such an admission relieves us from the invidious task of making charges in support of Mr. Soames, on whose side our partialities are enlisted, and we recommend it accordingly to Mr. Chambers' attentive consideration.

The Emigrant Family, or the Story of an Australian Settler. By the Author of "*Settlers and Convicts.*" 3 vols.—This book, in addition to being a tale, is a book of travels, or rather a description of the country in which the imaginary family of settlers is placed. It is indeed a picture, and a very well-drawn one too, of Australian life and manners as they exist in more remote districts, and it contains also very striking delineations of the wild and romantic scenery of this remarkable country. We cannot say that the mode of life and state of manners described in these volumes are very attractive. However, the author is evidently an impartial observer, and presents his readers with both sides of the picture. All persons who are about to settle in Australia should read this book, for the author has detailed at considerable length the various difficulties which present themselves to the settler, more particularly to those of the higher class, and has also pointed out the manner in which they may be overcome.

Rockingham, or the Younger Brother. 8vo. 3 vols.—This is a very well-written tale, full of adventure and incident, and possessing a continual interest which is carried on to the end. Many of the descriptions, particularly those in the early part of the work, where the school-boy life of the hero is sketched, are drawn with great power, and natural truth; and yet, correctly as his feelings are often described, the situations in which they are made to arise are, many of them, very improbable and unlikely to have occurred. We can scarcely think that any school could have been conducted in a similar way to the one where Rockingham was sent. Indeed, the whole book, although giving evidence of great power of description, is a singular mixture of natural feeling and improbable adventure. The hero is a kind of doomed man, always wishing to act well, and always running into scrapes and misfortunes, through the most singular and unlikely train of circumstances. Avoiding this partiality for an excess of imaginary misery, too common a fault with modern novelists, and correcting a slight freedom of description, which occurs occasionally, we think the author has powers which may be worked up to considerable account.

The Sea Lions, or The Lost Sealers: a Tale of the Sea. By J. F. Cooper. 3 vols.—Mr. Cooper is certainly unrivalled in painting the scenery of an American forest, and the wild and picturesque beings who inhabit its vast solitudes. In describing the wonders also of the mighty deep, and the manners of those who steer their course over its trackless waters, he is almost equal to Captain Marryatt, which is according him no slight meed of praise. Both possess their several excellencies, but, whilst the transatlantic novelist is very successful in delineating the character of the seaman of the commercial navy, our countryman in addition is surpassingly skilful in painting the manners and habits of the genuine professional sailor with all his peculiar features and distinctive marks. The description in the present work of the neck-and-neck race, for so it may be called, of the two sailing vessels is given with much spirit and power, and the reader is made to follow the daring adventurers through their extraordinary perils and hair-breadth escapes, almost against his will, so great is the skill of the author.

Hartfield, or Emily at School. 18mo. pp. 168.—This little story tends to expose self-deception in the most important point, viz. the distinction between a nominal and a genuine faith. To say that this deception is common is hardly saying enough. Perhaps, if we look closely into the subject, there is no device of the great enemy more masterly than that of persuading multitudes that they believe, while they go on acting upon motives and principles which are essentially those of *unbelief*.

The Penitent's Path. 18mo. pp. 43.—This book makes so much of man *minutely*, that we almost fear the penitent will forget to look beyond him. If the Israelites had directed their eyes to Moses, instead of the Brazen Serpent, they would have done what some writers appear to be bringing about. We do not like the phrase at p. 27, "Copy His perfection," although we are aware that it may be verbally defended.

What I saw in California: being the Journal of a Tour in the years 1846, 1847. By Edwin Bryant, late Alcalde of St. Francisco. 12mo.—This is a very unassuming book, containing much information in a small compass, and with more of what we may call English feeling than is always to be observed in works by the author's countrymen. He has given a daily record of a journey performed by himself across a great portion of the American continent, in which he encountered difficulties and dangers of no ordinary character. All these are described in a very lively and spirited style, and with every mark of truth and fidelity. The incidental sketches which he gives of the Indians, and of the American hunters and trappers, are very interesting, and remind us much of the pictures of a similar class of characters drawn by the great American novelist, Cooper. The account which is given of the manner in which a part of California has been acquired by the United States, we recommend to the consideration of all admirers of republican institutions. It presents a very rich illustration of the theory and practice of republican freedom.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 25. The Rev. William Stubbs, B.A., and George Petch, B.A.; Probationer Fellows of Trinity college, were admitted actual Fellows of that society; Thomas Hewitt Campbell, John William Hammond, and Edward Coupland, Scholars of St. John's college, were elected and admitted actual Fellows of that college; and John Bernard Behrends and Charles Montague Style, both from Merchant Taylors' School, were admitted Probationary Scholars of St. John's.

June 27. A benefaction of 1,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities having been offered to the University, the interest to be given as a prize for an English Poem on a sacred subject, to be

awarded once in every three years, the following subject is proposed for the year 1851—"St. Paul at Athens." The compositions must consist of not less than 60 nor more than 300 lines. The candidates must be members of the University, who, at the time when the subject is announced, shall have passed the public examination for the degree of B.A. The composition is not to be recited; but printed copies are to be sent by the author to the Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Halls, the Proctors, the Judges of the compositions, the Professors, the founder of the prize, and to the Bodleian Library.

The subjects of Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes for the year 1850 are—1. "The Divinity of our Blessed Lord and

Saviour Jesus Christ." 2. "True Faith must be accompanied with Good Works." Of Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize for 1850—"The Fitness of the Times in which the Promises of a Messiah were severally given."

June 30. Mr. Charles Douglas Ross, B.A. and the Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, B.A. Probationer Fellows of Wadham college, were admitted actual Fellows of the same; Richard Calthorpe Whitmore Ryde, B.A. and Francis Morgan Nichols, B.A. Scholars of the college, were elected Probationers; and Thomas Charles Baring, Commoner of the college, George Earlam Thorley, from Manchester School, and Robert Henry Codrington, Commoner of the college, were elected Scholars. On the same day Mr. F. T. Colby was elected Fellow of Exeter college.

July 5. The Rev. Charles Henry Lowry, B.A. was elected Fellow of Queen's college.

Charles Thomas Coote, esq. M.A. of Pembroke college, has been elected by the Trustees to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wells.

A most munificent donation has already been offered to the General Museum which it is proposed to establish in this university. An entomological collection, said to be one of the richest in existence, and a valuable library on the natural and physical sciences, has just been presented by the Rev. W. F. Hope, M.A. of Christ Church, with the two-fold object of enriching the new museum, and of assisting the university in the efforts about to be made for the more effectual encouragement of scientific studies. The whole collection of insects and books is said to be worth 10,000*l*.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 14. The Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Poetry has been awarded to Henry Day, of Trinity hall. Subject—"Titus at Jerusalem."

THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

June 23. The anniversary meeting of the Roxburghe Club took place at the Clarendon, the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. president, in the chair. There were present:—The Earl of Powis, the Earl of Cawdor, Mr. Justice Parke, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Hon. Robert Curzon, Sir David Dundas, Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Botfield, Dr. Bliss, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Hippisley Horner, and Mr. Buckley.

The club book for the present year is the Romance of Alexander, in alliterative

verse, which has been edited by Mr. Stevenson, having never before been printed. The achievements of Alexander have ever been a favourite subject with poets and historians. Chaucer tells us that in his time,

"Alisaundre's storie is so commune,
That everie wight that hath discretioun,
Hath herde somewhat or all his fortune."

and we may expect some strange adventures, and marvellous feats of arms and arts. Alexander's horn, with which he communicated his orders to his army, was heard at a distance of sixty miles, and, if the legends may be credited, he first invented the diving-bell, for he is reported to have descended to the bottom of the ocean "in a vessel of glass," for the sake of making himself acquainted with the fishes and sea monsters, and the writers of his life are not contented with sending him to the bottom of the sea, but assure us that he had a chariot drawn by gryphons in which he ascended to the sun and moon in order to become better acquainted with their productions and inhabitants.

Two new members were elected, Mr. Melville Portal, the member for North Hants, and M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, a gentleman remarkable for his love for and proficiency in English literature, and a book collector, equally distinguished by his judgment and liberality.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual show and gathering of this Society has been celebrated at Norwich, and has attracted thither a vast crowd of farmers, prize competitors, and miscellaneous spectators. On Tuesday, July 10, the implements were arranged and judged, and a large number of the prize cattle arrived preparatory to the opening of the exhibition yard on Wednesday. The programme for that day included two lectures on agricultural subjects, one by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A. on "The parasitic fungi of the British farm;" the other by Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, on "The Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs of Respiration of Domesticated Animals, with particular reference to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Ox." The council and general dinners took place as usual on Wednesday and Thursday, in the St. Andrew's Hall. At the former the Earl of Chichester presided; and after the cloth was drawn the list of prizes, medals, &c. adjudged to the cattle breeders, and involving some hundred "events," was read by the Secretary. The general dinner, held on Thursday night, was presided over by Mr. Burroughs, and attended by more than 800

guests. Speeches were made afterwards by the President, the Duke of Richmond, the Bishop of Norwich, Colonel Cullinane, the Earl of Leicester and the Marquess of Downshire. The attendance in the exhibition, to which the admittance was by

half-crowns tickets, was exceedingly numerous. Among the implements the Society's grand prize of 250*l.* was carried off by Messrs. Garrett for their portable steam engine. The number of animals exhibited was no less than 624.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 19. Sydney Smirke, esq. V.P. in the chair.

A paper was read by C. Barry, jun. descriptive of a mode of constructing fire-proof flooring of malleable iron, recently patented by Mr. Beardmore.

Some remarks were made by Mr. T. H. Wyatt on the Wooden Church at Greensted in Essex, recently restored by himself and Mr. Brudenell. Their substance accompanied the view of the church in our June Magazine: see the note in our *Minor Correspondence*, July, p. 2.

March 5. Thomas Bellamy, esq. V.P.

A paper was read "On the probable Form and Design of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem," by E. T'Anson, jun. Having alluded to the numerous and unsatisfactory conclusions of the various authors who have written on this edifice, or attempted to make designs for its restoration, and also to the circumstance of its still occupying the attention of the curious,—as no less than eighteen works on the subject have been recently advertised in a German catalogue, Mr. T'Anson describes his restoration as partaking more of the Tyro-Egyptian style of architecture than of that of Greece,—as has been suggested by the late Mr. Wilkins, in his Preface to "The Antiquities of Magna Græcia." In the discussion which ensued it was suggested that the discoveries at Nineveh might eventually throw much light on the subject, and assist in explaining the description of the temple given in Kings and Chronicles. In support of an opinion expressed that the architecture of the Egyptians was known in Syria, it was mentioned that the monument cut in the rock of the Nahr El Kelb, on the coast beyond Tyre, was of the best style of Egyptian art and of a period anterior to the time of Solomon; and that hitherto there had not been discovered in Syria any monument of Greek art of that period to support the theory of the Grecian Doric temple having formed the ⁴⁴ ~~del~~ for that at Jerusalem.

Feb. 19. Ambrose Poynter, esq. V.P.

Sydney Smirke, V.P. gave some of the contents of a work by Sir

Balthazar Gerbier, written in the seventeenth century, and entitled "Counsel and Advice to all Builders."

Mr. J. Taylor explained his patent mode of facing walls with stone; by which he proposes to avoid the disadvantage existing in the usual mode,—viz. the injurious weighting of the stone by the subsiding of the mortar joints of the brickwork. This he undertakes to effect by suspending the stone on to the brickwork, and securely binding each by the weight of the superstructure; the bed-joint, however, being left open until after the subsidence of the brickwork, when the stone may be pointed up and become a part of the construction. Thus, the stone hitherto necessary for construction may be dispensed with,—retaining only sufficient for protection, appearance, &c.; and as the stone may be obtained ready prepared (by steam-power), and a brick wall faced by the bricklayer with no more trouble than facing bricks, it is thought that a saving of more than one half will be effected, and the necessity of resorting to cement will be done away with.

April 30. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The first part was read of a paper by Mr. J. W. Papworth, "On some Features of the Connexion between the Architecture and Chronology of Egypt," with an account of a work by M. J. B. Le Sneur, "On the Chronology of Egypt illustrated by its Monuments"—to which the medal of the Institute of France was awarded in 1847, and which has been recently printed in the Republican Government Printing-office with moveable hieroglyphic types. Recalling the traditionary origin and the literary, philosophical, and religious obligations of the Greeks to Egypt, the author proposed to consider the debt of architecture owing to the Greek translation of Egyptian skill:—for this purpose the first step, would be to consider how the dates of monuments generally were fixed; next the monuments themselves would be described and dated; then their characteristic features could be placed in tables, from which his deductions would be drawn. He reviewed the opinions of Barry

and Jomard, the recent works of Mr. Wathen and Mr. Sharpe, and finally the great work of Le Sueur, which contains, above all other matters, the interesting translation and adaptation of the great chronologic Canon of the Museum of Turin, in hieratic writing, formerly of very considerable extent,—and which, if perfect, might have set at rest the *questio vexata* of Manetho's Dynasties, for it is not divided into such portions, but into eras. The dates of Le Sueur, which give 5000 B.C. to the pyramid builders, appear extraordinary to those who with many English *savans* consider that 1800 is quite remote enough, and Mr. Papworth exhibited a table in accordance with more moderate dates. The Proto-Doric theory of Champollion, supported by Jomard, Rosellini and Wilkinson, was mentioned as having incurred much ridicule; and the theory of Lepsius, as to an Asiatic influence on Egyptian art, was disowned by the author,—who proceeded, on the statements subsequently made by Lepsius, to divide Egyptian architecture into at least four classes or orders systematically arranged; the third and fourth, being imitative of nature, formed one division,—while the other was composed of the first and second classes, illustrated by dated examples (from Ghizeh, Karnak, and Quorneh for one period of art, and from Benihassan, Karnak, Dair el Bahri, Medinet Aboo, Eleuthyas, Kalabshe, Amada, and Samneh), whence the peculiar and geometric characteristics of the first division were drawn and put into juxtaposition.

May 7. This was the annual meeting; and the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Earl De Grey, *President*; T. Bellamy, A. Salvin, and S. Smirke, *Vice-Presidents*; T. L. Donaldson and J. J. Scoles, *Honorary Secretaries*; W. J. Donthorn, H. E. Kendall, G. Mair, C. Mayhew, A. Mee, D. Mocatta, C. C. Nelson, C. Parker, F. C. Penrose, and T. H. Wyatt, *Council*; Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. *Treasurer*.

May 21. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

Mr. J. H. Papworth read the concluding portion of his paper. He dwelt at some length on the progressive development of the features of the third and fourth classes of his system; which he illustrated by dated examples from Karnak, Ghizeh, Beni Hassan, the column in the British Museum, Luxor, and Elephantis for one period of art; and from Philæ, Esneh, Dendera, Ombos, and Edfou; whence the peculiar and imitative characteristics of the second division were drawn and put into juxtaposition. In summing up all the above, the author considered that he had made it appear that two great epochs

were established with certainty for Egyptian architecture, as well for its political history,—each having its particular style: the first which arose from rock-cut constructions, and imitated them also in monuments above ground; this style flourished in the old Pharaonic reigns before the Hyksos invasions, renewed itself probably under the seventeenth, and shows its last efforts under the eighteenth Dynasty—under which, and at the commencement of the glorious period of Egyptian supremacy, must be placed that great change which operated probably not only upon architecture, but on all the arts and on the entire civilization of the people. Then was seen a new style of architecture; which, however, had its birth anteriorly, and by the side of the former style, embracing and developing the principle of vegetation in its columns, imitating in every point organic nature, and decorating them with allegoric ornaments.—Afterwards Mr. Papworth read a supplemental paper, being a translation of the views of Lepsius "On the Relation of the later Egyptian Order to the Greek Column."

June 4. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

A paper was read by G. Burnell, esq. jun. "On the Building Materials employed at Paris, and in the valley of the Lower Seine."—In comparison with the materials employed in England, the most remarkable difference appears to exist in the greater use in this country of iron, especially cast iron, which is much dearer in France. The use of gypsum in France, which we call Plaster of Paris, instead of mortar made wholly from lime, for filling in the internal partitions and for forming the floors and ceilings of the rooms, renders buildings less combustible than in England. In building some of the modern houses in Paris, by using squared stones for the fronts next the streets, rubble stone for the party walls, and timber framing filled in with plaster for the back walls,—fissures and cracks are produced in consequence of the unequal combination and the different expansive power of the materials. For the covering of roofs, slates and tiles are used in France, but zinc is more generally applied in that country than in England,—the dryness of the climate rendering it less liable to corrode than with us; being much cheaper than either copper or lead, it is frequently employed where those metals would be applied in England. Mr. Burnell urged the necessity of more accurate and detailed investigations of the chemical properties of building materials than have hitherto been considered necessary,—observing that "little is here known, comparatively speaking, of the chemistry of the art of

building, that little having principally been gleaned from the scientific researches of the French authors."

June 18. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

Mr. Fergusson read a paper "On the History of the Pointed Arch." Dismissing the usual theories invented to account for the mode in which its form may have been suggested, and rejecting also the narrow limits into which the inquiry into its history had hitherto been confined, he commenced dividing the subject into four sections or series of pointed arches:—the two earliest belonging to the East, the two others to Northern Europe. The first series Mr. Fergusson defined as commencing with the earliest dawn of architectural history, and extending downwards to the period of Roman domination. He pointed to examples of the form as existing in the Pyramids of Ghizeh and of Merûe, and also as found in the Great Oasis at El Kargeh. This branch of the subject was further illustrated by examples taken from the sepulchres and city walls of ancient Etruria, from similar remains in ancient Greece—more especially at Mycenæ—and lastly from Assos, and other places in Asia Minor, showing how universal the form was at a very early period in all Pelasgic countries. He then pointed out how completely this form was lost under the all-prevailing influence of the Romans, who introduced everywhere their own favourite round arch; but proceeded to show how immediately on the decline of their influence the pointed arch re-appeared in all the countries of the East: illustrating this by examples drawn from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—now known as the Mosque of Omar—but which, he asserted, was the identical edifice raised by Constantine the Great on that spot. His other examples were taken from the Mosque at Diarbekr, a building in the same style and of the same age as the Mosque at Jerusalem—the Palace of Khosrûes at Ctesiphon—the Aqueducts of Constantinople, and other edifices of that period; in all which the pointed form of arch is still found. He then showed how the Arabs who, as a nomadic race, had no architecture of their own, adopted the pointed form of arch; using it as early as the twenty-first year of the Hejira, and continuing the use of it almost universally from that time to the present hour in all the countries of the East, and also in Sicily, as well as in their oldest edifices in Spain. In the latter country, however, it appeared that they most generally adopted the round or horse-shoe form of arch; thus confirming the idea that the Arabs had no architecture of their own, but adopted the forms of the

country which they occupied.—The third series Mr. Fergusson called the Provençale, and defined it as a style existing to the south of the Loire, to the north of the Garonne, and as extending from the Gulf of Nice to the Bay of Biscay. The date he assigned to this style was from the age of Charlemagne to about the end of the eleventh century. He adduced instances of this early pointed-arch style from the churches of Notre Dame d'Avignon, Vaison, Pernes, and Carcassone, the cathedral of Cahors, St. Front, Perigueux, the abbeys of Souillac and Moissac, and more especially of Loches, &c. All of these he maintained to be earlier than the round-arch styles in as far as their pointed peculiarities are concerned, and certainly as preceding in every respect the true Gothic styles, with which they had little or no affinity.—The fourth and last division of the subject was the true Gothic style; which arose in Northern Europe in the latter half of the twelfth century, was perfected in the first part of the thirteenth, and continued to be practised so generally till the Reformation.

With regard to the invention of the pointed arch, Mr. Fergusson showed that the second style certainly arose from the first; but mentioned that the Western nations had no right to claim as an invention what had so long been practised in the East, and which they certainly saw and knew long before they adopted it. But, though this may have suggested the form, he maintained, with Dr. Whewell, that it was only its practical utility or necessity that could have rendered it so universally prevalent; and he pointed out the manner by which, not only in the Provençale, but also in the true Gothic styles, the greatest constructive difficulties were solved by its adoption. Mr. Fergusson concluded by distinguishing between the invention of the pointed arch and of the Gothic style. The former he conceived to be an idea borrowed from the East; the latter he maintained to be a thoroughly native and original creation, owing all its beauty and perfection to the talents and energy of the native architects of Europe,—who combined to elaborate it out of the chaos of classical fragments which they had inherited.

ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 20. The anniversary meeting of this society took place at the Town Hall, St. Alban's, and was numerously attended. The chair was occupied by H. H. Burchell, esq. late High Sheriff of the county, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the absence of Lord Verulam, the President. After the report had been read by

the Rev. J. F. Lee, and adopted, and other ordinary business transacted, the following subjects were brought before the meeting. A paper was read by M. H. Bloxam, esq. explanatory of certain Roman Sepulchral Remains lately discovered in the churchyard of St. Stephen's in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Alban's, consisting of a very curious glass urn containing calcined human bones, with numerous vessels of glass and pottery employed in sacrificial libations, and a lamp, all evidently marking the interment of a person of high rank. A paper by the Rev. C. Boutell, Rector of Downham Market, Norfolk, late Hon. Secretary of the Society, on the fragment of a sepulchral brass, which, from the exactly similar character of its details, he supposed to be a fellow to the beautiful De-la-Mere brass, in St. Alban's Abbey, or at least to be wrought by the same Flemish artist. A paper by the Rev. R. Gee, Vicar of Abbat's Langley, Herts, on the propriety of erecting, on a spot called "Rome Land," in the burial ground of the Abbey, a memorial to George Tankerfield, who was burnt there during the Marian persecution under Bishop Bonner. Several parties present tendered subscriptions for the purpose. The Rev. D. Nicholson, Rector of St. Alban's, exhibited the bone matrix of a seal, apparently of the twelfth century, lately discovered on removing some ancient tiles from the pavement of the Presbytery in the Abbey. It bore the figure of a knight on horseback with armour of the reign of Stephen, and was inscribed with the legend "Sigillum Ricardi de Vere." At the close of the meeting almost the whole of the company adjourned to the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church, where prizes were distributed to the boys of King Edward the Sixth's School, which a few years back had almost sunk into abeyance, but has risen to its now prosperous and efficient state through the able management of the present masters, the Rev. H. Hall, A.M. and the Rev. T. F. Lee, B.A. both of the University of Cambridge. The only drawback to the pleasure of this interesting occasion was the sad malappropriation of the very beautiful chapel to the purposes of a school-room.

BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 21. The annual meeting was held at the General Library, Bedford; the chair being taken by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Bedford, Vice President. The room was decorated with beautiful drawings, and rubbings of brasses, exhibited by Rev. H. J. Rose, Rev. W. Airy, Mr. Bradford Rudge, &c. Among other objects of

interest exhibited were:—An ancient seal with four matrices, found in the ruins of the old bridge at Bedford; an Etruscan Lachrymatory from one of the tombs of Chiusi, exhibited by Mr. Talbot Barnard; several drawings of Roman Pottery found at St. Alban's; a die for a tradesman's token, found in St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, exhibited by Dr. Tattam; a lamp, from St. Augustin Catacombs at Rome; a cannon ball ploughed up at Keysoe, exhibited by Rev. W. Airy; an ancient dial plate, a bronze key, a silver coin, and a corbel-head, found by Mr. E. Masters, in the Priory of St. Leonard's, Bedford, exhibited by Mr. Wyatt; fragments of pottery, a brass spur, pair of shears, a bridle bit, some coins, and an ancient mortar, dug up on the premises of Mr. W. W. Kilpin, in Castle lane, Bedford, exhibited by Mr. Wyatt; ancient bone seal, found in St. Alban's Abbey, exhibited by Rev. T. F. Lee, together with several impressions in gutta percha.

The report noticed the proceedings of the society since March, 1848. Two general meetings had been held at Bedford, viz. 20th June, and 19th September,—at the June meeting Rev. H. Addington read "A Memoir on the Churches of Bedfordshire, south of the Ouse;" T. Jackson, esq. "A Memoir on the Church of St. Paul's, Bedford;" and E. W. Smith, esq. "A Memoir on Elstow Church." At the September meeting G. R. French, esq. read "A Memoir on Ancient Egypt," and Mr. Inskip "On the Antiquities and Relics found in Bedfordshire," as reported in our vol. xxx. p. 518. A meeting was also held at Higham Ferrers in conjunction with the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, which the Council trusted had established a cordial understanding between the two societies and increased the efficiency of both. At the meeting held in June, a sketch of the Market Cross at Leighton Buzzard, made with great care and skill by Mr. Rudge, having been approved, an order was made that it should be engraved as the device of the Society. Negotiations had been entered into for securing a room, exclusively for the objects of the society, and it was hoped that in a few days the room might be prepared for the collections, and use of members.

Mr. M. H. Bloxam read an elaborate and excellent paper "On Conventual Arrangements;" Mr. Talbot Barnard a valuable paper on "The Basilicæ of Rome;" and Mr. Jackson a very interesting Memoir on Felmersham Church, of which drawings and a ground plan were exhibited, showing the restorations about to be made.

The Rev. V. Clementi accepted the office of Secretary.

The Archdeacon called attention to the circumstance of a curious stone coffin having been found lately at Harrold. It was without lid or cover of any kind.

ARCHITECTURAL MEETING AT HIGHAM FERRERS, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

May 8. A joint meeting of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton and of the Bedfordshire Archaeological and Architectural Society was held at the Town hall, Higham Ferrers. In the absence of the Marquess of Northampton, the Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson was requested to preside. Five papers were read. The Rev. Henry Rose, Rector of Brington, first read a paper by himself on "The Chicheley Days of Higham Ferrers," and afterwards one, by Lord Alwyne Compton (who was unavoidably absent), on "Gothic Pavements, especially that of Higham Ferrers;" The Rev. Henry John Rose, Rector of Houghton Conquest, read an elaborate paper on "Hebrew Shekels, and on some Architectural Devices found on Coins;" Matthew H. Bloxam, esq. read a paper on "An ancient stone Offertory-box in Bridlington church, Yorkshire, and on an ancient stone Offertory-basin in East Kirkby church, Lincolnshire;" the last paper read was by G. G. Scott, esq. on "The Principles of Church Restoration." The hall was profusely hung with excellent rubbings of monumental brasses, and representations of Gothic pavements. One

piece at the back of the chairman, exhibiting the arrangement of the tiles in forming a pavement, was admirably executed, and attracted very general attention.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a small party adjourned to Higham church, and were much gratified by the lucid remarks of the Rev. Henry Rose, in explanation of its architectural beauties. Archbishop Chicheley was born at Higham Ferrers in the year 1360. In 1422 he founded a college in the place of his nativity, for eight secular canons (one whereof to be grammar master and another music master) and six choristers. For their accommodation he erected stalls in the channel of the church, and probably erected the open oak-screen. He afterwards erected a bede-house for twelve poor men and one woman, a building which still exists, and has lately been in part restored by Earl FitzWilliam. At Oxford the Archbishop founded two colleges, St. Bernard's, afterwards dissolved and made part of the possessions of All Souls', and All Souls', which still exists and flourishes. Then there are records of his having personally visited his architectural works at Oxford during their erection; and Mr. Rose observed that the chapel of the Bede-house at Higham Ferrers, quite a gem in its way, will have an additional charm on the same most probable supposition.

On the following day a party joined in an excursion to some of the neighbouring churches, when the following were visited:—Ringstead, Wymington, Puddington, Souldrop, Sharnbrook, and Felmersham.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 1. Sir John Boileau, Bart. V.P. in the chair.

A collection of watches from the earliest period of the invention was exhibited by Mr. O. Morgan; who entered into a description of the various progressive steps by which the modern chronometer had attained its present degree of excellence; a subject on which he has recently written in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Morgan also brought for inspection an extensive collection of circular latten brass dishes,—many of fine Nuremberg work, and bearing various designs and patterns in high relief; also a series of large Oriental vessels of brass, chased and highly enriched and bearing inscriptions in Eastern characters.

Drawings of two ancient Reredoses, dis-

covered during some alterations in the Church of St. Cuthbert, at Wells, Somerset, were presented by Mr. Ferrey. One was found in "Tanner's Chantry," and presents a series of nineteen gorgeously carved and gilded and elaborately groined canopied niches, some of which contained mutilated figures, with scrolls and descriptions, such as are usually represented in the history of Jesse. The other is of a still more highly enriched character, and was found in the Lady Chapel; it has two rows of niches and pedestals, five in each row. Previously to these discoveries, a fine fresco-painting of the "Salvator Mundi" had been found on the walls of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the same church.

The Marquess of Northampton in some observations on the frequent discovery of

the ancient decorations of our churches, mentioned to the meeting some wall frescoes which, on removing some plaster in the church at Castle Ashby, he had found decorating the splay of one of the chancel windows. These frescoes were in outline, and bore no traces of having been coloured originally. The style of art was of about the date of the fifteenth century, and was probably obliterated by order of some previous lord of less taste for archaeological pursuits than the present owner.

A communication was read from the Rev. John Gunn, being notices accompanied by some sketches illustrative of the Churches at Witton, Framlingham Pigot, and Waborne, Norfolk; all of which contain portions of ancient Saxon edifices upon which the later churches had been constructed—and in which many details of apparently Saxon origin had been incorporated.

A beautifully embroidered stole, worked with numerous armorial bearings, all of English families, and a richly embroidered band, probably the border of a cope, were exhibited by Mr. Evelyn Shirley, by permission of the Lord Willoughby de Brooke, to whom they belong. These articles, though of the date of the fourteenth century, are in admirable preservation, and are interesting as probably belonging to an ecclesiastic of the Percy family.

Mr. S. Hall communicated a variety of intelligence connected with foreign archaeological societies, and showing that the science was making its way on the Continent, notwithstanding the present disturbed state of almost every nation. He also sent some rubbings of brasses in the Churches of Ledbury and Ludford, Herefordshire, with descriptions.

Mr. Franks exhibited a rubbing of a remarkable brass of Margaret de Camoys; concerning whose history posterity possesses curious information, owing to the preservation of an ancient document, which was read to the meeting, being the grant by her husband of the said Margaret together with all her goods and chattels. It appears, however, that the lady, who we presume must have been a party to the above transaction, afterwards put in a claim for dower—but this was disallowed.

Mr. Westwood showed some ancient horn books, having on the reverse figures of King Charles the Second. The Dean of Westminster remarked that many of these horn books were by no means uncommon in his youth in the schools in Devonshire.—Mr. Westwood also exhibited some ancient carved Nutcrackers, and a drawing of an ancient carved Stocks or Bilboes.

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Sir W. Lawson exhibited a Powder Flask formed from the base of a stag's horn, and carved with a representation of the Trinity—the work of about the time of Henry the Eighth:—also the Bronze Matrix of the Seal of Robert de Bretel.

Mr. Nesbitt presented casts of portions of a remarkable Doorway in the Church of Kilmore, co. Cavan: and also some drawings of curiously shaped vessels probably used as Gutturina.

Drawings by Mr. Landseer, sen. of Borough Castle, Norfolk, were exhibited by Sir John Boileau; and rubbings were shown by Mr. Archer of Saxon Crosses—and others by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. S. Hall. Some rare specimens of early French and Spanish Pottery, attributed to the time of Bernard Pallissy, were shown by Mr. Forrest.

A complete series of statuettes from a tomb in Elford church of the family were exhibited by Mr. Richardson, the sculptor engaged in their restoration.

CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society held its second anniversary meeting on the 5th of July. Several antiquities found during the past year were exhibited on tables in front of the platform. The chair was taken by Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. and the annual report of the committee was read. It stated that the museum referred to in their last report was proceeded with as far as their subscriptions would allow, but that there was a deficiency of 180*l.* to finish the building; and it was proposed to hold a bazaar on the 25th July, in aid of the museum fund. The report went on to state that at the excavation at Pil Bach, mentioned in their last report, "a pavement in black and white was discovered, taken up, and now lies on a board ready to be transferred to the museum, when completed. In the course of the work a larger and handsomer pavement was brought to light, of a greater variety of colour; this also has been attempted to be taken up, but it cannot yet be said whether or not the attempt has been successful, until it is again laid down, which of course will not be the case till the museum is completed."—An inscription was also found at Pil Bach, which by permission of John James, esq. was removed into a place of safety. A drawing of it has already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Several papers were read to the meeting. The first was on *Fragments of Early Christianity in Caerleon*, by the President. His first point was to show that Christianity was preached in Britain in the first century

His second point, that the town of Caerleon was one place, amongst others, and that a principal place, where Christianity was early preached. His third point was, that St. Paul himself was the first preacher and founder of the British church. With respect to the first point, Sir Digby adduced the evidence of Irenæus, Tertullian, Eusebius, Jerome, and Gildas, giving various quotations from each of these authors. As to the second point, he showed, from various sources, that in very early times, the only archiepiscopal sees in Britain were, London, York, and Caerleon,—"Urbs legionis, ad Iscam fluvium adhuc appellata," or the city of the legion on the river Usk, still so called. On the last point, Sir Digby advanced the well-known *probabilities* which exist in favour of the argument.

The next paper described the remains of an ancient Painting on the walls of a house at Penrhos, near Caerleon, by the Secretary, John E. Lee, esq. This was succeeded by a continuation of last year's paper on The traces of past generations in and around Caerleon, by the Rev. Daniel Jones, the Vicar; A notice of some Roman Carvings in ivory, and of part of a Roman inscription lately found at Caerleon, also by the Secretary; and the last was a very valuable memoir On the mode of sepulture employed by the Romans, by the Rev. C. W. King, Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. comparing the tombs still existing in Italy with those which have been found in Britain, and particularly such as have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Caerleon.

After the meeting had closed, the company adjourned to the grounds of Mr. John Jenkins, by whose permission labourers had been employed for some days previously in laying open the foundations of a Roman villa. A large portion was exposed to view, and exhibited the plan of several rooms, the bases of columns, flues for heating the building, &c. Coins have been found in great abundance, but generally of a small size: one labourer found forty-five in one day. After spending an hour in the investigation of these interesting remains, the members and their friends assembled in the Roman amphitheatre, commonly called King Arthur's Round Table, where an excellent luncheon had been provided.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

We are happy to receive intelligence of the formation of a Society, of which

Taunton is apparently the head quarters, under the above designation, with the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Portman, as Patron, and Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. as President. Its objects are "the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their several branches, but more particularly in connection with the county of Somerset:" and it is also proposed to collect, by donation or purchase, a library and museum, directed particularly to the illustration of the history, natural, civil, and ecclesiastical, of the county. It is intended to hold Quarterly General Meetings, for receiving reports, reading papers, &c. and the first annual meeting is to be holden at Taunton on the 26th of September. The subscription is 10s. entrance and 10s. annually, or ten guineas for life. The secretaries are the Rev. T. F. Dymock, of Hatch Beauchamp, and C. E. Giles, esq. architect, of Taunton.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

The excavations of the site of the Abbat's house at Fountains Abbey are proceeding very satisfactorily. A great space has been uncovered since the first notice of the discovery in the papers; and the rubbish that had accumulated all around in consequence of the excavations is now being rapidly removed. The arches on which the house has been built cover the river for nearly 300 feet; but how far the building has extended north and south it is at present impossible to say, for it appears that the hill to the south has been cut away to a considerable extent, and there are, very likely, many curious remains now deeply buried in its shelving bank. The most interesting apartment recently brought to light is the private oratory of the Abbat, near the eastern portion of the remains. It has been an elegant little chapel, of a style of architecture different from any hitherto noticed at Fountains—viz. the enriched dog-toothed Early-English, and has been, no doubt, as Mr. Walbran, of Ripon, informs us, the work of an immediate successor of the three Johns, some time between 1245 and 1290. The stone altar is nearly perfect, and there remains the lower part of a small stone staircase in the north-east angle, the approach, very probably, of the officiating priest. The encaustic tiles that are continually turned up are both numerous and interesting. Two chapels on the south side of the choir have just been revalued in a very satisfactory manner.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 26. The Earl of *Carlisle* moved the second reading of the PARLIAMENTARY OATHS Bill. The Earl of *Eglinton* moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* attributed the pre-eminence of England among the nations to her national Christianity, which would be grievously affronted by the admission of Jews into the legislature.—The Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Lord *Brougham* approved of the Bill—while the Bishop of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Winchelsea*, and the Bishop of *Oxford*, were among its opposers.—Their Lordships divided—Content, 70; Non-content, 95; majority against the Bill, 25.

July 2. The AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS Bill, introduced by Lord *Monteagle*, was read a second time, after a division taken by the Earl of *Lonsdale*, who opposed the measure as an improper interference with the affairs of private companies. The numbers were—For the Bill, 10; Against it, 5.

July 16. In Committee on the POOR LAW (IRELAND) Bill Lord *Monteagle* moved the omission of the first clause, which established a maximum rate of 5s. in the pound.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* maintained that the principle of a maximum rate would lead to the investment of capital in the soil of Ireland, and in that lay their greatest hope for the salvation of all classes in that country. Their Lordships divided—For the clause, 26; Against it, 35. Clause 2 was negatived without a division, and clauses 3 to 15 inclusive were agreed to.—Lord *Monteagle* moved the omission of the 16th and three following clauses, which gave the effect of judgments to decrees of the assistant-barristers when registered in Dublin. Their Lordships divided—For the clauses, 19; Against them, 32.

July 20. Lord *Brougham* moved the following Resolutions: 1. That it is right and was the duty of the Government to require and obtain from foreign powers satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the ITALIAN STATES which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory, and to endanger the general peace. 2. That it is inconsistent with

the general interests and duty of this country to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their governments and their subjects. 3. That this House regrets to observe in the conduct of the Government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before Parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good will.—The motion was negatived on a division by a majority of 108 votes to 96.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 25. After two divisions the TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) Bill, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the Bill for the AMENDMENT OF THE POOR LAW IN IRELAND, and a debate took place on the clause for fixing a maximum rate of 5s. on electoral divisions, which, if insufficient for the support of the poor, would be increased by an union rate not exceeding 2s. in the pound.—The Committee divided—For the clause 178; Against it 51.

June 26. Sir *W. Molesworth* moved an Address praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the administration of her Majesty's COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. The administration was defended by Mr. *Hawes* and Lord *John Russell*, and the House divided—For the motion 89; Against it 163.

June 27. THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN Bill was read a second time, on a division, by a majority, of 130 to 6; but the *Attorney-General* announced that it would not be allowed to pass without important amendments.

June 29. A Bill introduced by the *Attorney-General* for the abolition of the PALACE COURT was read a second time.

July 2. Mr. *D'Israeli* moved for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the STATE OF THE NATION. He did so, he said, because great and general distress prevailed in the country, and had been progressive, in his opinion, since the formation of the present Government.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* produced tabular statements made up to within a few weeks, to contradict Mr. *D'Israeli's* positions. Free Trade had

been charged with the increased pauperism of 1848. Since that time the corn duty has absolutely determined, and yet pauperism had since decreased below the level of 1846. The declining exports had again expanded, both in absolute quantity and declared value; wages had risen; employment become abundant; the consumption of articles of comfort largely increased among the working population.—Mr. *Roebuck* said the state of the nation was one of great hope and confidence, and there was no ground for interrupting the business of the country.—The debate was adjourned, and continued on the 6th of July, when Sir *R. Peel* said the real question before them was, whether they would displace the Government for the purpose of subverting their commercial policy. He had felt it his duty, since the present Government had come into office, to give them a general support, for he recognised the difficulties to which they had been exposed, and he felt that the interests of the country required that the executive government should be strengthened. His conclusion was that the distress, now passing away, had been caused by the high price of food in 1847, the necessity for an extraordinary expenditure of upwards of fifty millions sterling for food, in three years, and the convulsions of the continent; and that the impeachment against Free Trade had failed. The House divided—For the motion, 156; Against it, 296.

July 3. Lord *D. Stuart* moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the manner of making the assessment in the several counties for the maintenance of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and into the expenditure thereof; as well as into the general administration of the force, and especially into the recent annual increased charge of upwards of 35,000*l.* on the county of Middlesex.—Sir *G. Grey* said there were, no doubt, inequalities in the metropolitan ratings, but they would be very shortly remedied. The House divided—For the motion, 28; Against it, 137.

Mr. *F. O'Connor* brought forward the following Motion:—"That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth; that the people are the only legitimate source of power; that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted; and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in

recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled 'THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER,' namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members."—Lord *J. Russell* denied that he was or had ever declared himself opposed to an extension of the elective franchise in the spirit of the Reform Bill; but opposed the motion as a rash experiment, antagonistic to the spirit of the English constitution. The House divided—For the motion, 13; Against it, 222.

July 4. The House resolved itself into committee on the MARRIAGES Bill, for legalising marriages with the sister or niece of a deceased wife. Mr. *Wortley* proposed to amend the second clause by inserting a proviso the effect of which was to prevent any valid marriages between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, where the parties had been guilty of adultery. He adopted this amendment, he said, in deference to an opinion in which he did not share, that the change of the law would encourage illicit intercourse between such parties.—Mr. *Fox Maule* moved a clause exempting Scotland from the operation of the Bill; and, at the request of Mr. *J. O'Connell*, Ireland was added.—Mr. *Wortley* opposed the clause, as there was nothing compulsory in the Bill.—The House divided—and the numbers were, for the clause, 66; against it, 119.—The Bill, after an alteration of the preamble, was then ordered to be reported.

Mr. *Aglionby's* Bill for the COMPULSORY ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLDS was lost on a division; and a Bill brought in by Mr. *Duncombe* to provide against ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND COLLIERIES was opposed by Sir *G. Grey*, and withdrawn.

July 5. In committee on the IRISH POOR LAW, Mr. *Lawless* moved a clause having for its object to suspend the 10th clause of the Act 10 Vic. c. 31, commonly known as the quarter-acre clause. He urged that the enforcement of the present law would either compel the small farmers, through sheer necessity, to surrender their holdings, or would cause them to perish of starvation in their efforts to retain them; while, if relief were afforded without the condition, the harvest might bring them round.—The committee divided—For the motion, 12; against it, 74.—The Bill, after having received innumerable propositions of amendment, then passed through committee.

July 9. On the amendments to the MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND) Bill coming be-

fore the House, Mr. *F. Mackenzie* moved its rejection.—On a division there appeared—For the Bill, 73; against it, 68; majority, 5.—Mr. *Gladstone* then pressed the Government not to proceed with the Bill this session; and Lord *John Russell* on the 12th stated that the Government had abandoned it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on the House resolving itself into committee on IRISH RAILWAYS and DISTRESSED UNIONS, moved that a sum of 500,000*l.* be advanced by Government at 3½ per cent. to complete the line of railway from Athlone to Galway. The advance would be made in instalments of 100,000*l.* each, which he calculated would all be required by the close of 1851. Agreed to.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* next moved that a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* be applied for the assistance of certain distressed unions. He explained that the grant made in the early part of the session was 50,000*l.* In the month of May that was extended to 100,000*l.* and the advances now amounted in the whole to 124,000*l.* partly from the civil contingencies; to-day a sum of 15,000 had been sanctioned, and a further sum of 15,000 was required, which would bring the entire vote up to 150,000*l.* the whole of which, as he had already stated, would be charged to the rate in aid. He must, however, not conceal from the House that the whole of the advances might eventually amount to 175,000*l.* besides a further sum derived from repayments for advances on account of the building of workhouses, making the whole 190,000*l.*—Agreed to.

The POOR LAW RELIEF (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after several amendments had been moved, without success.

July 10. Mr. *Osborne* moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider the present state of the TEMPORALITIES OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND. He did not seek to abolish the Irish Church, or to interfere with the existing rights and vested interests of present incumbents. All he asked for was a plan for some better regulation of the temporalities. He should propose to reduce the establishment to one archbishop, with a salary of 4,000*l.* a year, and the ten bishops to five, with a stipend of 2,000*l.* a year each. If the House went into Committee he should propose to lay on the table a resolution to this effect:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that any surplus which may remain after fully providing for the spiritual instruction of the members of the Established Church in Ireland ought to be applied locally to the general education of all classes of the people."—Sir *G. Grey* ad-

mitted the existence of the Protestant church in Ireland (being a small minority only of the population) was an anomaly unjustifiable in its origin, and indefensible now; but opposed the motion as calculated merely to keep alive agitation, without the probability of any practical result. Mr. *Osborne's* plan did not touch the great grievance; he proposed to reduce the number of bishops, but did he propose any endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy? The Government had not abandoned that object; but the great barrier was not merely the repugnance of the people of England and Scotland, but the avowed and pertinacious opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to every scheme by which their church could be endowed.—The House divided: for the motion, 103; against it, 170.

July 11. Mr. *D'Eyncourt* moved the second reading of a Bill to enact that the term of PARLIAMENTS should be shortened, without however, defining the period for which they should sit.—Sir *G. Grey* thought the measure uncalled for by public feeling, and calculated to produce great inconvenience. On a division, there appeared—For the second reading, 57; against it, 132; majority, 75.

Mr. *Mackinnon* having moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on THE SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL, Mr. *Roebuck* moved its rejection, on the ground that the House was not justified in believing that manufactories could consume their own smoke.—Mr. *Alderman Copeland* said that if the Bill were passed he should at once close up his manufactory in the pottery district. He had already expended 1,200*l.* in trying to consume the smoke in that manufactory; but all his experiments on the subject had failed.—After a division of 83 to 64, the House went into Committee, but arrived at no satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

July 12. Mr. *Labouchere* rose to call the attention of the House to various subjects connected with the MERCANTILE MARINE of the country. The first subject with which he proposed to deal was that of the light-dues, a great and unequal weight upon our mercantile marine. The Trinity-house, under whose management the light-dues of England were placed, had, with the consent of Government, bought up private lights at a charge of more than 1,000,000*l.* about half of which debt had been liquidated, and an arrangement subsisted by which the Trinity-house was bound to pay off the remainder at the rate of 50,000*l.* a year; and a material reduction of the tolls might be made by spreading the repayment of the debt

over a greater number of years. The total gross amount of light-dues received by the Trinity-house in 1847 was 318,000*l.* and the corporation proposed, by this diffusion of the debt, and by economising the system of management, to reduce the burden of the tolls one-third. The next subject was that of pilotage, and he considered that he could propose, even this session, a measure to secure to the mercantile interest some relaxation of a practical burden which he had always held to be severe and unjust. Pilotage was placed under three classes of jurisdictions,—the Cinque Ports, local and special jurisdictions, and the Trinity-house. Heretofore it might have been necessary to compel all vessels to take a licensed pilot; but at the present day that compulsion might be safely abolished or modified. The Trinity-house had, therefore, consented to allow every over-sea vessel, having a master or mate competent to navigate her, to dispense with a licensed pilot. A Bill was necessary in this case; but, as it would be permissive only, other jurisdictions might act upon it or not. The other measures, which he did not intend to press forward this session, referred to the character and qualifications, moral and scientific, of masters and mates, to the discipline of the crews, and to the general condition and well-being of the seamen. With respect to the general condition of sailors, the fact that last year there had been 14,000 desertions from the merchant navy was alone sufficient to show their discontent. He proposed to add to the Board of Trade a department of mercantile marine, to include two members who should have been captains in the merchant service; that in future an examination as to the qualifications of masters and mates should be conducted under the direction of this department; that certificates should be granted to the parties examined, to consist of three classes, and that masters and mates already employed should receive from the department certificates of service; and that if hereafter masters or mates holding certificates,

either of qualification or of service, should misconduct themselves, they should forfeit them, and for higher offences be liable to prosecution for misdemeanour. He proposed that shipping officers should be appointed at the principal ports, through whom contracts between mariners and their employers should be made; that the shipping officers should have a control over the dietary on board the ship, and that a regular log should be kept. In order to strengthen discipline, he proposed to give to captains of the first class, for specified offences, a power of imprisonment.

July 16. In committee on the SMALL DEBTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL, Mr. Fitzroy proposed a clause extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts to claims of 50*l.*—The *Attorney-General* said there was no question whatever as to the measure having operated beneficially, but he was not prepared to enlarge the jurisdiction without some power of review and control over the judges, in order to obtain uniformity of decision, which was not of so much importance where the amount was small.—The committee divided—For the clause, 34; against it, 62.

On the motion for going into committee of Supply on the Ordnance estimates, Mr. Henley moved, as an amendment, that there should be a reduction of 10 per cent. in all SALARIES in the Ordnance department, and in the other departments of Government, at home and abroad. He did not mean to include the army, navy, or law, or the artificers in the dock-yards, or the ordnance. He grounded his motion on the decline in the value of produce and the increase in the value of money since 1831, when the salaries of public officers were last revised.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reminded Mr. Henley of the great reductions already made, and of the additional direct taxation imposed on public servants, contemporaneously with the remissions of direct taxes.—On a division the motion was negatived by 149 to 102.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince of Canino, (Charles Buona-parti) late President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, was arrested on the 18th of July at Orleans. He had just arrived from Marseilles, and was going to Paris. It is said that he is to be sent to the Castle of Ham. In a prison at Tours forty-seven out of eighty prisoners have died of cholera.

ITALY.

The capitulation of Ancona took place on the 18th of May after a well-sustained bombardment. The conditions of the capitulation were a political amnesty for the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison, and the occupation of the fortress and of the port of Ancona by the Imperial troops in the name of His Imperial Majesty.

INDIA.

The Maharanee Chunda Koonwur, the mother of Dhulleep Singh, late Maharajah of the Punjab, having been removed from Benares to Chunar for safe custody, on the night of the 18th of April contrived to make her escape from prison. After ten days of wondering where she could have gone, she has just been heard of in Nepaul, having travelled 300 miles in the disguise of a pilgrim through the most populous parts of Bengal. Some disturbances have broken out in the Nizam's dominions. Appa Sahib, a pretender to the throne of Nagpore, having taken the field with a party of some 600 Rohillas, apparently for the purpose of plundering Ellichore, Brigadier Onslow, commanding the division, marched against them on the 23d April. The insurgents were overtaken and routed by a force under Brigadier Onslow. Just as the contest closed Brigadier Onslow's horse slipped and threw him over a precipice; he was killed on the spot.

CHINA.

The Chinese Government have demurred to fulfil the first article of the treaty made with Sir J. Davis, which stipulated that British subjects should be allowed to enter Canton on and after the 6th of April, 1849, alleging that such irritation and jealousy prevailed amongst the lower classes, that the authorities would not be able by the means at its disposal to prevent outrage and insult being offered to British subjects, which might tend to disturb the friendly relations between the two Governments. Our Government has not yielded the right, but thinks it inexpedient to enforce it at present. At the same time they are determined to insist on the performance of the stipulation for the abolition of the exclusive privilege enjoyed by certain licensed merchants through whom all the trade with foreigners had been carried on; and that British merchants should be allowed to deal with any persons they pleased.

BADEN-BADEN.

The Baden army, concentrated on the banks of the Neckar, was attacked on its

whole line and entirely routed by the armies under the orders of the Prince of Prussia and General Peuchner. Mirolawski the insurgent and the remnant of his army fled towards the mountains. Carlsruhe, the capital of the grand duchy, was occupied by the Prussian forces on the 25th of June. They were led by the Prince of Prussia in person, who was received with much apparent enthusiasm, and immediately after his entrance reviewed a strong body of the Badish civic guard.

CIRCASSIA.

Intelligence has reached Constantinople of the Circassians having successfully attacked the Russian army in the pass of Kamicht while on its march to the Danubian principalities, putting those troops to the rout, having previously killed 3,500 men. The Russians afterwards rallied and re-attempted to accomplish the object of their journey, but were again repulsed, with the further loss of 200 men. The Russian general, Nestoroff, then abandoned his mission, and withdrew to Tiflis, with the remainder of his army. In these engagements the Circassians took 160 guns, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danes have taken their revenge for the several defeats they have suffered from their rivals of the Duchies. An agreement being nearly concluded at Berlin between the Danes and Prussians, an armistice was proposed to the generals of the contending armies. Gen. Pritwitz accepted it. The Danes refused, and collecting 25,000 men, landed near Fredericia, and, with the garrison of that town, made a sortie, which overwhelmed the besiegers and drove them from their entrenchments. The loss in killed, wounded and captured, of the Holstein army, consisted of 60 officers, 12 surgeons, 240 non-commissioned officers, and 2,800 privates, together with the whole of their baggage-waggons, battering train, and ammunition stores. The Danes buried 1,500 killed on the field of battle. The Schleswig-Holstein army retreated to Veilla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 14. The Bishop of London consecrated a new and elegant Church, dedicated to St. Stephen, at the base of *Primrose Hill*, Regent's Park. It contains 1,000 sittings, of which 500 are free. The cost is 7,000*l.* towards which two in-

dividuals contributed 1,000*l.* each; the freehold of the site, in addition to a donation of 500*l.* was given by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

June 11. The first stone of the *Printers' Almshouses*, Wood-Green, Tottenham, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount

Mahon, M.P. assisted by the treasurer, (Richard Taylor, esq.) and trustees of the institution, W. and G. Clowes, esqs. L. J. Hansard, esq. C. Knight, esq. together with a large number of master printers and others connected with the literature of the country. An eligible plot of ground has been purchased in a picturesque and salubrious situation at Wood Green, about two miles from Tottenham, and nearly eight miles from London. Each candidate for admission must have attained the age of 60, and have paid three separate years' subscription, or a life subscription.

June 23. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new almshouses at *Wandswoorth*, about to be constructed by the Fishmongers' Company, was performed by Mr. W. F. Vowler, Prime Warden, in the presence of the Wardens, Court of Assistants, and Livery. They are intended to replace the almshouses which now occupy a spot opposite to the Elephant and Castle, Newington Butts. The somewhat dilapidated state of these buildings, which date as far back as 1617, and the crowded state of the neighbourhood, have led the Court to the belief that the health and comfort of the inmates would be greatly promoted by transferring them to some open and healthful situation within a short distance from town, while the increasing value of the land at Newington for building and trading purposes has pointed out a source of revenue from which the outlay and expenditure upon the new almshouses may be in great part met. The site chosen for the new edifice is a piece of land at East-hill, Wandsworth, containing about eight acres, and commanding a view of the river Thames and opposite county of Middlesex. The almshouses, forty-two in number, will form three sides of a quadrangle, each side about 320 feet long, and one of which will, with the chapel and school in the centre, look upon the river. They will be built in the Elizabethan style from the design of Mr. Richard Suter, architect, of Fenchurch-street.

June 25. The new *West London Synagogue* in Margaret-street, Cavendish-sq. was consecrated with great pomp. The building presents a singular contrast to our churches, and reminds the visitor of the oriental origin of the people for whose religious observances it has been set apart. It is lighted from windows placed immediately under the roof, is quadrangular in shape, and has a gallery extending round the sides and entrance, and the front of which is not boarded in, but protected by a light railing. This gallery is supported on wooden pillars, painted in imitation of variegated marble, and which extend to

the roof. Here the female part of the congregation are seated, while below the males are placed ranged in benches extending on each side of the synagogue. The centre is an open space, having the harmonion and reading-desk at the end next the door, and the altar, the ark, and the pulpit at the other extremity. Highly embellished as every part of the building is, these last mentioned objects form the principal attractions. The effects of colour, of rich gilding, and of costly velvet, have been combined upon them. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. D. W. Marks, who took as his text 2 Chronicles, xxviii. 20, and having shortly referred to the scriptural meaning of the passage, he proceeded to point out how the religious observances of the Jewish people had fallen into a state which imperatively required reformation; how it had become necessary to secure such a modification of the ritual as would produce a more solemnising effect on the congregation, and, particularly, elevate the female sex from the degraded position which they had hitherto occupied. He showed that this was to be done by omitting the Talmudic and Messianic passages hitherto included in the service, but not required by the ceremonial law which the Bible imposed. That law he professed his desire to adhere to, but the forms which man from age to age had laid for giving expression to the spirit of the Bible ought, he contended, to be modified by circumstances. He had, therefore, also omitted parts of their ritual relating to times of persecution. On these principles the West London Congregation of British Jews had been established seven years ago.

June 30. The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia were this day removed from the catacomb under the chapel in which they were placed after the funeral, and deposited in the vault prepared for their reception in the general cemetery, Kensal-green. The Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household were present, and also Baron Knesebeck and Sir William Martins.

The *Diorama*, Regent's Park, has been sold with the pictures, &c. for 4,800*l*. The building itself originally cost 10,000*l*.

The Private Drawing Office in the *Bank of England*, although one of great size, was so crowded with pillars as to render it unfit for business purposes, and it is now in the course of entire remodelling, the effect of which will be to remove every support to the roof excepting the outer walls. So bold a course may astonish those who are aware that this apartment is 128 feet long by 43 wide, and the means

by which this is effected must be of interest, not only to the architectural and engineering profession, but the scientific world in general, as by it an entirely new and incalculably important principle in mechanics is, for the first time, made manifest. The invention is by Mr. George Nasmyth, of Great George-street, Westminster, who has discovered that the strain hitherto applied to the bow and string principle is incorrect, and that it should be upon the cord or string, and an uniform pressure on the top of the bow, which is got by encasing the bow and bearing on the case. In this manner weights are sustained of immense magnitude, and the discovery will place it in the power of engineers, architects, and builders to construct public edifices, bridges, and warehouses of a span never yet attained or even meditated.

June 14. The *Asylum for Aged Governesses*, which has recently been established as a branch of the institution in Grafton-street, Kentish Town, was opened, and the event was commemorated by a fancy fair, in the grounds of the house. The asylum is a neat structure in the Tudor style, comprising some eighteen or twenty bed-rooms, seven of which are furnished ready for occupancy. There is a large dining-room and a drawing-room, and a convenient basement of household offices. The grounds are prettily laid out, and the situation is one of the healthiest in the suburbs of the metropolis.

June 15. The first annual general meeting of the institution, established July 1848, for the *Training of Nurses* for hospitals, families, and the poor, was held at 79 Pall-mall. The Bishop of London, in opening the proceedings, remarked at some length upon the usefulness of the institution. He contended that it was not justly liable to the charge of monasticism, which had been alleged against it, and that it would be altogether free from the superstitions that had unfortunately crept into such institutions connected with the Church of Rome. He had visited the institution, and was enabled to bestow upon it unqualified praise. A site having been found in a commodious house near the Regent's Park (No. 36, Fitzroy-square, in the district of St. John the Evangelist, Pancras), which has been suitably fitted and furnished, the council announce that the establishment is now opened, and that the following members have been admitted, viz. one lady-superintendent, three sisters, two probationers, and seven nurses. There is room for the admission of another sister and four more probationers. The governors of Middlesex Hospital and St. George's Hospital have consented to re-

ceive the probationers of the institution, and King's College Hospital will extend its advantage to them when occasion requires.

DURHAM.

The following is the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners relative to the Rectory of *Bishopwearmouth*:—It substantially assumes that the revenues amount to 3,550*l.* a-year, instead of 4,000*l.* a-year; and that of this, 1,600*l.* a-year, besides the park, which is valuable, shall, in the first place, belong to the Rector; that 1,050*l.* a-year shall, in the next place, be annually divided amongst the chapelries, and that the remaining 900*l.* a-year shall be appropriated to parsonages. The Rector is to retain the tithe-rent-charge, the glebe, and the surplice fees, and to be discharged from paying 300*l.* a-year, as is now done, to the chapelries. The result is, that the Rector will have 2,000*l.* a-year, well secured, with the cure of 8,000 souls, and the Incumbent of Sunderland 300*l.* a-year, not so well secured, with a poor population of 15,000 souls.

ESSEX.

Mr. Peto, of the house of Grisell and Peto, has converted a railway station hotel near Colchester, which cost from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* in building, into an Asylum for Infant Idiots.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The parish church of *Almondsbury* has been adorned by the insertion in the eastern window of stained glass, in memory of Robert Gray, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Elizabeth his wife. The centre light of the window (which is an early-English triplet), contains a representation of the Crucifixion, with the attendant figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. John, and St. Mary Magdalene; in the side lights are represented the Baptism and the Resurrection. Beneath each is a text appropriate to the subject.—"By Thy Cross and Passion, Good Lord deliver us." "With the baptism that I am baptized withall shall ye be baptized." "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The emblem of the Holy Trinity occupies the head of the centre window, and the side lights are filled up with other symbols. The glass, which has been erected by the family of the bishop, is the work of Mr. O'Connor, and, both in design and execution, does him great credit.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

June 19. The foundation stone was laid by the Mayor, Town Clerk, and most of

the members of the Town Council, of a building in the Cemetery at *Leicester*, which is to consist of two Chapels connected by cloisters, designed by Messrs. Hamilton and Medland, architects, London. The cemetery was established by act of Parliament which received the royal assent on the 5th May, 1848, empowering the formation of a General Cemetery on lands belonging to the Corporate Body. One half is appropriated for interment according to the rites of the Established Church, and the other half otherwise than according to such rites and usages. The estimated population of *Leicester* is at the present time 58,000, and the mortality in the year 1848 was 1486. The number of houses in the borough in 1841 was 11,741, and is now 13,129.

On the same afternoon an interesting meeting took place, to witness the transfer of the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of *Leicester* into the hands of the Town Council. This measure has been effected in accordance with the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, which enables municipal bodies to employ, under certain conditions, the public funds at their disposal, in the purchase of buildings for the establishment of general town museums. On the Town Council undertaking to erect a suitable building, the Literary Society agreed to relinquish their existing collection, in order to form the ground-work of a museum on a more extended scale: and this building has now been provided. The chair was taken by C. C. Macaulay, esq. the President of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and he was supported by Lord John Manners, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the county. Some excellent speeches were made on the occasion by the President, by William Biggs, esq. the mayor of *Leicester*, by Lord John Manners, J. F. Hollings, esq. and other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed approving of the measure, and expressive of intentions to support and amplify the collection.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Earl Grey has just disposed of his fine Horton estate, near Wooler, to Matthew Culley, esq. of Fowberry Tower, for a sum little short of 50,000*l*.

WALES.

June 20. The great operation of floating the first of the tubes, or galleries, for the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, was successfully effected by Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Edwin Clark, assisted by Capt. Claxton of *Liverpool*, (who raised the Great Britain steamer,)

and encouraged by the attendance and counsel of Mr. Brunel, Mr. Locke, and many other civil engineers of distinction. The tackle employed in the process was of a stupendous character. The tube was transported from the position it occupied alongside the coast by eight large pontoons, manned by 100 seamen, and gradually floated by the tide. At about an hour and a half before high water, the current running at about four miles an hour, the tube was dragged out in the middle of the stream by 12 powerful capstans and hawsers, the latter more than two miles in length, and four inches in diameter, reaching from the pontoons at each end to the opposite shore. To guide the tube into its place with the greatest possible precision, three large hawsers were laid down the stream, one end of them being made fast to the towers between which the tube was intended to rest, and the others to strong fixed points on the two shores. To "coax" the monster more conveniently to his final resting place, many smaller ropes were made use of, each capstan being worked by 50 men.

The design of these tubular bridges had its origin from the peculiar difficulties to be encountered and overcome in carrying the Chester and Holyhead Railway over that great arm of the sea known as the Menai Straits. These, when taken in relation to the erection of the ordinary forms of bridges, such as the suspension and the span, were found to be almost insuperable, owing to the difficulties of the site, the great extent of the stream, and the height at which either would have to span the intervening space, so as not to interfere with the vast navigation—vessels of large size and in full sail continually trading up and down—and at the same time to establish adequate means of communication for the great mercantile transport between London and Dublin, and which is now delayed for upwards of an hour on account of the break that exists in the transit over the Straits. Originally it was intended permanently to appropriate one side of Telford's celebrated suspension-bridge, which spans the Straits about a mile below the site of its more massive fellow; but it soon became evident that so light a fabric would not answer for heavy trains; and the idea was abandoned on an intimation from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that they objected to the use of the suspension-bridge at all. Mr. Stephenson then proposed an arched bridge, on a site admirably adapted for the purpose, there being a huge rock in the centre of the straits rising above high-water mark, with sufficient base for the most ponderous pier. It was determined,

by the aid of this natural foundation, to throw over a large iron bridge of two cast-iron arches, each of 450 feet span, or exactly 210 feet longer than the large arch of Southwark Bridge, which, though only 240 feet, is the largest rigid span hitherto attempted. The height of both these arches was to be 100 feet at the crown, and the total cost would have been 250,000*l*. Ultimately this design was also abandoned, the Admiralty insisting on a height not merely of 100 feet at the crown of the arch, but also close to the piers, conceiving that the structure would otherwise interfere injuriously with the navigation. It was this that led to the grand design of the present rigid wrought-iron tubular bridge, which Mr. Robert Stephenson, after great thought and labour, assisted by Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Hodgkinson of the Royal Society, and Mr. Edwin Clark, the engineers of the works, has now matured. The entire length of the stupendous structure is 1841 feet from end to end, consisting of four large sections, the two side tubes being each of them 230 feet long, and the two middle ones 460 feet each. When originally proposed before the Committee of the House of Commons, the plan was received with general incredulity. The word "tube," it may here be observed, is not one of the best epithets that could be used to describe the structure, seeing that its form, instead of being round, is a perfect square. Though almost a misnomer, the name arises from the circumstance of the experiments that were to decide the form of the bridge, having been made with cylindrical, elliptical, and rectangular tubes; but in reality the structure is an immense closed-in iron corridor, forming a horizontal iron gallery or passage, within which the railroad will be carried. A structure of this kind, though on a rude and miniature scale, appears to have existed for years on the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway, and Mr. Stephenson, the originator of it, amplifying upon this, designed the present tube. A long series of experiments, by engineers and mechanics fully conversant with such researches, was made and has been continued to the present time, directed to the ascertaining, divested of all preconceived ideas, the strongest form for a sheet-iron tubular bridge, and the inquiry, in addition to the more immediate object it had in view, has been of great public service in determining the strength of the materials used in the formation of railways. These experiments have been extremely

laborious and very costly. In the course of them the remarkable fact has been disclosed, that the power of wrought iron to resist compression is much less than its power to resist tension, or exactly the reverse of that which holds with cast-iron; and the important fact has also been arrived at, that rigidity and strength are best obtained by throwing the greatest thickness of material on the upper side. While the cylindrical tube, with a given weight, was ruptured by tearing asunder at the bottom, the elliptical showed weakness at the top. Both were consequently discarded; and the rectangular tube, which indicated strength of a higher order and greater rigidity, was adopted. In the smaller bridge of this kind recently thrown over the Conway, the deflections have been, with a weight of 52 tons, 0.48 inch; 112 tons, 0.98; 173 tons, 1.30; 235 tons, 1.47; and, on the removal of these loads, the tube has recovered its rigidity in ten minutes. The deflections caused by trains and locomotives passing at full speed is very slight.

The great tube of the Britannia bridge was floated obliquely, and then gradually swung round, with its face to the space between the piers. Arrived here, the next step was one of the most anxious character, seeing that if, from the run of the tide, or any giving way in the great net-work of tackle, or the tube overstepping the line of destination parallel with the piers, the experiment must have failed, and the process of bringing it back would have been one of great difficulty. Fortunately, however, such was the nicety of the arrangements, and skill and quickness of the directing power on the top of the tube, and the moment of its progress to the spot so geometrically measured, that the success of the final step was unerringly secured by the vigorous action of a giant vice upon the Anglesea end of the tube, which clinched its extremity, and instantly held it fast. The next operation, that of elevating the tube to its permanent position, will be accomplished by huge hydraulic presses, the most powerful ever constructed. The two end tubes will next be raised, and it is expected that this great iron highway over the Straits will be ready for the passage of trains in the autumn.

SCOTLAND.

The beautiful estate of *Glenormiston*, Peebles, has been bought by Mr. W. Chambers, of Edinburgh, well known as connected with a weekly periodical, at a price somewhat above 25,000*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 22. John Lane, esq. (*vice* Birkett) and Edward Goodwin, esq. (*vice* Maud) to be Gentlemen at Arms.

June 29. The Rt. Hon. Sir David Dundas sworn of the Privy Council.—Knighted, Comm. William Winniett, R.N. Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast.—51st Foot. Major-Gen. Sir T. Willshire, Bart. and K.C.B. to be Colonel.

June 30. Daniel Robertson, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

July 5. Robert Laurie, esq. (Windsor Herald), to be Norroy King of Arms.

July 6. George Harrison Rogers Harrison, esq. (Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms) to be Windsor Herald.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. Tyrwhitt to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. S. Hawkins, Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.—Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, W. Lockhart, esq. M.P. to be Major Commandant.

July 10. Royal Engineers, brevet Major T. C. Luxmore to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 13. R. Blandshard, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the island of Vancouver and its dependencies.—James M'Nab, esq. to be Receiver-General, and Herbert Huntington, esq. to be Financial Secretary, for the province of Nova Scotia.—Robert Garraway M'Hugh, esq. to be second Puisne Judge of the Royal Court of the island of St. Lucia.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

London.—Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Currey, to be Preacher at the Charter House.

Rev. T. Andrew, Triplow V. Camb.

Rev. — Barham, Dufton R. Westmerl.

Rev. A. A. Barker, St. Michael at Thorne P.C. Norwich.

Rev. R. Baston, Twyford V. Hants.

Rev. J. Browne, Limber Magna V. Linc.

Rev. Preb. Burn, Rishangles R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Chawner, Hollingsclough P.C. Derb.

Rev. B. Churton, Wheatthill R. Salop.

Rev. W. J. Copeland, Farnham R. Essex.

Rev. H. P. Daniell, Northleigh R. Devon.

Rev. C. T. Davies, Ecton R. N'ptonsh.

Rev. T. R. Drake, W. Hampnet V. Sussex.

Rev. F. Dyson, St. Sampson's V. Cricklade.

Rev. R. M. Evanson, Llansoy R. Monm.

Rev. W. Fisher, Parwich P.C. Derb.

Rev. H. E. B. Ffolkes, St. Martin's at Palace P.C. Norwich.

Rev. W. Fryer, St. Matthew New Church P.C. Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Grice, Scredington V. Linc.

Rev. E. Hill, Sheering R. Essex.

Rev. H. Hill, Bordesley P.C. Warw.

Rev. B. Hodgson, West Hatch P.C. Som.

Rev. W. S. Horner, Boston P.C. Bramham, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Hullett, Allestree P.C. Derb.

Rev. T. W. Lancaster, Upper Wooton R. Oxf.

Rev. T. W. Langshaw, W. Grimstead R. Sussex.

Rev. J. Loxley, Barnby in the Willows V. Notts.

Rev. R. B. Machell, Barrow on Humber V. Linc.

Rev. S. N. Micklethwayte, Hickling V. Norf.

Rev. S. Pemberton, Little Hallingbury R. Essex.

Rev. A. Read, St. George Hyde P.C. Stockport.

Rev. L. W. Sampson, Prescot V. Lanc.

Rev. H. S. Slight, Ruan Lanihorne R. Cornw.

Rev. W. Y. Smythies, Buckland P.C. Kent.

Rev. H. J. Swale, West Brompton P.C.

Rev. H. B. Tristram, Castle Eden P.C. Durh.

Rev. R. Wilkens, Farnfield V. Notts.

Rev. W. Wilson, jun. Banbury V. Oxford.

Rev. W. Woodward, Plumpton R. Sussex.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Dugard, Perp. Curate of Barnardcastle, to be Master of St. John's Hospital in that town.

Leonard F. Burrows, esq. B.A. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxf. to be an Assistant Master of Charter House School.

Rev. G. E. Pattenden, to be Head Master of Humberston School, Leicestershire.

D. Nicoll, esq. and Mr. Alderman Lawrence, to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Barbados, the wife of Capt. Cavendish Boyle, A.D.C. a son.

June 4. At Hill-st. Mrs. Pauncefort Duncombe, a son.—5. At Wandsworth, the wife of F. Cotton Finch, esq. M.D. a dau.—9. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton, a son.—14. At the residence of her brother, 27, Gordon-st. Gordon-sq. the wife of Commander Sidney Grenfell, R.N. a son.—15. At Balmacara, the wife of J. W. Lillingston, esq. of Lochalsh, a son and heir.—16. The Viscountess Campden, a dau.—17. At Balvodon House, the Lady Jane Ogilvy, a dau.—18. In Hereford-st. the Viscountess Villiers, a son.—At Mount Rivers, co. Waterford, the wife of Col. Sir Charles Shaw, a son.—At Eaton-terr. Lady Caroline King, a son.—At Linden, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John F. Bigge, Vicar of Stamfordham, a son.—22. At the School House, Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Tait, a son.—23. At Carlton-terr. the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a dau.—In Devonshire-pl. Lady Anson, a dau.—The wife of E. L. Lushington, esq. of Park House, near Maidstone, a dau.—In Cavendish-sq. the wife of Edward Marjoribanks, jun. a dau.—The wife of the Rev. John William Sheringham, Incumbent of Strood, Kent, a dau.—24. In Chester-sq. the Countess of Bective, a dau.—25. At Thornton Steward, near Bedale, North Riding of York, the wife of the Rev. John H. R. Sumner, a dau.—29. In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Eldon, a dau.—30. At Stourton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Bucknall Estcourt, a dau.

Lately. Near Derby, the Hon. Mrs. Lowe, a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Hynton Jolliffe, a dau.—At Wakes-Colne Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Grimston, a dau.

July 3. At London, the wife of Henry Thorold, esq. of Cuxwold, co. Lincoln, a son.

5. At Badsworth Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. R. Heywood Jones, a dau.—7. At Chard, Somerset, the wife of John Churchill Langdon,

esq. a son and heir.—At Leamington, the wife of Dohin Maycock, esq. late of the 6th Dragoons, a son and heir.—At Clapham-common, the wife of Richard Ravenhill, esq. a dau.—9. The Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, a dau.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a son.—17. Lady Alfred Paget, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. At Singapore, Lieut. Walter Stuart Mann, Madras Art. youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Mann, Denver, Norfolk, to Harriet-Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. T. Church, C.S. Resident Councillor at Singapore.

May 23. The Rev. John William Thomas, Vicar of Stanstead Abbot's, Herts, to Louisa Ann, only dau. of the late William Sells, esq. of Norbiton, Kingston-on-Thames.

June 5. At Hardingstone, near Northampton, William, only son of William Billingham, esq. of Greenwich, to Caroline-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Charles Whitworth, esq. of Northampton.—At Canon Frome, Herefordshire, the Rev. John Buckle, Curate of Purleigh, Essex, to Ellen-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Hopton, of Canon Frome court.

6. At Limpenehoe, Norfolk, William Ellis, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Marian, second dau. of Francis Drake, esq. of Limpenehoe.—At Oxford, the Rev. Edward Norman Coles, youngest son of Charles Coles, esq. of Brighton, to Charlotte-Mary, third dau. of Christopher John Waddell, esq. of Grandpont house, Oxford.

7. At Lingfield, Surrey, the Rev. Daniel Winham, B.A. of Tunbridge Wells, to Caroline Woolmer, youngest dau. of the late James Arundell, esq. and niece of the late William Whitton, esq. of Stonewall park, Penshurst.

—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. John Philip Gell, M.A. late Warden of Christ's College, Tasmania, to Eleanor-Isabella, only child of Capt. Sir John Franklin, R.N.—At Lynn Regis, Francis Reed Wilson, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Ackworth Grange, in the co. of York, to Eliza, second dau. of William Seppings, esq. of Lynn Regis, and Setche house, Norfolk.—At Crediton, William Cornish Cleave, esq. second son of Benj. Cleave, esq. of Newcombe, to Mary-Harris-Pidsley, only dau. of Capt. Holman, of Crediton, formerly of 52nd Light Inf.

—At Southwark, James Watson, esq. of Calcutta, eldest son of Capt. Robert Watson, Ceylon Rifles, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Joseph Teale, esq. of Epsom.—At Winchester, Francis Edwin Maunsell, esq. 4th Regt. son of the Rev. William Maunsell, of Kilmurry Glebe, Limerick, to Ellen-Catherine, only dau. of the late William Stevenson, esq. of Cobham, Kent.—At Stroud, Charles Jacob, jun. esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Harriette-Anne, second dau. of W. J. Wood, esq. of the Thrupp, near Stroud, Glouc.

At Paddington, the Rev. Robert Scott, Rector of Duloe, and Preb. of Exeter, to Mary-Jane-Anne, dau. of the late Major Hugh Scott, D.A.G. Madras Army.—At Paddington, Henry Bendysb, third son of William Henry Layton, esq. of Baythorn grove, Essex, to Eliza-Annie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Hodgson, of the E.I.Co's. Service.

—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. Brymer Belcher, M.A. to Clara-Catharine, dau. of J. M. Sandham, esq. of Hans place.—At Daresbury, Dennis, eldest son of Nathaniel Dennis Milner, esq. of Moore, Cheshire, to Frances, younger dau. of William Stubs, esq. of the Elms, Acton Grange.—At Burgh Castle, Suffolk, John Mead Allen, esq. of Southampton, to Anna-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Richard Ferrier, esq.—At Torrington, the Rev. Edward

Holmes Farrington, of Landcross, to Sophia-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Robert Walker, esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. James Bryant Messenger, eldest son of J. B. Messenger, esq. of Calstock, Cornwall, to Susan-Christiana, eldest dau. of Major Milles, of Filleigh house, near Chudleigh.—At Latchingdon, Essex, Benjamin Wood, esq. of New Romney, Kent, to Mary-Ann-Frances, eldest dau. of Charles Horton Pulley, esq. of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.—At St. Pancras, John Evans, esq. M.P. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Titus Owen, esq.—At Birkenhead, the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, B.A. of Blaydon, Oxf. eldest son of the Rev. Frebendary Coldwell, Rector of Stafford, to Lucy-Elizabeth-Georgiana, youngest dau. of Lieut. Col. St. George, of Birkenhead.

9. At Battersea, Robert Culbertson, esq. of Ballisodare, Sligo, to Agnes, dau. of John Harvey, esq. of Lavender hill, Surrey.—At Blandford, Charles Thomas Wilson, esq. of Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Louisa-Passingham, second dau. of Henry William Johns, esq. of Blandford.

12. At St. Helier's, James, third son of William Hardwick Browning, esq. of Stoke Newington Green, Middlesex, to Jane, second dau. of the late George le Cronier, esq. of St. Helier's.—At Brighton, the Rev. Thomas Combe, of the Crescent, Ramsgate, to Mary, widow of W. H. George, Rector of Spaxton, Somersetshire, and elder dau. of the late Rev. T. Welch, Rector of Pattisball, Northamptonshire.—At Horsham, W. H. Bernhard, esq. of the Mauritius, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Preston, esq. of Chantry House, Horsham.—At Meriden, the Rev. E. Gibson, M.A. of Allesley, to Emily-Sabine, third dau. of the late J. F. Daniell, esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.—At Edinburgh, Hugh Blackburn, esq. Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. Professor of Mathematics in Univ. of Glasgow, to Jimena, youngest dau. of the late James Wedderburn, esq. Advocate.—At Jersey, John Hildebrand Oakes Moore, esq. Major 44th Reg. to Selena-Maria, eldest dau. of William Walbank Childers, esq. formerly Capt. in the Royal Highlanders, and granddau. of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire.—At St. Kes, Cornwall, the Rev. Edmund Pain, of Emmanuel coll. Camb. youngest son of the Rev. Richard Pain, Rector of Little Wigborough, Essex, to Agnes, dau. of the late John Hardie, of Queen-st. London, merchant.—At St. Marylebone, James, youngest son of George Bishop, esq. of South Villa, Inner Circle, Regent's park, to Isabella, eldest dau. of T. F. Marson, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's park.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Thomas, son of the late James Cavendish, esq. of Dublin, and sub-Manager of the East of England Bank, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Norwich.—At Sewey, near Bath, William Clark Merriman, esq. of Lockeridge house, Marlborough, to Eliza-Margaret, younger dau. of the late Samuel Hutchins, esq. of Earl's court, Kensington.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Albert Francis Jackson, esq. to Mary, dau. of Slingsby Duncombe, esq.—At Reading, John T. Longman, esq. of Earl's terrace, Kensington, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late George Shackel, esq. of Redlands, Reading.

13. At Durham, Thomas William Waddy, of Eggleston, esq. to Emily-Margaret, youngest dau. of Rowland Webster, esq. of Gainsford.—At Southsea, Hants, Captain S. Cleveland, R.A. to Mary, second dau. of Capt. J. Collins, R.M.—At Dedham, Essex, William Mumford Frost, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. William Bird Frost, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Ayles, esq.

14. At Dublin, Robert H. G. Tritton, esq. son of the late Capt. John Tritton, 24th Light Dragoons, to Fanny-Hamilton, second dau. of the late Major Edw. Cottingham, of Dublin.

—At Edinburgh, Charles *Crichton*, esq. Fortwilliam, to Miss MacDonald Macalister, of Inistrynich, Argyleshire; and at the same time, Brownlow John Jarvis *North*, esq. Craig house, Dalmally, to Miss Margaret MacDonald Macalister, of Inistrynich. —At Tywardreath, Charles-Edward, second son of the Rev. George *Rashleigh*, M.A. Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, to Charlotte-Hinxman, eldest dau. of William Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly.

—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Major *Le Hardy*, H.E.I.C.S. to Lillias, third dau. of William Irving, esq. of Great George street, Westminster. —At St. James's, William *Green*, esq. only son of the late William Green, esq. of Bryanston-sq. to Julia, only surviving child of the late Richard Henry Clarke, esq. of Dulwich.

15. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Francis Towers *Streeten*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriet, only dau. of John Baker, esq. of Shrewsbury.

16. At Dover, George *Parrett*, esq. of Cavendish-sq. to Caroline-Louisa Da Silva, eldest dau. of the Baron de Lagos. —At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. S. C. *Mason*, Curate of Sherborne, Dorset, to Elizabeth, dau. of Saml. Mercer, esq. West Farleigh, Kent. —At Brighton, Finlay *Knight*, esq. of Birmingham, and Bloomsbury square, London, to Eleanor-Georgina, younger dau. of William Billingham, esq. of Brighton. —At Norland, Charles *Brown*, jun. esq. of Blomfield-terrace, Westbourne, to Ellen, fourth dau. of William King, esq. of Norland place.

18. At St. Andrew's Holborn, Robinson, eldest son of Marshall *Fowler*, esq. of Preston hall, Durham, to Olivia Stapilton, second dau. of G. W. Sutton, esq. of Elton hall.

19. At Whitney, Herefordshire, the Rev. William Latham *Bevan*, Vicar of Hay, South Wales, to Louisa, third dau. of Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney court. —At Hinton Charterhouse, Edward-Augustus, only son of R. A. *Ferryman*, esq. of Redlynch house, near Salisbury, to Elizabeth-Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. P. Maud, of Swainswick, near Bath. —At Tethbury, the Rev. Richard Macdonnell *Evanston*, Rector of Lansoy, Monmouthshire, to Matilda, second dau. of W. Maskelyne, esq. —At Jersey, Capt. Bentham George *Marison*, 24th Regt. Bombay N. Inf. to Anne-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late G. Neyland, esq. Paymaster 16th Lancers. —At Mountfield, Sussex, John *Underwood*, esq. M.D. of Battle, eldest son of Thos. Underwood, esq. of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, to Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of Tilden Smith, esq. of Vinehall, and of the Hastings Bank. —At Box, the Rev. Richard *Frichard*, B.D. Rector of Newbold-on-Stour, Worcestershire, late Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Geo. Pinchin, esq. of Hatt-house, Wilts. —At Exton park, Sir James *Carnegie*, to Lady Catharine Noel, dau. of the Earl of Gainsborough.

20. At Cliefden house, near Maidenhead, the Marquess of *Stafford*, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, to Anne, only dau. of John Hay Mackenzie, esq. of Cromarty. —At Ribbesford, the Rev. Chas. Hawley *Edwards*, B.A. of Shrewsbury, to Harriet-Sheward, dau. of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. of The Hill, Bewdley. —In the Chapel at Buckingham Palace, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie *Courtenay*, youngest son of the Earl of Devon, to the Lady Caroline H. Somers Cocks, eldest dau. of Earl Somers. —At Stone Church, Worc. Hughes *Ingram*, esq. to Ruth-Grace, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Strobe, of the Heath, near Upton-on-Severn. —At Laughton, the Rev. William Lyne *Fowke*, Vicar of Eaton, Leicestershire, son of the late Rev. T. W. Fowke, of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Mary, only

dau. of Mr. Rowland Wood, of Laughton place, Sussex.

21. At St. Alphage, Greenwich, the Rev. J. Hugo *North*, M.A. to Harriet, third dau. of the late Captain Donald M'Leod, C.B. of the Royal Navy. —At Hartshill, David Thomas *Armstrong*, esq. of the 14th Regt. to Georgiana, relict of Frederic Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. —At Barnes, Surrey, the Rev. Leopold Stanley *Clarke*, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and of Lodsworth, Sussex, to Ann-Elizabeth-Isabella Shadwell, eldest dau. of the Vice-Chancellor of England.

—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Blayney Townley *Walshe*, 12th Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Walshe, R.A. to Elizabeth-Bingle, only dau. of Capt. S. Owen, H.E.I.C.S. late of the Moira. —At St. John's, Forton, Hants, John, eldest son of the Hon. Colonel *Ross*, Commander of the Garrison at St. Helena, to Mary-Isabella, only surviving dau. of Lieut. William Squire, R.N. of Brockhurst, Hants, and niece of Col. Tristram Charley Squire, of Gluznee Lodge, Devon, and Abridge, Essex. —At Cambridge, the Rev. Joseph *Newton*, of Brighton college, to Emilia-Cradock, dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Every, Vicar of St. Veep, Cornwall. —At Gravesend, B. W. B. *Marsh*, Incumbent of Plaistow, to Catharine, eldest dau. of William Sanders, esq. surgeon, of Gravesend. —At Dudley, Henry *Charlton*, esq. of the Mount, Edgbaston, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Edward Guest, esq. Dudley.

23. At Petersfield, Dr. *Peckett*, of the Hon. E.I.C.S. Bengal, and late of Beccles, to Alice, fourth dau. of James Whicher, esq. of Petersfield. —At St. Mary's Lambeth, Henry *Weekes*, esq. of Lower Belgrave pl. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Charles Burrows, esq. of Kennington. —At Twyford, Bucks, Capt. Christopher *Perkins*, to Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Stockford, of Oxford.

26. At Wisbech, the Rev. Henry *Hall*, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, St. Alban's, and Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, dau. of William Stevens, esq. Mayor of Wisbech. —At Stanton Lacy, James *Horsburgh*, esq. of Tidnor House, Heref. only son of the late Capt. Horsburgh, hydrographer to the Hon. East India Company, to Amelia, second dau. of J. S. Edwards, esq. of Stanton Lacy, Shropshire. —At Craigellie house, Aberdeenshire, James *Barnard*, esq. of Bordean, Hants, eldest son of James Barnard, esq. of Eastmeon park, to Clementina, eldest dau. : and at the same time James Kearney *White*, esq. Cahore, Wexford, son of William Preston White, esq. of St. Patrick's hill, co. Cork, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Strand, esq. of Craigellie. —At Scalby, near Scarborough, Timothy *Hardcastle*, esq. banker, to Mrs. Cartledge, relict of Page Cartledge, jun. esq. only son of the late Alderman Cartledge, of Lincoln, merchant.

—The Rev. Richard *Pretyman*, Precentor of Lincoln, to Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of Gunley, Leicestershire, and Prebendary of Lincoln. —At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, James *Hooper*, esq. Bengal Marine, to Arabella, second dau. of Major O. G. Stockenstrom, of the Cape of Good Hope, and niece of Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Bart. late Lieut.-Gov. at the Cape. —At St. George's Hanover sq. William Macdonald *Macdonald*, esq. of St. Martin's, Perthshire, and Rossie Castle, Forfarshire, to the Hon. Clara-Anne-Jane Brownlow, second dau. of the late Lord Lurgan. —At St. James's, Henry John Baker *Baker*, esq. of Elmore, Durham, to Isabel, youngest dau. of Robt. Lancelot Allgood, esq. of Nunwick, Northumberland. —At Trinity Church Marylebone, Edward *Harcourt*, esq. grandson of the late Arch-

bishop of York, to Lady Susan Holroyd, only dau. of the Earl of Sheffield.

27. At Stepney, Thomas-James, third son of Matthew Bell *Lough*, esq. and grandson of the late Rev. John Lough, A.M. Vicar of Sittingbourne and Iwade, and surrogate for the county of Kent, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Hussey, esq. — At Sunning hill, Berks, the Rev. Arthur Athelstan *Cornish*, youngest son of the late Charles Cornish, esq. of Gatcombe house, Devon, to Marianne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Freshfield, esq. — At Stockwell, James Robert *Christie*, esq. F.R.S. to Laura-Mary, only surviving child of the late Thomas Evans, esq. — At Staveley, the Rev. William Lindsay *Palmer*, Vicar of Horasea, eldest son of George Palmer, esq. of Naburn hall, to Marianne, dau. of the late A. Empson, esq. of Spellow hill, near Borough-bridge.

28. At Kensington, Eric-Carington, second son of Oswald *Smith*, esq. of Blendon hall, Kent, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Maberley, esq. M.P. — At Windsor, the Count Antonio *Baldelli*, of Cortona, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, to Henrietta-Gratude, widow of John Andrew M'Douall, esq. of Wigtownshire, and dau. of the late Capt. C. M. Walker, R.N. — At Thornhill, Joseph *Taylor*, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Bayldon, esq. of Hollinghurst, near Wakefield. — At Risca, the Rev. G. Ellis *Cleather*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, to Jane, third dau. of John Russell, esq. of Risca house, Monmouthshire. — At Chatham, T. R. *Woodrow*, esq. Tombland, Norwich, to Arabella, second dau. of Comm. Karley, R.N. — At Melcombe Regis, Dorset, the Rev. William Robert *Lawrence*, B.A. to Barbara, third dau. of the late James Walker, esq. of Blackheath. — At St. Mary's Islington, Charles, eldest son of the late Charles George Horatio *Clark*, esq. of Cholmondeley, Cheshire, to Louisa-Mary, dau. of Thomas Colebatch Nicholls, esq. formerly of Wandsworth. — At St. Michael's Pimlico, Capt. the Hon. Francis *Maude*, R.N. youngest brother of Viscount Hawarden, to Georgiana, youngest and only surviving child of the late Gervase Parker Bushe, esq. co. of Kilkenny, and niece of the Countess dowager of Listowel.

30. At Wellington, Somerset, George Smith *Fox*, esq. eldest son of the late Edward Fox, esq. of Linden House, to Jane, eldest dau. of Samuel Dobree, esq. of Wellington. — At St. Pancras, William-Henry, second son of the late John *Foakes*, esq. of Mitcham house, Mitcham, to Mary-Anne-Louisa, only child of John Sewell, esq. of Albert road, Regent's pk.

Lately. At St. John's, Oxford-sq. Capt. Henry *Needham*, 68th Light Infantry, to Charlotte-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Trench, esq. brother of the late Lord Ashtown.

July 2. At Allesley, Warwickshire, John *Edge*, esq. of Priory hill, Wolston, to Sarah, only sister of the Rev. E. Gibson, M.A. of Allesley. — At St. Peter Port, Guernsey, John *Richardson*, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Anne, third dau. of Mr. T. R. Lilly, Bristol. — At St. George's, Dr. *Cooke*, to Sarah-Mary, widow of Salisbury Dunn, esq. of Burwell, Cambs. and only dau. of the late Capt. Reiffenstein, 98th Regt.

3. At St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, John *Barker*, esq. Springfield, Upper Clapton, to Frederica-Caroline-Wood, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Jervis, H.E.I.C.S. — At Exeter, James Lee *Sanders*, esq. of Colletons, to Mary, widow of Capt. Bennett, Commandant of the Island of Ascension, and second dau. of the late Jonathan Worthy, esq. of Exeter. — At Willesden, Middlesex, the Rev. William *Bullock*, of Timberscombe, Somerset, to Caroline, second dau. of the late George

Sinnock, esq. of Eastbourne, Sussex. — At Conington, Camb. the Rev. C. D. *Bell*, curate of St. Mary's, Hastings, to Harriet-Jesse, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. Tillard, of Street-end house, near Canterbury. — At St. Olave's, Hart-st. Capt. John *Horner*, late of the 55th Regt. to Miss Bayley, of the Mount, Market Drayton. — At Brighton, Lewis A. *Jones*, esq. son of Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adj.-Gen. R.A. to Maria, third dau. of Major-Gen. W. Smith, R.A. — At Ambleside, John, third son of the late Sir William *Bolland*, one of Her Majesty's Barons in the Court of Exchequer, to Dora, second dau. of Benson Harrison, esq. of Scale How, Ambleside. — At Wells, the Rev. John W. J. *Bennett*, Incumbent of Mark, Somerset, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Hennah, R.N. C.B. of Tregony, Cornwall. — At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Edward *Moberly*, of New Shoreham, to Catherine, dau. of the late Major Temple, formerly Governor of Sierra Leone. — At Reading, the Rev. Charles Claydon *Christie*, M.A. Lecturer of St. Mary's, Greenwich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Major Wingfield, of the 8th West India Regt. — At St. James's, Charles, second son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Courtenay *Boyle*, to Zacynta, dau. of the late Gen. Sir L. Moore.

4. At Portsea, Charles William *Lawrence*, esq. M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, son of Charles Lawrence, esq. the Querns, Cirencester, to Louisa-Katharine, third dau. of Capt. Agnew (late 23d Regt.) Tipner, Portsmouth. — At Highweck, the Rev. Frederic *Maurice*, Professor of Divinity and of English History and Literature, at King's College, and Chaplain of Lincoln's inn, to Georgina-Frances, dau. of the late Francis Hare Naylor, esq. of Hurstmonceaux-pl. — At the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Sigismund *Schlöss*, esq. of Bogota and Liverpool, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of Abraham Mocatta, esq. of Woburn pl. — At Belfast, the Rev. David *Stevenson*, B.A. Curate of St. Thomas's Lancaster, to Mary, eldest dau. of T. H. Higgin, esq. and niece of the Lord Bishop elect of Limerick. — At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, John Slaney *Pakington*, esq. eldest son of Sir John Pakington, Bart. M.P. of Westwood park, Worcestershire, to the Lady Diana Boyle, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Glasgow. — At Bradfield, Essex, the Rev. Henry Malcolm *De la Condamine*, of Blackheath, Kent, to Fanny-Mary-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts. — At Dover, Wm. Scott *Carter*, esq. Capt. of the 50th Regt. of Inf. to Amelia, dau. of Henry Browne, esq. — At Walcot, Bath, Robert Berkley *Forrester*, esq. to Mary-Oliver, younger dau. of the late William Vassall, M.D. — At Aughton, Mr. Edward Philip *Swinden*, to Isabella Valentine Roberts, youngest surviving dau. of Mr. W. J. Roberts, of Liverpool.

5. At St. Mary's Bryanston-sq. T. Lamie *Murray*, esq. of Sussex terr. Hyde park, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Blair, H.E.I.C.S. — At Lichfield, the Rev. William Edward *Jelf*, B.D. Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, to Maria-Katherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Hayes Petit. — At Paddington, the Rev. W. W. Gilbert *Cooper*, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. E. Gilbert Cooper, H.E.I.C.S. to Catherine-Leman, third dau. of Molyneux Shuldham, Com. R.N. — At Royston, H. B. *Dobell*, esq. of the city of London, surgeon, to Elizabeth-Mary, third dau. of the late G. G. Fordham, esq. of Odsey, near Royston. — At Claines, Worcester, the Rev. Henry *Boothby*, Rector of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, to Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Right Rev. John Bankes Jenkinson, Bishop of St. David's.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF THANET.

June 12. In Gloucester-place, aged 74, the Right Hon. Henry Tufton, the eleventh Earl of Thanet (1628), Baron Tufton, of Tufton, co. Sussex (1626), and the twelfth Baronet (1611); Hereditary Sheriff of Westmerland.

This family, which has now become extinct, was first raised to the peerage in the beginning of the reign of Charles the First. Sir John Tufton was one of the first persons advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, when that grade of hereditary rank was first instituted in the year 1611; and his son and successor Sir Nicholas was created Baron Tufton in 1626, and Earl of Thanet in 1628. John the second Earl, by marriage with Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter and co-heiress of Richard third Earl of Dorset by Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, the far-famed heiress of the Earls of Cumberland, brought to the family large estates of the Cliffords in the North, accompanied with the sheriffdom of Westmerland, the only English county which has a sheriff under that tenure. The barony of Clifford was adjudged to Thomas sixth Earl of Thanet in 1691, but on his death in 1729 fell into abeyance among his daughters, was afterwards confirmed to his third daughter Margaret, wife of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester; and has since been enjoyed by the family of Southwell, whose heiress Sophia, widow of Commander John Russell, R.N. is the present Lady De Clifford.

The late Earl of Thanet was born on 2d Jan. 1775, the fourth and youngest surviving son of Sackville the eighth Earl, by Mary, only daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister to John-Frederick third Duke of Dorset; and he was the third brother that had inherited the peerage.

He sat in the House of Commons during one Parliament, that of 1796-1802, for the city of Rochester, after a contested election which terminated as follows:

Sir R. King, Bart.	286
Hon. Henry Tufton	186
G. Best, esq.	77
John Longley, esq.	30

He was not a candidate for re-election in 1802.

In 1826 he was returned for Appleby, a borough in the nomination of his own family, and again in 1830 and 1831.

On the 20th April 1832, his brother Charles the tenth Earl dying unmarried, he succeeded to the peerage. He was at GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXII.

that time the last surviving male heir of the family; and, as he never married, it has now become extinct.

It is understood that the late Earl expressed, in his will, his intention that the shrievalty of Westmerland should pass to the devisee of his Westmerland estates, who is a French gentleman nearly related to him. Mr. Tufton cannot, as yet, assume the exercise of the functions of the office, from the fact of it being necessary to procure letters of naturalization, to enable him to inherit property in England. Meanwhile, writs of execution are being directed to the coroners. The grant is so far back as 1203, in which year, as is stated in Atkinson's Sheriff Law, King John granted the bailiwick to Robert de Vetripont, which grant was confirmed in 1203 by letters patent, "to have and to hold of the King and his heirs to the said Robert and his heirs." On two occasions the grant was resumed by the Crown, and the estates of the holders confiscated as the punishment of rebellion, but the inheritance was subsequently restored, and, with these two interruptions, the office has been handed down to the present time in the regular line of succession. Whether the office is capable of being devised, may be a legal question. The late Earl has left a sister and nephew, the Rector of Kirkby Thore, and the authority we have above quoted informs us, in another part of his work, that "the office may descend to and be executed by a woman, for Anne Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, held the office of Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmerland, and at the assizes at Appleby she sat with the judges on the bench."—(*Kendal Mercury*.)

THE EARL OF MAYO, G.C.H.

May 23. At Bersted Lodge, Surrey, the residence of his sister-in-law Mrs. Smith, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. John Bourke, fourth Earl of Mayo (1785), Viscount Mayo of Moncreuer (1781), and Baron Naas of Naas, co. Kildare (1776), a Representative Peer of Ireland and a Privy Councillor of that kingdom, G.C.H. Colonel of the Kildare Militia, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born on the 18th Jan. 1794, the eldest son of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Joseph-Deane the third Earl, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart. and sister to John first Earl of Clanwilliam.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on the 20th August 1794; and before the Union was chairman

of committees in the Irish House of Peers, for the loss of which office he enjoyed a yearly pension of 1332*l.* He was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland in 1810; was elected one of the Representative Peers of that kingdom in 1816; and was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1819.

The Earl of Mayo married on the 24th May 1792, Arabella fourth daughter of the late William Mackworth Praed, esq. of Bittou House, Devonshire: her Ladyship died without issue on the 19th Nov. 1843.

The peerage has devolved on his lordship's nephew Robert Bourke, esq. of Hayes, co. Meath, only son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, by Frances, second daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, Lord Archbishop of Dublin. His Lordship married in 1820 Anne-Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, and cousin to the Earl of Roden, and has issue Richard-Southwell now Viscount Mayo, M.P. for Kildare, and a numerous family.

COUNTRESS OF BLESSINGTON.

June 4. At Paris, aged 60, the Right Hon. the Countess of Blessington.

She was a daughter of Mr. Edmund Power of Curragheen, co. Waterford, and sister to Ellen Viscountess Canterbury, second wife of the late Viscount Canterbury, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons. When a mere child, being some months less than fifteen, she was married to M. St. Leger Farmer, esq. of Poplar hall, co. Kildare, a Captain in the 47th Regiment. How long she was the wife of Captain Farmer, and how long a widow, is unknown; but fourteen years afterwards she married the Earl of Blessington, who was also a military man, and had been previously married to the widow of a brother officer, two of her ladyship's brothers having likewise been captains in the army. There can now, perhaps, be no great harm in stating that, between her widowhood and her marriage with the Earl, she was living under the protection of a gallant admirer, one Captain Jenkins, or some such name, between whom and his lordship she divided her favours; but, the former proposing marriage, she told the latter she would prefer being made a lady as well as merely an honest woman, and the easy-going peer made her both, presenting her with a ring and coronet at one and the same time, and with a substantial remembrance in his will, eleven years subsequently, during the whole of which time their union was a happy one, passed principally on the Continent. The

Countess again became a widow in 1829, two years previous to which her daughter-in-law, the Earl's only child, Lady Harriet Anne Frances Gardiner, married Alfred Count D'Orsay, from whom she separated soon after, and has since continued to reside chiefly in Paris, her husband and mother-in-law living here, first in Berkeley-square, and subsequently at Gore House.

The readers of Lord Byron's *Diaries* and *Letters* will remember the many occasions on which he pays tribute to Lady Blessington's intellectual and personal gifts; and his collected poems contain more than one gay effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington herself communicated the substance of her intellectual intercourse with Lord Byron, in her *Conversations*—one of her most charming works, originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*. Her *Idler in France* and her *Idler in Italy* contain many details with respect to her Continental life; and her society was courted abroad by the most distinguished persons, especially by the members of the Napoleon family, with many of whom she was on terms of intimacy.

Lady Blessington had become a contributor to literature, nearly if not quite a quarter of a century ago. Her first published work, we believe, was entitled *The Magic Lantern, or Scenes in the Metropolis*. Another work—like the last, a small single volume of very modest pretensions—was entitled *A Tour in the Netherlands*. A work by her, but little known, *Desultory Thoughts and Reflections*, deserves to be remembered for the philosophical yet feminine spirit in which it is conceived. It is in the style of the maxims of La Rochefoucauld, but presenting a much more cheering view of human nature. It will suffice to enumerate the other works of Lady Blessington to show her industry as an author. They were *The Confessions of an Elderly Lady*; *The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman*; *The Governess*, a novel; *Grace Cassidy*, or *the Repealers*, a novel; *The Two Friends*; *The Victims of Society*; *Meredith*; *The Lottery of Life*; *The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre*; *The Belle of a Season*; *Strathern*; and other novels: *Sketches and Fragments*, and innumerable magazine articles. Some of the foregoing appeared in the columns of a Sunday newspaper. If we add to these that Lady Blessington was the editor of illustrated works on a large and expensive scale, having had the management of *The Keepsake* and *Book of Beauty* for seven or eight years, we shall see evidences enough of her industry. The talent displayed in these works is unquestionable. Her novels are more distinguished by delicacy of sentiment and

of the Royal Society, and greatly esteemed by the present and former distinguished *savans* of that body, particularly the late Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Wollaston, and, indeed, so highly did Sir Humphry Davy (then President of the Royal Society) think of the lamented deceased, that he used his influence to admit Mr. Clift a Fellow before the increase of the now expensive admission fees; this gentleman being the last admitted on the old scale.

Mr. Clift, whose wife preceded him but a few weeks since, has left an only daughter, married to Professor Owen, and a large body of friends, to deplore their great loss. His portrait, from a recent Daguerreotype, has been lithographed in Claudet's Historical Gallery.

MRS. CHESelden.

June 15. At Belton, Leicestershire, aged about 90, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Cheselden, late of Somerby. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Dickinson, for thirty years Minister of Ouston and Rector of the parishes of Withcote and Carlton Curliu, co. Leic. (who died Dec. 24, 1786), by Elizabeth, dau. of William Scott, esq. of Market Overton. The Rev. Charles Dickinson purchased the manor of Somerby, in Leicestershire, of Thomas Green, esq. and on his death in 1786 the manor became vested in his eldest daughter Elizabeth. This lady was married to Edward Cheselden, esq. March 7, 1793.

Mr. Cheselden was of an old Leicestershire family; who are frequently noticed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire. (See Index Volume i. p. 28.) He was the only son of the Rev. Edward Cheselden, M.A. rector of West Charlton, co. Somerset, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Leicester (who died June 9, 1780, aged 58), by Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Dodd, M.A. Rector of West Charlton, and a prebendary of Wells Cathedral, who died Dec. 5, 1778, aged 55.

Col. Cheselden was a gentleman of great benevolence and hospitality; was many years receiver-general of the county of Leicester; one of the deputy-lieutenants; and in the commission of the peace. He was Major, and afterwards Lieut.-Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia; and died Oct. 10, 1804.

This good and venerable lady was of a family many of whom lived to a great age. Her grandmother Frances was the sister of Edward Palmer, esq. of Withcote, co. Leic. and on his death in 1770, became his heiress. She was born in 1700; married about 1718 to the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, who died about 1720, and

she lived his widow 80 years, dying at Belton, May 7, 1799, aged 99. (See Gent. Mag. 1799, p. 444.) She left one son, the Rev. Charles Dickinson (the father of Mrs. Cheselden), who died 1786; and on the elder Mrs. Dickinson's death in 1799 large estates devolved on her two granddaughters, Mrs. Cheselden and Mrs. Stratford. The mother of Mrs. Cheselden, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson (dau. of W. Scott) died May 1812, aged nearly 90. Her aunt, Mrs. Anne Iliff (another dau. of W. Scott), died April 12, 1813, aged 88. Mrs. Cheselden's younger sister, Mrs. Stratford, died Jan. 12, 1849, aged 87. (See our Number for March last, p. 326.) Her husband, Francis Paul Stratford, esq. the late Master in Chancery, died Dec. 1, 1841, aged 89; and Mrs. Cheselden must have arrived at about the same age at her death.

JOHN HATCHARD, Esq.

June 21. At Clapham Common, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, esq. for nearly 50 years the highly esteemed senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers and publishers, 187 Piccadilly.

Having served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Ginger, bookseller, in College street, Westminster, he became an assistant to the late Mr. Payne at the Mews Gate. In each of these situations he conducted himself with that industry, integrity, and amenity of manners, which drew towards him the attention and regard of a large number of the most distinguished characters of the day, many of whom evinced towards him the highest marks of their esteem, which ceased only at their or his death. Having commenced business on his own account at 173 Piccadilly, it pleased God in his providence greatly to crown his honest efforts with success.

The publication of a very able pamphlet in the year 1797, entitled "Reform or Ruin," which had a sale of almost unprecedented extent, seems to have been the origin of that great popularity to which he afterwards attained and never lost to the end of his career as a bookseller. In this career he was honoured by special appointment as bookseller to Queen Charlotte and other members of the Royal Family.

The publications of the excellent Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor were entrusted to his care from the commencement to the close of its operations, as well as that valuable work "The Christian Observer" from its first number until his retirement from business in 1845, both adding largely to his acquaintance with men distinguished for their desire to

RIGHT HON. SIR C. R. VAUGHAN.

June 15. In Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 74, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, Knt. and G.C.H. a Privy Councillor.

Sir Charles Vaughan was the sixth and fourth surviving son of John Vaughan, M.D. of Leicester, by Hester, second daughter of Alderman John Smalley of that town and Elizabeth only daughter who left issue of Sir Richard Halford, of Wistow, Bart. The surviving brothers were all eminent in their respective spheres. The eldest was the late Sir Henry Halford, the court physician; the next was Sir John Vaughan, one of the Barons of the Exchequer and afterwards Judge of the Common Pleas; the third, the Very Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D. was Dean of Chester, and Warden of Merton college, Oxford; the youngest, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, was a very highly esteemed parish priest at Leicester, and father of the present Rev. Edward Thomas Vaughan, M.A.

Charles Richard Vaughan was entered at Rugby school on the 22d Jan. 1788. He thence proceeded to Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. June 6, 1798. Shortly afterwards he was elected Fellow of All Souls, and, intending to follow the medical profession, he took the degree of M.B. on the 16th May, 1800. Having on the 4th Dec. 1800 obtained a travelling fellowship on the Radcliffe foundation, he was thus led in the early period of his life to visit many countries in Europe and Asia: he retained this appointment for the full period of ten years. In 1809 he acted as private secretary in the Foreign-office, having been appointed by Earl Bathurst. In the following year he became, under the administration of the Marquess Wellesley, Secretary of Legation and of Embassy in Spain, and was Minister Plenipotentiary in that country, during the absence of the Ambassador, from Aug. 1815 to Dec. 1816. In 1820 he became Secretary of Embassy to France, in 1823 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederate States of Switzerland, and in 1825 Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America, having been sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Honoverian Guelphic Order in 1833, and knighted by King William IV. on the 4th of February. In 1837 he was called upon to undertake a special mission to Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to supply the place of Lord Ponsonby during his absence on leave obtained. On this mission, however, Sir Charles Vaughan proceeded no further on his way than to Malta, where, after a delay of some weeks, he learned that

Lord Ponsonby had determined to remain at Constantinople.

Few men have been equally successful with Sir Charles Vaughan in conciliating the uniform good opinion of those with whom they have come into communication. In private life at home his open demeanour, combined with a genuine kindness of disposition and the utmost generosity, gained every heart; and the same qualities in the faithful diplomatic representative of British interests met with their due appreciation abroad. He was, we believe, unmarried.

SIR N. M. LOCKHART, BART.

May 9. At Lee Castle, Lancashire, aged 74, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, the third Bart. (1806) a deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and Major-Commandant of the Upper Ward and Airdrie corps of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

He was the second son of Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, the first Baronet, by Jane, daughter of Daniel Macniell, of Gallacorally, co. Argyle, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, without male issue, Dec. 8, 1832.

Sir Norman married in 1836 a daughter of John McLean, esq. of Campbeltown, co. Argyll, but has left no male issue.

He is succeeded by his next brother Alexander, a deputy lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and formerly M.P. for that county in the Parliament of 1837-41.

ADM. SIR ADAM DRUMMOND, K.C.H.

May 3. At the residence of his brother, Norfolk street, Park-lane, aged 78, Admiral Sir Adam Drummond, K.C.H. of Megginch Castle, Perthshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the third son of Colin Drummond, esq. by the daughter of Robert Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, Perthshire; and was elder brother of General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. Colonel of the 49th Foot.

Sir Adam entered the navy in the year 1780, at about nine years of age, and, as midshipman, served in the *Raisonable*, at Rodney's relief of Gibraltar, and his subsequent action in that year. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission in August, 1795, having, we believe, during some years of the long interval, been employed in the East India Company's service. His promotion now was as rapid as the opportunities for distinction succeeded each other. He was Lieutenant of the *Monarch* in the battle of Camperdown, was made a Commander in May, 1798, and Captain in October, 1799, having commanded the *Bulldog* during three years at Alexandria and the Bay of Naples.

He subsequently commanded the *Carysfort* of 28 guns, Dryad frigate, and *Leviathan* 74. The Dryad captured *Le Rennair* a French privateer of 14 guns and 95 men, on the Irish station, March 22, 1808.

He obtained his rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830; that of Vice-Admiral on Jan. 10, 1837, and became Admiral of the Blue last year.

Sir Adam Drummond married on the 28th May, 1801, Lady Charlotte, widow of Sir John Menzies of Castle Menzies, co. Perth, Bart. and eldest daughter of John fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T. By that lady, who died on the 31st May, 1832, he had issue a numerous family.

VICE-ADMIRAL BUTCHER.

May. . . At the Cove of Cork, at an advanced age, Samuel Butcher, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

This officer was a native of the county of Cork. He served as a midshipman under Earl Howe in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794; and was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for his good conduct on that occasion. He subsequently distinguished himself by cutting an enemy's ship out of a harbour in the West Indies at noonday, although she was lashed to the shore, and protected by large batteries in every direction. For this and other services on the same station, he was made a Commander, and appointed to the *Guachapin* of 16 guns, in which vessel he captured *El Teresa*, a Spanish letter of marque, mounting eighteen brass 32 and 12-pounders, with a complement of 120 men, after a smart action, on the 16th Aug. 1800. His post commission bore date April 29, 1802.

Capt. Butcher commanded the *Antelope* of 50 guns on the Baltic station, in 1813; and obtained great credit for his steady courage and unwearied exertions whilst lying aground in the West Scheldt, exposed to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March, 1814. In the ensuing summer he escorted a large fleet of transports and merchantmen to the coast of America, from whence he returned at the commencement of 1815.

He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1840, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1847.

Adm. Butcher was brother to the late Thomas Butcher, esq. of Northampton. His son, the Rev. Samuel Butcher, is one of the most learned scholars in Trinity college, Dublin.

JOHN PHILLPOTTS, Esq.

June 30. Suddenly, from ossification of the heart, whilst riding in an omnibus in Regent Circus, aged 74, John Phill-

potts, esq. of Pall Mall, and Porthgwillden, co. Cornwall, barrister-at-law, a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Gloucester, and late M.P. for the city of Gloucester.

Mr. Phillpotts was elder brother to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, being the eldest son of Mr. John Phillpotts, of that city, by Sibilla, daughter and coheir of Samuel Codrington Glover, of Bridgwater, co. Somerset, esq.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 22nd Nov. 1822, and attended the Oxford circuit and Gloucester sessions.

He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Gloucester on the Whig interest at the general election of 1830, when the numbers were, for

Edward Webb, esq.	830
John Phillpotts, esq.	814
R. B. Cooper, esq.	415

In 1831 he was excluded, in consequence of Capt. Maurice F. F. Berkeley having been proposed as a candidate, the poll terminating, for

Capt. Berkeley, R.N.	730
Edward Webb, esq.	699
John Phillpotts, esq.	270

In 1832 Mr. Webb retired, and Mr. Phillpotts was returned, defeating the Tory candidate, Mr. Hope,—

Capt. Berkeley,	684
John Phillpotts, esq.	658
H. T. Hope, esq.	549

Mr. Hope having in 1833 defeated Captain Berkeley, when the latter was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, at the general election in 1835 Mr. Phillpotts again suffered exclusion, the votes being, for

Capt. Berkeley,	708
Henry T. Hope, esq.	621
John Phillpotts, esq.	598
William Cother, esq.	402

In 1837 there was another severe contest, Mr. Phillpotts having returned to the struggle, and in turn excluding Captain Berkeley,—

Henry T. Hope, esq.	727
John Phillpotts, esq.	710
Capt. Berkeley,	630

In 1841 he polled more votes than on any previous occasion, and was returned at the head of the poll,

John Phillpotts, esq.	753
Captain Berkeley,	732
Henry T. Hope, esq.	646
Viscount Loftus,	510

In 1847 he relinquished his hardly contested seat to Mr. Hope without proceeding to another poll.

Mr. Phillpotts married, in 1797, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chandler, esq. of Ashcroft House, co. Gloucester, by whom he has left issue one surviving son, the

Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, Vicar of Feock in Cornwall; who married in 1831 Mary-Emma-Penelope, only daughter and heir of Ulysses Hughes, esq. late of Swansea, and has left issue six daughters.

WILLIAM WARD, ESQ.

June 30. In Wyndham Place, aged 62, William Ward, esq. formerly an eminent merchant, and one of the representatives for the city of London.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Ward was in the military service, and died at Gibraltar. His son, John Ward, esq. was a merchant of Spain, and was many years Paymaster of the Garrison of Gibraltar. He married Miss Raphael, a Spanish lady, who was born in 1733, married Jan. 1749, died Aug. 18, 1768, and is buried at Ealing.

Mr. John Ward resided many years in Highbury Place, where he died, April 14, 1791, aged 64, and was buried at Ealing, where he has a monument. "He was a man," says his epitaph, "not so much distinguished for length of days as in employments of labour and trust, for perseverance unremitting, and for honour unblemished." He had three sons: 1. John Ward, esq. a merchant of London, in partnership with his brother George, who died abroad, at the age of 35; 2. George Ward; and 3. the eminent literary statesman, Robert Plumer Ward, esq. M.P. (who was born at Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, March 19, 1765, and died Aug. 13, 1846, aged 81.) Also two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, who died in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, May 8, 1832, aged 76, and was buried at Ealing; 2. Another, married to Dr. W. Saunders.

His second son, George Ward, esq. of Soho-square, was a very eminent Spanish and Mediterranean merchant in the city of London, and amassed a princely fortune. He purchased a property near West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, where he built a mansion, now called Northwood House, and where he died in his 78th year, Feb. 18, 1829, and was buried in Cowes church: his life was one of usefulness and charity, his death was that of a real Christian. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Sampson Woodfall, esq. She died in Nov. 1813, and is buried in Cowes church.

They had six sons: 1. George Henry Ward, esq. born in 1786, and now the owner of Northwood House; he married a dau. of William Saunders, M.D. His lady is dead, without surviving issue; 2. William Ward, esq. now deceased; 3. Henry-Baynes Ward, esq. a retired merchant of London. He married Miss Davis, dau. of John Davis, esq. of Portland-place, an East India director, and is now resident

at Cowes; 4. John-Robert Ward, esq. a merchant of London, who died in 1833. He married Miss Lynd, but left no issue; 5. the Rev. James Duff Ward, who died at Rome in 1832. He married Miss Seymer, sister of Henry Ker Seymer, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire; and 6. Lieut. Richard Octavius Ward, who died at Geneva several years since. He married, and left one dau. Mr. George Ward left also five daughters; one of whom is married to Capt. John Beckford of Ryde; and the other four daughters are unmarried, and reside at Cowes.

Mr. William Ward, the gentleman now commemorated, was his father's second son. He was born at Highbury Place, Islington, in July, 1787; and received his education at Winchester College. In preparation for a commercial life, he spent some time at Amsterdam, in a banking-house; and on his return he was introduced by his father on the Royal Exchange at a very early age to attend to his business, which he did so much to his father's satisfaction, that he was in 1810 at once taken into partnership, and conducted a very extensive and lucrative business for several years. In 1817 he was elected a director of the Bank of England; in which capacity he acquired much consideration from his intimate acquaintance as a cambist with foreign exchanges; and the evidence given by him in the Parliamentary Committees on the Bullion question in 1819 was distinguished for acuteness and correctness of judgment.

By the retirement of Sir Wm. Curtis, an opportunity occurred for representing the city of London in Parliament, which his political friends anxiously pressed Mr. Ward to accept. He was first elected for London in 1826, on the Tory interest, being the third candidate on the list; the numbers being—

Thompson . . . T. . . .	6483
Waithman . . . W. . . .	5042
Ward T. . . .	4991
Wood W. . . .	4880

On the opening of the Session Feb. 4, 1830, he seconded the Address; and in the new Parliament, appointed to meet Oct. 28, 1830, he was again elected for London with the same colleagues. It was generally acknowledged that he performed his parliamentary duties with great credit to himself, more particularly by regularity of attendance in the House, as well as in the Committees public and private. In 1830 he was especially requested by the Duke of Wellington, to become Chairman of the very important Committee then appointed to investigate the affairs of the East India Company, preparatory to the opening of the China trade; which Committee sat many

weeks, and made an elaborate report; his conduct in the chair being highly approved of. In the following year, when the spirit of reform had seized the nation, his party being obliged to succumb, on a dissolution taking place he declined being a candidate. In 1835 he again appeared as a Tory candidate for the city; but the four Whig Candidates carried the election, and from that period Mr. Ward retired from public life; and indeed during his latter years he was not engaged in public or private business.

It may be added that in person Mr. Ward was a fine athletic man. The noble game of cricket has lost in him an ardent amateur and champion; who has frequently distinguished himself in the field. When his health became impaired he was himself obliged to relinquish the game, but frequently acted as umpire to a succeeding generation of players.

Mr. Ward married, April 26, 1811, Emily, fifth daughter of Harvey Christian Combe, Alderman of London, and many years one of its representatives. She died Sept. 24, 1848, aged 56. They had four sons: 1. Rev. William George Ward, who was educated at Winchester College, and was afterwards a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. He married March 31, 1845, Frances Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wingfield, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester. He wrote the *Ideal of a Christian Church* in 1844, and since his secession, Sept. 1845, has written in the *Rambler* and *Tablet*, and likewise some pamphlets on Tract No. 90, which made a great sensation at Oxford; 2. Henry, now in India in the 33rd Regt. of Native Infantry; 3. Matthew, who was in the Bengal Cavalry, deceased; 4. Arthur, a godson of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. William Ward had also four daughters, two of whom are deceased, and two unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and one daughter, were buried at Hammersmith.

JAMES KNOX POLK.

June 16. At his residence, near Nashville, Tennessee, James Knox Polk, late President of the United States of America.

James Knox Polk was born in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795. Some accounts make his ancestors Irish, others Scotch; some say their original name was Pollock. It appears that his branch of the family had resided in Maryland, in Pennsylvania, in North Carolina, and finally removed to Tennessee. Andrew Jackson stated, in 1844, that he had known James Knox Polk from his boyhood, and that "a citizen more exemplary in his moral deportment, more punctual and exact in

business, more energetic and manly in the expression of his opinions, and more patriotic does not live." Mr. Polk's father is, it is believed, still alive: he was a farmer, and removed to Tennessee in 1800, when James Polk was in his eleventh year; it is also said that he acted as a surveyor, and with his family had to toil hard for a living in the valley of the Duck river, then a wilderness. James Polk was the eldest of ten children. He acquired the rudiments of an English and classical education near his home, and after years of suffering from a very painful complaint was relieved by a surgical operation. He gained high honours at the university of North Carolina, was assiduous, persevering, and regular in his attendance, a good mathematical and classical scholar. In 1819 he began to study the law with the celebrated Felix Grundy, of Nashville; was admitted as a member of the bar of Tennessee in 1820; and was well employed in his line. He served as clerk to the Tennessee Legislature; was next a member for Maury, his place of residence, and in 1825, in his 30th year, elected to Congress. If he was opposed to a national bank, he hesitated to express that opinion for the first two years in which he sat in Congress; but after Mr. Van Buren went to Washington as secretary, in Aug. 1830, Mr. Polk began to give the Tennesseans some hints about the "monster." He was 14 years in Congress, and two or three of these years Speaker, having been chosen in Dec. 1835, and in Sept. 1837. No more thorough-going party-man could be found than Polk; he was very industrious, and, while on the floor of Congress, was reported never to have missed a vote. As he received a vote of thanks at the close of the session of 1837 for his impartiality as Speaker, it may be inferred that he had great control over his temper. He was a ready debater, delivered long and animated speeches, and was one of the few hard-working legislators in his day. In his intercourse with the public he was affable and courteous; his voice was strong but unmusical; he was clear-headed, and capable of grasping, comprehending, and explaining complicated matters of public interest; a polite and attentive listener; and so regular and devout in early life, that during the four years he was at college he never once missed prayers. His personal character was irreproachable. He was unostentatious, quiet, domestic, and religious—not fond of show, dancing, dissipation, or late hours. Mr. Polk was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Upwards of 24 years since he married the daughter of Mr. Joel Childers, a merchant of Rutherford county, Tennessee, but he had no children.

Mr. Polk died of a chronic diarrhoea, after a very short illness. President Harrison closed his career within a month of the day of his entrance upon the duties of his office; President Polk, in about three months after his term had expired. Of 11 ex-Presidents, Messrs. Van Buren and Tyler alone remain. Mr. Polk was the youngest man ever inaugurated as President; only 49 years and four months old when he took office.

Mr. Bancroft, the American minister in this country, has issued the following circular, expressive of his sentiments on the merits of the deceased: "Official intelligence has been received at this legation that James Knox Polk, so lately President of the United States, expired on the 15th day of June last. Unlike his predecessors, he has ended life before the evening of old age, but not before completing an illustrious and memorable career. The judgment of his countrymen ever marked him out for high services. Raised successively to the first places in the state—chairman of the most important congressional committee; head of the House of Representatives of the whole American people; supreme magistrate in his own commonwealth; President of the Federal Republic—he ever approved his fitness for the highest trusts, excelling not more in station than in laboriousness, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. He defined, established, and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the national treasury on the principles of the constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade, and industry. Most beloved where best known, he lived happily, and died in the midst of his country's unexampled prosperity, which his own measures had contributed to establish. I invite the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States, and all others of my fellow-citizens now in the United Kingdom, to share the sorrow of his family and his country. His memory as a public man lives in honour, and will endure; the youth of our country will be formed to virtue by emulating the purity of his private life.—GEORGE BANCROFT."

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

Lately. At Rome, Cardinal Mezzofanti—known throughout Europe for his extraordinary power in the acquisition of languages, down even to the minutest differences of dialect and shades of *patois*. His power of assimilation in this respect was something like divination; and he is likened to those mental prodigies known as "calculating children," who, to the

astonishment of consummate mathematicians, leap as it were at a bound, without education, to conclusions implying the intricate processes of *their* particular science. At Rome, where the Propaganda entertains and trains missionaries for and from all parts of the world, and where all living languages are currently spoken, Cardinal Mezzofanti conversed with each man in his own tongue and idiom. Curious things are spoken of this remarkable yet seemingly mechanical gift of his. "If," it is said, "he were addressed for the first time in a language or a dialect new to him, he listened with a wonderful power of attention, decomposed the sounds in his mind, searched for the analogies, sought out the roots. In a short time all was clear to him:—he was master of the lexicon and the grammar of the hitherto unknown tongue."

PROFESSOR STARKIE.

April 15. At his rooms in Downing college, Cambridge, in his 69th year, Thomas Starkie, esq. M.A. and Q.C. Downing Professor of the Laws of England, and Judge of the Small Debts Court at Clerkenwell.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Starkie, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Yatman, esq. His father was senior wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, in the year 1771; and the son, having entered at the same college, (St. John's,) obtained the same honours in the year 1803—an instance of both father and son obtaining that distinguished position which is probably unparalleled. Amongst the son's competitors were Baron Parke, Professor Pryme, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Justice Coltman, and the Archdeacons of Leicester and Ely. He subsequently migrated, and became Fellow and Tutor of Catharine Hall; after which he obtained the second prize for senior bachelors in 1805. He proceeded M.A. in 1806.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 23rd May 1810. He practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts. He also went the Northern circuit, and was King's Counsel at Lancaster previously to his obtaining the rank of Queen's Counsel in the higher courts. He was also one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Common Law: and was for some time lecturer on Common Law and Equity to the Society of the Inner Temple.

In 1823 he succeeded Mr. Christian as Downing Professor of Laws, which post he held until his death. In addition to

this he was appointed University Counsel in 1825; and recently the present government made him Judge of the Clerkenwell Small Debts Court.

Professor Starkie was originally a high Tory in politics, and a most strenuous opponent of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill; but in 1840 he contested the representation of the borough of Cambridge in the Liberal interest; but was beaten by his Conservative antagonist (Sir Alexander Grant) by a majority of 726 to 647.

As an author his name will go down to posterity in connexion with "*Starkie on Evidence*," and several other works of high and standard reputation, which were published in the following order:

"*A Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, Scandalum Magnatum, and False Rumours*, 1813. 8vo."

"*Treatise on Criminal Pleading, with Precedents of Indictments*, 1814." 2 vols. 8vo.

"*A Practical Treatise on the Law of Evidence, and Digest of Proofs in Civil and Criminal Proceedings*."

—Third edition, brought down to Michaelmas term 1841. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1842.

Professor Starkie married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A., Vicar of Whalley, co. Lanc. the historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire; and by that lady he had issue two sons, both deceased, and three daughters, of whom the two survivors are married, Lucy-Anne, to Alfred Power, esq. M.A. one of the Assistant Poor-Law Commissioners; and Katharine-Blanche, to the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, Rector of Cranley, Surrey.

RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Esq.

June 8. Drowned near Dublin, Richard Carmichael, esq. surgeon, of that city.

This distinguished ornament of the medical profession lost his life under the following afflicting circumstances:—he was proceeding on horseback to his country residence at Sutton, near Howth, and on arriving at a part of the strand where a stream or inlet of sea flowed in over the sandy beach, he asked some persons who were at hand if it would be safe to cross there, and being answered in the affirmative, he ventured across, but when more than half way the horse got out of his depth, and after swimming for a little, leaned over, and fell on his side, when the rider lost his seat and became submerged in the tide.

Mr. Carmichael took a warm interest in the movement set on foot towards the close of last year, having for its object the

holding of occasional sessions of the Imperial Parliament in the Irish metropolis. He has left a widow, but no family, and is reported to have been in extremely affluent circumstances.

Mr. Carmichael was the author of "*An Essay on the Effects of Carbonate and other Preparations of Iron on Cancer, with an Inquiry into the Nature of that Disease*, 1805." 8vo. 2d edition, enlarged, 1809.

"*Essay on the Nature of Scrofula, with evidence of its Origin from Disorder of the Digestive Organs*, 1810." 8vo.

"*An Essay on the Venereal Disease, which has been confounded with Syphilis*, 1814." 8vo. Part II. 1815.

"*Observations on the Symptoms and specific Distinctions of Venereal Diseases, interspersed with Hints for the more effectual Prosecution of the present Inquiry into the Uses and Abuses of Mercury in their treatment*, 1818." 8vo.

He also wrote a valuable essay on the Diseases of Literary Men, containing much judicious observation.

A public funeral of this eminent physician took place on Monday the 18th of June. All the members of the colleges of surgeons and physicians were in attendance, besides a long train of gentry and professional men.

By his will the 50*l.* per annum he had hitherto given to the Richmond School of Medicine is to be continued during the life of Mrs. Carmichael, for prizes; after the death of Mrs. Carmichael 2,000*l.* to be set apart, and the interest applied for the same purpose. To the College of Surgeons 3,000*l.*, to be paid after his decease, the interest to be applied for premiums for prize essays. To improve the building of the Richmond School of Medicine, 5,000*l.* Ditto, 3,000*l.* Medical Relief Fund, 2,500*l.* (in addition to the 500*l.* already given), to be paid on his decease. Ditto, 2,000*l.* to be paid on the decease of Mrs. Carmichael.

WILLIAM CLIFT, Esq. F.R.S.

June 20. At his residence, Stanhope cottage, Hampstead-road, aged 77, William Clift, esq. F.R.S.

Mr. Clift was deservedly well known to the public as the Conservator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, a situation he had held for nearly half a century, having been appointed to that office on the purchase of the collection by Government of the executors of John Hunter, whose apprentice and assistant he was for many years, and also a fellow-labourer in the formation of that magnificent monument of the genius of his immortal master. Mr. Clift was a Fellow

of the Royal Society, and greatly esteemed by the present and former distinguished *savans* of that body, particularly the late Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Wollaston, and, indeed, so highly did Sir Humphry Davy (then President of the Royal Society) think of the lamented deceased, that he used his influence to admit Mr. Clift a Fellow before the increase of the now expensive admission fees; this gentleman being the last admitted on the old scale.

Mr. Clift, whose wife preceded him but a few weeks since, has left an only daughter, married to Professor Owen, and a large body of friends, to deplore their great loss. His portrait, from a recent Daguerreotype, has been lithographed in Claudet's Historical Gallery.

MRS. CHESelden.

June 15. At Belton, Leicestershire, aged about 90, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Cheselden, late of Somerby. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Dickinson, for thirty years Minister of Ouston and Rector of the parishes of Withcote and Carlton Curlien, co. Leic. (who died Dec. 24, 1786), by Elizabeth, dau. of William Scott, esq. of Market Overton. The Rev. Charles Dickinson purchased the manor of Somerby, in Leicestershire, of Thomas Green, esq. and on his death in 1786 the manor became vested in his eldest daughter Elizabeth. This lady was married to Edward Cheselden, esq. March 7, 1793.

Mr. Cheselden was of an old Leicestershire family; who are frequently noticed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire. (See Index Volume i. p. 28.) He was the only son of the Rev. Edward Cheselden, M.A. rector of West Charlton, co. Somerset, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Leicester (who died June 9, 1780, aged 58), by Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Dodd, M.A. Rector of West Charlton, and a prebendary of Wells Cathedral, who died Dec. 5, 1778, aged 55.

Col. Cheselden was a gentleman of great benevolence and hospitality; was many years receiver-general of the county of Leicester; one of the deputy-lieutenants; and in the commission of the peace. He was Major, and afterwards Lieut.-Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia; and died Oct. 10, 1804.

This good and venerable lady was of a family many of whom lived to a great age. Her grandmother Frances was the sister of Edward Palmer, esq. of Withcote, co. Leic. and on his death in 1770, became his heiress. She was born in 1700; married about 1718 to the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, who died about 1720, and

she lived his widow 80 years, dying at Belton, May 7, 1799, aged 99. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1799, p. 444.) She left one son, the Rev. Charles Dickinson (the father of Mrs. Cheselden), who died 1786; and on the elder Mrs. Dickinson's death in 1799 large estates devolved on her two granddaughters, Mrs. Cheselden and Mrs. Stratford. The mother of Mrs. Cheselden, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson (dau. of W. Scott) died May 1812, aged nearly 90. Her aunt, Mrs. Anne Iliff (another dau. of W. Scott), died April 12, 1813, aged 88. Mrs. Cheselden's younger sister, Mrs. Stratford, died Jan. 12, 1849, aged 87. (See our Number for March last, p. 326.) Her husband, Francis Paul Stratford, esq. the late Master in Chancery, died Dec. 1, 1841, aged 89; and Mrs. Cheselden must have arrived at about the same age at her death.

JOHN HATCHARD, Esq.

June 21. At Clapham Common, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, esq. for nearly 50 years the highly esteemed senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers and publishers, 187 Piccadilly.

Having served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Ginger, bookseller, in College street, Westminster, he became an assistant to the late Mr. Payne at the Mews Gate. In each of these situations he conducted himself with that industry, integrity, and amenity of manners, which drew towards him the attention and regard of a large number of the most distinguished characters of the day, many of whom evinced towards him the highest marks of their esteem, which ceased only at their or his death. Having commenced business on his own account at 173 Piccadilly, it pleased God in his providence greatly to crown his honest efforts with success.

The publication of a very able pamphlet in the year 1797, entitled "Reform or Ruin," which had a sale of almost unprecedented extent, seems to have been the origin of that great popularity to which he afterwards attained and never lost to the end of his career as a bookseller. In this career he was honoured by special appointment as bookseller to Queen Charlotte and other members of the Royal Family.

The publications of the excellent Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor were entrusted to his care from the commencement to the close of its operations, as well as that valuable work "The Christian Observer" from its first number until his retirement from business in 1845, both adding largely to his acquaintance with men distinguished for their desire to

promote true religion and to advance the prosperity of every class of society.

For a period of more than 40 years, Mr. Hatchard devoted a large portion of his time and influence in aiding young ladies in procuring situations as governesses. To this benevolent effort his attention was directed from discovering that many professional men, tradesmen, and others, at their death left behind them daughters to whom they had given a refined education but for whose maintenance little or no provision was made; believing these to constitute a most interesting and valuable portion of the community, for whom (at that time) no public or other society had been formed, he directed his judicious and Christian efforts on their behalf, and had the satisfaction of thus providing for hundreds—we might have more truly stated for thousands—of ladies thus circumstanced, who have not only themselves been thus placed out of the reach of want, but have proved blessings to the families in which he was the instrument of placing them.

Such was the esteem in which Mr. Hatchard was held, that not a few of the affluent members of society were in the habit of placing in his hands large sums of money to be distributed amongst persons who he knew were necessitous and deserving, thus was he delighted to be the medium of diffusing comfort to many whose cases might not otherwise have met with that aid which was thus dispensed to them.

Until the year 1845, he was enabled to carry on an extensive business, when from advancing age with its attendant infirmities he retired, and in the quietness of domestic life devoted himself more especially to prepare to meet that God whose honour and glory it had been his chief object to promote during the discharge of the whole of his more public duties.

It having pleased God so far to prosper his business as to enable him to bequeath a very handsome provision for his family, as well as legacies to various friends, and to 37 Christian and benevolent institutions, he departed in peace after a short but very severe illness, borne with Christian resignation and entire submission to the Divine will.

The very successful course which Mr. Hatchard was permitted to pursue arose mainly, by God's blessing, upon the exercise of untiring energy, stern integrity, and always maintaining his own proper position in society; at the same time it is not too much to affirm that he was identified with almost all the leading men in the ranks of literature and politics, and still more with those engaged in the advancement of true religion and philanthropy.

He was a warmly attached member of the Church of England, yet holding in high esteem those who, differing from him, held their own views with christian charity towards others. He lived and died in the full and hearty belief of the unity but distinct personality and offices of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, and thus, "like a shock of corn fully ripe, was he gathered unto his Fathers," and is doubtless now "before the throne of God, serving him day and night in his temple."

[To this memoir, which we have received from the best authority, we may add, that Mr. Hatchard's eldest son, the Rev. John Hatchard, is the pious and active Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth; and that his second son, Mr. Thos. Hatchard, was long his partner, and is now his successor, as bookseller in Piccadilly.—*Edit.*]

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq.

March 30. In George Street, Hanover Square, aged 57, Thomas Wright, esq. Professor 1st Class of the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence, and member of those of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

Mr. Wright was born at Birmingham, March 2d, 1792 (the year in which Sir Joshua Reynolds died), but while he was yet a child his parents removed to London, where the print-shop windows were his first studio, and served to awaken in the boy a feeling for art. Before the age of fourteen he was placed with Meyer the engraver (who himself, if we mistake not, had been a pupil of Bartolozzi).

At the close of his apprenticeship he entered into some kind of partnership with a fellow pupil of the name of Fry; and during the four years that their connection lasted Wright finished all the engravings executed by them conjointly; Fry's share amounting to no more than the etching of them, notwithstanding which the former allowed Fry's name to appear on the plates (among which were many of the best in "Lodge's Portraits") as that of the engraver. After separating from Fry, Wright engraved several of the portraits in Cadell and Davies' work; the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Prince Leopold in their box at the theatre, after a drawing by George Dawe, R.A.; Lord Hill; the Duke of Kent; Goethe; and various other portraits, all after the same artist. Wright's talent as an engraver of portraits, for which subject he had a peculiar forte, began now to be generally appreciated, and his former master was so anxious to secure his valuable aid in finishing his plates, that he tried very hard to draw him into an engagement with him. It was about this

time that, not confining himself to engraving, Wright began to apply himself to portrait-taking in pencil drawings, water colours, and miniature painting, and in the first mentioned class of productions he showed an affinity to the similar ones of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and this practice from life with his pencil contributed in no small degree to his increasing excellence as an engraver, by exercising his eye in all the nuances of complexion and colour, tone and tint, and by rendering him more and more observant of Nature in all her modifications; so that he was enabled to impart an unusual degree of artistic power and feeling to his productions on copper, whether after originals by others, or by himself.

The repute he had at this time acquired caused him to be invited to Russia, to which country he went in 1822, for the purpose of engraving many of the series of portraits forming the so-called "Military Gallery" at St. Petersburg, and painted by the late George Dawe, esq. R.A. who estimated Wright's talents very highly. During this, his first residence in that capital, he executed many other engravings, including a full length of the Emperor Alexander, and a group of the present Empress with her two eldest children, for which he received, besides diamond rings from several members of the Imperial Family, a gold medal from the late King of Prussia. He also drew and engraved a medallion portrait of the Emperor Alexander at the time of his death, so greatly to the satisfaction of the Empress-Mother, that she remunerated the artist most liberally; and he further received commissions both for many copies of the miniature, as well as for many others of a similar kind. About the same time too, he was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

In 1826 Mr. Wright returned to England, where he was received most cordially, and almost overwhelmed with commissions, and among others was engaged to engrave many of the plates for the series of portraits edited by Mrs. Jameson under the title of "The Beauties of the Court of Charles II." that of Nell Gwynn (greatly admired for the exquisite taste of its execution) being one of them. One highly flattering testimonial to his abilities which he about this time received was the diploma of a professorship conferred on him by the Academy of Florence.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Dawe (with whom he was then connected by family ties, having married that gentleman's sister,) Mr. Wright returned to St. Petersburg in 1830, in order to arrange his affairs; and on his second visit to

Russia he was induced by the reception he met with to protract his sojourn there so long (not less than fifteen years) that on coming back to England he had in a manner almost to start again afresh, the celebrity which he acquired in the former country being in some degree purchased by the loss of that which he might else have acquired here at home. During his second sojourn at St. Petersburg he brought out a work entitled "*Les Contemporains Russes*," a series of portraits engraved and published by himself of the "Living Public Characters" and distinguished men of Russia, including Pushkin, Zhukovsky, and other literary celebrities. While there he also made an admirable small copy in water colours of Reynolds's celebrated picture of "The Infant Hercules," in the gallery of the Hermitage; and with the view of putting the English public in possession of a faithful transcript of that masterly composition of Sir Joshua's, soon after his return to England, Mr. Wright issued proposals for engraving a highly elaborate plate from it, to be dedicated, by permission, to the Emperor Nicholas. But, although he had not only begun, but had made considerable progress with it, the plate yet remains in an unfinished state, he being incapable of working upon it at all for several months previous to his death. It is to be hoped, however, that it will even now be completed by some other hand.

The collection of prints in the Hermitage possesses a complete series of all Mr. Wright's engravings, amounting to about three hundred, and presented to it by himself on his quitting St. Petersburg, in return for which he received from the Emperor a valuable diamond ring.

Mr. W. had a taste for literature and music, as well as for the graphic arts, and has left in MS. several poems and other pieces translated by him from the Russian.

MR. FRANCIS ENGLEHEART.

Feb. 15. In his 74th year, Mr. Francis Engleheart, engraver.

The name of Engleheart has for upwards of half a century been associated with our records of art; one member of the family, uncle, we believe, to the subject of this notice, having for many years occupied the position in miniature-painting which in our day is filled by Ross, Newton, and Thorburn; that is, at the head of the department which he practised.

Mr. Francis Engleheart was born in London, in the year 1775. He served his apprenticeship, as an engraver, to Mr. J. Collyer, and afterwards became an assistant to Mr. James Heath. The first plates to which his name was attached

were after the designs of Stothard, and he also engraved a large portion of the "Canterbury Pilgrims," which Mr. Heath completed. But the works that brought Mr. Engleheart more prominently before the public were from the pictures and drawings of Mr. Richard Cook, the Academician. These were altogether of a higher character, and were more finished than any of his preceding engravings, especially the "Castle," a subject from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," which was justly considered one of the finest book-plates ever produced in England. His next employer was Mr. Smirke, who was engaged by Cadell and Davis, the booksellers, to furnish designs for works of their publishing. Mr. Engleheart engraved nearly thirty plates for their edition of "Don Quixote." Sir David Wilkie afterwards enlisted his services to engrave his "Duncan Gray," and the "Only Daughter," published by Alderman Moon. His last work was from Hilton's fine picture in the National Gallery, "Serena rescued by Sir Calepine, the Red Cross Knight," the engraving of which must be regarded as his most important production. Among his more pleasing engravings on a small scale may be ranked his contributions to the various annuals which must now be classed with the "by-gones."—*Art Journal.*

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MR. ABRAHAM WIVELL.

March 29. At Birmingham, in his 63rd year, Mr. Abraham Wivell.

This well-known portrait-painter was born on the 9th of July, 1786, in the parish of Marylebone, London. His father, a tradesman at Launceston in Cornwall, being unfortunate in business, removed with his family to London a year before the birth of his only son, and died shortly afterwards, leaving his widow and four children in penury. Young Wivell, at the age of six years, was hired as a farmer's boy; his time being occupied in feeding cattle, and driving away the crows from the corn. In this place he remained for two years, and then returned home to his mother, who was his sole instructress in reading and writing until she was enabled to send him to the Marylebone School of Industry, where he was employed in heading pins and pointing needles, and afterwards in the more profitable occupation of making boots and shoes. About this time his mother became housekeeper to a Mrs. Smith, whose walls were decorated with engravings of the best masters, the sight of which first created a taste for the Arts in the boy. At the age of nine he entered the service of Mr. Pointing, a housepainter, where he

remained eight months. In 1799 he was apprenticed for seven years to Mr. Osborne, a peruke-maker and hair-dresser, and served the entire time with him. He subsequently commenced on his own account in the same business, to which he added that of a miniature-painter in water-colours, specimens of which were placed in his window interspersed with blocks and wigs. These attempts, rude as they were, gained him the friendship of Nollekens and Northcote, who wished him to devote all his attention to the Arts; "for," said Northcote, "success is sure." But the young artist, having married in 1810, found that he could not, without injuring his rising family, devote himself exclusively to the Arts; so he still continued his business of peruke-making and hair-dressing, although he took every advantage of his intimacy with the above named artists to frequent their studios as often as possible. At the time of the Cato Street Conspiracy, an acquaintance with one of the keepers of Clerkenwell prison obtained him an interview with Thistlewood and the other State prisoners, so notorious at that period; they all sat to him, and their portraits were much in request. Mr. now Alderman Kelly, the publisher, engaged him to take them again when on their trial at the Old Bailey. Whilst thus employed he had the good fortune to meet Mr. John Cordy, who, admiring the spirited likenesses of the Conspirators, called upon him the next day, and ever afterwards materially advanced his interests. Mr. Cordy engaged him to paint a portrait of Miss Stephens, the vocalist, and advanced him for that purpose the sum of 40*l.*; but after several negotiations the lady refused to finish the sittings. In 1820 Mr. Wivell sketched a portrait of Queen Caroline, at the balcony where she appeared to receive the congratulations of the public. This sketch was so admired, that it was shown to the Queen by a gentleman of her household, when she expressed her wish to have her portrait completed, and sat for it accordingly. The Queen's Trial coming on immediately afterwards in the House of Lords, Mr. Kelly engaged our now rising artist to draw portraits of the principal personages on the trial for a work then publishing; but Mr. Wivell had no means of entering the House, which was crowded with the rank and fashion of the day. In this dilemma, and when hovering about the entrance of the House of Lords, he happened to recognise an acquaintance in a barrister's clerk, who could not resist the offer of the artist to paint the portraits of himself and family if he could gain him admission to the House. Next

morning he was admitted accordingly, with a bag and papers, in the guise of his friend; and, seating himself at the table appropriated to members of the bar, began to sketch away with a rapidity equal to the exigency of the case, not knowing how soon a summary ejectment might follow his unwarrantable assumption of the character of even a small limb of the law, which, in his mind, was associated with the unendearing names of John Doe and Richard Roe. The surprise of the bar was soon turned into astonishment as the sketches were handed round the table; they presently found their way from the bar to the benches, and from the benches to the woollack, and so pleased the parties interested that he was permitted to remain in the same place during the continuance of the trial. Most of the noble lords and gentlemen taken gave him a sitting or two to finish their portraits. Amongst these and others, were the Queen; her Majesty's Attorney-Gen. Mr. Brougham; her Solicitor-General, Mr. Denman; Mr. Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst; his late Lady and their daughter; Count Fosari; Mr. Austin the Queen's protégé; Mr. Alderman Wood; and His Majesty's Counsel and Ministers. He also took the notorious Theodore Majocchi, and all the other witnesses against the Queen at the trial. The artist now advanced rapidly to the zenith of his professional fame. Amongst the distinguished individuals whose portraits he took immediately after the Queen's trial, were—H.R.H. the Duke of York, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, William IV. when Duke of Clarence; Prince George of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta, when children; George IV. Lord Suffield, Lord Holland, Captain Scrosby, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Mr. Joseph Hume, Colonel Maceroni, General Pepe aid-de-camp to Murat the ex-king of Naples, Lord Cochrane, the Rt. Hon. Spring Rice, Mr. William Fremantle, Sir Francis Burdett, the Right Hon. George Canning, the Right Hon. William Huskisson, Lord John Russell, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. his portraits of whom were all engraved. He likewise painted portraits of nearly two hundred members of the House of Commons, for a view of the interior of the House, published by Messrs. Bowyer and Parkes. In 1825 his friend Mr. Cordy prevailed upon him to go to Stratford-on-Avon to take a drawing of the marble bust of Shakspeare, placed in the chancel of the church, in the poet's birthplace. This Mr. Wivell executed admirably; it was engraved by J. S. Agar, and is still allowed to be the best published. The success attending this engraving led him to engage on his admirable work, "An Inquiry into

the History, Authenticity, and Characteristics of the Shakespeare Portraits," which was first published in 1827; and, although the work showed great research and admirable execution, and contained twenty-six faithful engravings of all the genuine and spurious portraits and prints of the immortal bard, with engravings of the Stratford Monument, Roubilliac's, and, the Westminster Abbey statues; yet it failed as a publication. Mr. Wivell's fearless exposure of the various tricks used by picture-dealers and others in manufacturing pictures to suit the taste of the day, drew upon him the attack of a whole nest of hornets about to be deprived of their lawful prey—the public; and the unenvied possessors of the spurious portraits of the poet, for which some of them paid a very high price, swelled the torrent of disaffection raised against the work; so that an undertaking which cost him 700 guineas, besides two years of the best of his life, worth at least 2000 guineas more, realised only 250*l.* Cart-loads of copies were sent to the cheesemongers, and the engraved plates were disposed of to pay the publishers.* Time has since signally avenged him for the wrong done to his assiduity, for he lived to see eight guineas offered for a single copy of the work; but time has not made up the pecuniary loss, which reduced him from affluence to comparative poverty.

After the failure of the Shakespeare Portraits, his uncle, Abram Wivell, of Camden Town, died and left him the house in which he lived, his household furniture, and an annuity of 100*l.* per annum for the remainder of his life. Amongst the plates sold to pay the publishers for the Shakespeare loss, were portraits of the leading actors of the day, including Charles Young, Elliston and Kemble, Miss Sheriff, James Wallack and Munden, Miss Ellen Tree, Mr. Sinclair and Miss Somerville, Cooper, Harley, Miss Stephens, Master Betty the Young Roscius and Helen Faucit, Mr. Macready,

* Whilst extracting this otherwise valuable memoir entire from the columns of the *Art-Journal*, it seems scarcely worth while to alter the present paragraph. The absurdity of supposing that any personal enmity conceived against Mr. Wivell's book would hinder its sale is obvious. If such offence had really been prevalently excited, it would rather have promoted its sale, though the author might have been persecuted by actions for libel. The truth is that artists are seldom fortunate in publishing on their own account, and the error in the present case seems to have consisted in printing too large a number.—*Edit.*

Mr. Farren, and the elder Matthews, all considered first-rate likenesses; to which may be added Cramer, Mori, Moscheles, and Hertz, the composers.

In 1828 Mr Wivell's attention was first directed to fire escapes, and he invented the Rope Fire Escape, which in the course of time was superseded by his patent one now in use. In 1829 he gave lectures on the subject, illustrated by models and drawings. Shortly afterwards a meeting was held in Lawson's Rooms, Gower Street, where a chairman, committee, &c. were appointed, being the nucleus of the present "Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," established in 1836. Mr. Wivell was made superintendent of fire escapes to this society, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, and continued in that capacity until 1841, when, having a dispute with a newly-elected committee, he threw up his engagement with them, and went to reside at Birmingham in the latter end of that year. He spent a great deal of money and time in perfecting these fire escapes, and so useful have been their advantages to society, that above one hundred lives have been saved by them in London alone. It is seldom that we hear of such practical results arising from the labour of the philanthropist, but our artist was a man of singular energy in carrying out any undertaking which he commenced. In Birmingham he resumed his artistical career with Thomas Atwood, esq. M.P. and the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. In 1847 he was engaged by Mr. Robertson to take the portraits of the railway celebrities for the "Monthly Railway Record." This was his last public work. It contains the portraits of G. Hudson, esq. M.P., D. Waddington, esq. M.P., Capt. Mark Huish, George Carr Glynn, esq. banker, S. M. Peto, esq. M.P., J. P. Westhead, esq. M.P. W. Chadwick, esq., Richard Creed, esq., H. C. Lacy, esq. M.P. and Charles Russell, esq. chairman of the Great Western Railway Company.

He died of chronic bronchitis, leaving his second wife, to whom he was married in 1821, and a large family of ten children, unprovided for. The sole care of the family devolves upon his eldest son, Abraham Wivell, who, although a very young man, is already a most promising artist.—*Art-Journal.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 14. Aged 56, the Rev. *James Hooper*, Rector of King Weston and of East Lydford, Somersetshire. To the former church he was instituted in 1833.

May 16. In Northumberland Court,

Strand, the Rev. *Anthony Egerton Brydges*, son of the late Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart.

May 20. At Stevenage, Herts, aged 79, the Rev. *Richard Townsend Andrews*, LL.B. for many years Curate of Packington near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and afterwards of Dunchurch, Warwickshire. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1794.

May 24. At Bedfords, near Chelmsford, aged 79, the Rev. *George Leapingwell*, for more than forty years Vicar of the united parishes of Good and High Easter, and a magistrate for Essex. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1794; and was presented to his living in 1816 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

May 30. At the house of his sister Mrs. Martineau, Bracondale near Norwich, aged 75, the Rev. *Caleb Elwin*, M.A. Rector of Melton Constable, with Burgh Parva, Booton, Bayfield, and Little Ringstead, in the county of Norfolk, and Domestic Chaplain to his relative Lord Hastings, at whose princely mansion he resided during the greater portion of his life. He was the grandson of Peter Elwin, esq. of Booton, and brother of Fountain John Elwin, esq. who married the heiress of the Woodyearcs of Crook Hill, near Doncaster, and assumed her name. Mr. Elwin was educated at the Charterhouse and Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1796, and proceeded M.A. 1809. He was presented to Booton in 1804 by his own family, and to Melton Constable in 1811 by Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.; his other two preferments were sinecure rectories of small value. He was the kindest of friends and most agreeable of companions: he was generally well-informed on every subject, but particularly conversant with genealogy and family history, and he had also a remarkable love for the fine arts, and an extensive acquaintance with the productions of all the great masters of painting and sculpture. Long will his memory be cherished by several who have been used from childhood to look forward with delight to the period of his annual visit. He was buried at Melton.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Edmunds Williams*, D.D. Vicar of Bucklebury, Berks, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Rev. W. Hartley.

At West Stockwith, Lincolnshire, aged 69, the Rev. *W. Adamthwaite*, for forty years Incumbent of that chapelry.

June 1. At Beckingham, near Gainsborough, aged 42, the Rev. *John Lake-land*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of West Burton.

Aged 76, the Rev. *William Peckham*

Woodward, Rector of West Grinstead, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Chichester. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1803; was presented to the rectory of West Grinstead by the Earl of Egremont in 1807; and to the prebend of Sidlesham in the cathedral church of Chichester in 1819.

June 10. Aged 48, the Rev. *Richard Evans*, for some years Curate of St. Mary's, Derby.

June 11. At Louth, co. Linc. aged 77, the Rev. *John Prescott*, M.A. Rector of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1817 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

June 12. The Rev. *George Morgan*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Great Torrington, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. He was a member of that college, and proceeded M.A. in 1814.

June 16. In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. aged 82, the Rev. *George Atwick*.

June 17. Aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Richard Pritchett*, for 25 years Reader at the Charterhouse, London, and 14 years Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, to which he was presented by the Governors of that institution in 1835. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, as 15th Senior Optime, M.A. 1811.

At Llandulas, Denbighshire, aged 55, the Rev. *James Foulkes Roberts*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1820, and was collated to Llandulas in 1840 by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

June 19. At Dublin, the Rev. *H. Tyrell*, Rector of Kinnetty, King's co. He had come to Dublin to visit his sister, who was sick of the cholera, and both have fallen victims to the disease.

The Rev. *Richard Haddy Williams*, Rector of Avenbury, Herefordshire, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1835. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1814; and son, we presume, of the Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, Rector of Fornham All Saints with Westley, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow of Clare hall, whose death in 1842 is recorded in our vol. XVII. p. 560.

June 20. At Teignmouth, aged 30, the Rev. *Thomas D'Oyly Walters*, M.A. of Bath Easton.

June 21. At Desford, Leicestershire, the Rev. *John Fry*, B.A. Rector of that place. He was of University college, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1801 by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Fry was the author of a new translation of the Canticles or Song of Solomon, pub-

lished in 1811, (at which time he was chaplain to Lord Viscount Ranelagh); *The Sick Man's Friend*, 1814, 8vo.; *Lectures, Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Romans*, 1816, 8vo.; *The Second Advent*, 181-; and *Observations on the Unfulfilled Prophecies of Scripture*, 1835, 8vo.

June 23. At Boulogne sur Mer, aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Thornton Champneys*, Curate of Upton cum Chalvey, Bucks; son of the Rev. Charles Champneys, Rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, and Vicar of Langley cum Wraybury. He was for seven years resident in the Brazils as chaplain to the English residents at Rio Janeiro.

At Little Shelford-rectory, Cambridge-shire, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Finch*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Great Shelford. He was the only surviving son of the late William Finch Finch, esq. of Little Shelford. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; was instituted to Little Shelford, which was in his own patronage, in 1806, and collated to Great Shelford by the Bishop of Ely in 1812. His eldest son, Charles Wray Finch, esq. formerly of the 17th Foot, was married at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Wilson of that place.

June 24. At Calton, Staff. the Rev. *Richard Ward*, Rector of Caldon, and Perpetual Curate of Waterfall and Calton. He was presented to his rectory in 1829 by Mrs. J. Willmott, to Waterfall in 1832 by the same patron, and to Calton in the latter year by the inhabitants.

June 27. At the residence of his brother-in-law, James H. F. Lewis, esq. in Essex-street, Strand, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Cooper Colls*, M.A. of Beccles, Suffolk. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was appointed curate of Ringsfield, Suffolk, in May 1842.

June 28. The Rev. *Thomas Seymour*, B.A. Rector of Woodsford, Dorsetshire, to which he was presented in 1802 by Mrs. Mary Sturt.

July 1. Aged 93, the Rev. *Joseph Gill*, for 57 years Vicar of Scraptoft, and for 37 Rector of Pickwell, both in co. Leicestershire. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1790; was presented to Scraptoft in 1792 by Edward Hartopp Wigley, esq. and to Pickwell in 1812 by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

July 7. Aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Spencer*, M.A. Vicar of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1809; and was presented to his living in 1817 by the Precentor of St. Paul's cathedral.

At Yarmouth, in his 56th year, the

Rev. James Betts, Rector of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk. He was the 3rd surviving son of the Rev. George Betts, of Wortham, in Suffolk, Rector of Overstrand, in Norfolk, 1794, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died 12 April, 1822, aged 71. He was born 5th June, 1794, at Wortham, and married at Streatham, 7 Dec. 1837, Sophia, youngest daughter of Richardson Borradaile, esq. of Bedford Hill, Surrey. On the 26th of May, 1849, he was instituted to the consolidated rectories of Great and Little Thornham, in Suffolk, on the presentation of John Lord Henniker.

July 11. In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, in his 92d year, the Rev. **Stephen Swabey**, for many years Curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth. He was younger brother to Maurice Swabey, LL.D. of Langley, co. Bucks, and was born on the 20th July, 1757. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1800. He married in 1814 Charlotte, dau. of William Ward, of Lambeth, by whom he had no issue: she survives him.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 31. In Lower Belgrave-place, Catherine, relict of William Hare, esq.

June 2. In Tavistock-square, aged 73, William Perry, esq.

June 3. At Edmounton, aged 77, Frances, widow of Charles Campbell, esq.

June 4. At Greenwich, aged 74, Wm. Dalrymple Dowson, esq.

June 5. At Walworth, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thos. Russell, M.A.

June 9. At St. Mary-at-hill, aged 74, Mr. John Banyon, for twenty years the clerk of the Watermen's Company.

At Deptford, aged 41, Wm. Arundel Burrige, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William Burrige, of Bradford, Somerset.

June 10. At Bayswater, aged 31, Colin, second son of the late Kennett Macaulay, esq. member of the Medical Board, Madras.

J. P. Carpenter, esq. Larkhall-lane, Clapham.

In Montagu-sq. aged 67, Mrs. Frances Madryll Cheere, widow of Charles Madryll Cheere, esq. of Papworth hall, Camb.

June 11. Aged 62, William Orchard, esq. of Hornsey.

In Thayer-st. Manchester-sq. Jane, relict of the Rev. Edward Scott, D.D. of Worton Hall, Isleworth.

June 12. In Westbourne-terr. aged 56, James Samuel, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 49, Eliza, relict of Capt. Thomas Thompson, of the Indemnity Office.

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June 13. Eliza-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry de Bruyn, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.

In Queen-st. May Fair, of disease in the heart, Richard Berens, esq. D.C.L. many years Fellow and Bursar of All Souls' College, Oxford. He graduated B.C.L. 1807, D.C.L. 1813. His portrait has been this year exhibited at the Royal Academy.

June 14. At Great Queen-st. aged 59, Edward Mount, esq. late of Hungerford.

June 15. In Bedford-row, aged 92, William Laforest, esq.

June 16. Aged 54, Lucy, the relict of Capt. Thomas Moody, of the 4th Regt.

Aged 31, John Adam Townsend, surgeon, of Finsbury-circus.

June 18. In Onslow-sq. Brompton, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith. She was the dau. of Thomas Bell, esq. of Bristol, and married in 1841.

Aged 53, Charles Harding, of Camera-sq. Chelsea, artist.

At the rectory, St. John's, Clerkenwell, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of John Crawford, esq.

June 19. At Eastbourne-terr. aged 34, Mary, wife of John P. Bolding, esq.

June 20. At the house of the Rev. Henry Christmas, Sion College, aged 39, Edwin Leaf, esq.

In Cadogan-place, Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Brooke, of H.M. 18th Regt.

June 21. At Kensington New Town, aged 72, Sarah, relict of James Evans, esq. late of the Admiralty.

Mary-Frances, wife of Henry Latham, esq. of the Chancery Registrar's Office.

In New Bond-street, Thomas Fiske, esq. second son of the late Rev. Thomas Fiske, Rector of Shrimpling and Kettlebaston, Suffolk.

At Upper Holloway, aged 48, Charles Scott Hadow, esq. (formerly of Calcutta), of the firm of D. Mackey Hadow, and Company.

June 22. At Lower Tulse-hill, Sarah, widow of William Coward, esq. of Brixton Lodge, Surrey.

In John-st. St. James's-sq. in his 50th year, Edward Howard Howard-Gibbon, esq. Norroy King-of-Arms, and Secretary to the Earl-Marshal of England, to which latter office he was nominated in March 1842, and made Mowbray-Herald-Extraordinary 25th April following; and in August in the same year was appointed York Herald, and promoted to the office of Norroy in June 1848. He married Amelia, second dau. of Stephen Cooper Dendy, esq. and has left three sons and three daughters. His remains were in-

terred in the churchyard of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, on the 28th June.

In London, Gideon Colquhoun, jun. esq.

At Brixton, aged 51, Robert, youngest son of the late Richard Buck, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

June 23. At Islington Green, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Bryan.

Aged 81, Lewis Goldsmith, comedian, for 60 years connected with the Haymarket, Coburg, and Surrey Theatres.

In Portland-pl. Mary Strettell, relict of the late Richard Hall, esq. of Copp'd Hall, Totteridge, Herts.

Aged 28, Maria, only dau. of the late Henry Wm. Cleere, esq. South Lambeth.

June 25. In Gordon-st. aged 77, Joseph Lowless, esq. solicitor.

Aged 67, John Finden, esq.

Aged 65, Martin Petrie, esq.

June 26. At South Hackney, Mrs. Mageniz.

June 27. Of cholera, Elizabeth, wife of Lachlan Macintosh Rate, esq.

In Oxford-terrace, aged 44, Oliver Arthur Heywood, esq.

In Blandford-pl. Regent's Park, Maria-Jenny Smith, only sister of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Smith, Royal Artillery.

June 28. Charles Parsons, esq. solicitor, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

Anne, wife of David Wilson, esq. of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood.

In Fleet-st. aged 58, William Noble, esq.

June 29. In London, aged 59, Mr. John Joseph Hadley, proprietor of the Cheltenham Journal.

June 30. In Westbourne-terrace, Thomas Fairfax Best, esq. for some years in the Grenadier Guards, formerly of Chilston Park, and late of Wierton, Kent, a magistrate and a deputy-lieut. for that county.

At St. Peter's parsonage, Bethnal Green, aged 62, the mother of the Rev. J. G. Packer.

Aged 18, Sarah-Elizabeth, only dau. of Walter Hills, esq. of Hanover-terr. Kensington Park.

Lately. In Somers-pl. Hyde Park, Ann-Catharine, relict of Samuel Phelps, esq.

At the house of her son, Queen-square. Bloomsbury, aged 78, Mrs. Boydell.

July 2. In Canton-pl. East India-road, Poplar, aged 81, John Clayton Mills, esq.

In Sussex-pl. Hyde Park, Mary, second dau. of the late S. P. Rickman, esq.

July 3. In Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 63, Charles Dowding, esq. Surveyor General of her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 22, James-Duplan, second son of John Duplan Lloyd, of Camberwell Grove.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 60, Mr. Edwin Charlton, for more than 20 years Secretary to the Albion Life Insurance Co.

July 4. At the house of her son, in George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 83, Martha-Elizabeth, widow of William Babington, M.D.

July 7. In Seymour-st. Jane, wife of Thomas Bruce Swinhat, esq. solicitor to H. E. I. C. at Calcutta.

July 8. At Balham Hill, aged 67, Samuel Kent Parson, esq. late of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

July 17. In Southampton-terrace, Islington, in his 60th year, Charles Huggons, esq. many years clerk in the Bank of England, deeply regretted.

BEDS.—June 14. At Streatley, aged 86, Sarah, relict of the Rev. James Hadow, for more than 50 years Vicar of that parish.

BERKS.—June 5. At Kimber's-road, near Maidenhead, Mr. William Crowe, solicitor, late of Uckfield, Sussex.

June 9. Eliza, wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, Vicar of Blewbury.

BUCKS.—June 13. At Langley rectory, aged 38, William Nash, esq.

June 17. Aged 86, at Ardenham-hill, Aylesbury, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Israel Bull, Rector of Fleet Marstow, and only dau. of the late Sir David Williams, Bart. of Goldingtons, Sarra'tt, Herts.

June 28. At Cliefden, aged 17 months, Lady Alexandrina Leveson Gower, youngest dau. of the Duke of Sutherland, and god-child of Her Majesty.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 4. At Ely, aged 60, Thomas Scbborne, Captain and Adjutant of the Cambridgeshire Militia.

June 20. At Newmarket, aged 74, Maria, widow of Edward Weatherby, esq. solicitor.

June 28. At Newmarket, aged 37, Mary-Ann, wife of William Parr Isaacson, esq. solicitor.

July 1. At Cambridge, aged 70, John Westlake, esq. late of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

CHESHIRE.—June 26. Cornelia-Anne, relict of Edward Venables Townshend, esq. of Wincham Hall.

CORNWALL.—June 10. At Truro, aged 94, Mary, widow of the Rev. Francis Jenkins, Vicar of St. Clement.

June 17. At Liskeard, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lyne, esq.

DEVON.—June 16. At Exeter, aged 72, Mr. Stephens, one of the oldest and most respected tradesmen of that city. As a statuary he displayed great ability in many works in the vicinity, and one of his sons, Mr. E. B. Stephens, has risen in the metropolis to distinguished eminence as a sculptor.

June 17. Aged 70, Mrs. Tryphena Kelland, of Higher Eastington, Laptford.

June 20. Mary, wife of the Rev. H. W. Macker, of Combe.

June 21. At Sidmouth, of consumption, aged 42, Thomas Mills, esq. senior proprietor of the Bristol Gazette.

June 28. At Southmolton parsonage, aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Henry Maitland, incumbent of that place.

June 29. At Kingsbridge, aged 56, the wife of the Rev. W. Sherman, Curate of Churchstow.

June 30. At Southmolton, aged 65, the wife of W. Flexman, esq.

Lately. At Clifton, Harriet, wife of Wm. Booth, esq. late Major in the 15th Hussars, the only surviving dau. of the late Sir W. B. Cave, Bart. of Stretton-le-Field, and niece of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden.

At Plymouth, aged 74, Thomas Henry Brooke, esq. late of the East India Company's Civil Service in St. Helena.

July 1. At Stonehouse, aged 67, Major-Gen. Thomas Benjamin Adair, C.B. formerly Col.-Commandant of Plymouth Division Royal Marines. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Adair, of the same force. He was appointed Second-Lieut. 1793, First-Lieut. 1795, Captain 1803, brevet-Major 1814, Colonel 1837, Colonel-Commandant 1839. His sister was married in 1806 to her cousin Thomas Benjamin Adair, esq. of Loughanmore, co. Antrim.

July 2. Aged 71, Hannah, relict of George Graham, esq. of Stoke Fleming.

July 4. At Alphington, Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Porter.

July 6. Whilst on a visit to his niece, Mrs. R. H. Dawson, North-st. Exeter, aged 66, William Heath Smith, esq. of Boston, Linc.

DORSET.—*July 9.* At Lyme Regis, aged 75, James Lean, esq. of Clifton.

DURHAM.—*June 19.* At Solaby-hall, aged 76, Ruth, widow of Jacob Maude, esq.

ESSEX.—*June 17.* At Leyton, aged 72, John Hibbert, esq.

Lately. At Chadwell, Dagenham, aged 85, John Milner, esq.

July 3. Aged 84, Thomas Churchman Harrold, esq. of Feering, and formerly of Horksley-park.

GLOUCESTER.—*June 14.* Frances, wife of the Rev. H. J. Randolph, of Yate house.

June 15. At Cheltenham, John Thomas Evans, esq. late Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, second and youngest son of John Evans, esq. of Hertford-st. Mayfair.

June 17. Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Palmer, jun. esq. Judge of the Bristol County Court.

June 21. At his residence, Cleve Dale, near Bristol, aged 66, Lieut.-Gen. Ben-

jamin William Dowden Sealy, H.E.I.C.S. He was a cadet of 1797, made Colonel of the 3d Bombay Nat. Inf. 1824, Major-General 1837.

June 27. Aged 17, George, second son of the Rev. B. R. Perkins, Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thos. Apperley, late of Stoke Lacy.

At Stanley-park, aged 69, Joseph Wathen, esq. son of the late Sir Samuel Wathen, Knight.

July 4. At Cheltenham, aged 48, George, second son of the late H. W. Shew, esq. of Bristol.

At the Rectory, Kemerton, the residence of his son the Archdeacon of Bristol, aged 82, Robert Disney Thorp, M.D. late of Leeds.

July 6. At Bristol, aged 56, Thomas Foster, esq. architect and surveyor.

HANTS.—*June 11.* At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 26, William Henry Weston, esq. youngest son of the late William Willis Weston, esq. of Cuddalore, E. I.

June 16. Aged 17, Wickham, younger and posthumous son of the late Harry Hart, esq. of Brixton-hill.

June 20. At Lymington, aged 32, Ellinor Carpenter, fourth dau. of William Towsey, M.D.

June 21. At Southsea, aged 77, Mary, widow of H. J. Hounsom, esq. of Funtington, Sussex.

At North hall, Preston, Charles King, esq. late of Brighton.

June 24. At Northwood, I.W. aged 85, Leah-Cooper, wife of the Rev. J. Maude, M.A. and relict of the Rev. George Bellasis, D.D. of Basildon, Berks.

At Northerwood, Lyndhurst, aged 82, John Pulteney, esq.

June 28. At Southampton, aged 65, W. N. Cole, esq.

HEREFORD.—*June 13.* Aged 74, Benjamin Biddulph, esq. of Burghill, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, for which he served sheriff in 1803. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Benjamin Biddulph (second son of Robert Biddulph, esq. of Ledbury, by Anne, dau. of Benjamin Jolliffe, esq. of Coston-hall, co. Worcester) by his second wife Mary, dau. of the Rev. Edward Poole, of Ludlow.

Lately. Aged 62, Richard Smyth, esq. of the Field, near Hereford.

At Ross, Charlotte-Sarah, relict of Dr. W. Webb, for many years resident in Ross and its neighbourhood.

At Whitchurch, aged 86, Miss Elizabeth Drew.

HANTS.—*June 64,* Charles Byles.

aged 78, 1849.

esq. for many years of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 17. At Boxmoor, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Henry Lister, the Incumbent.

June 25. At the Rectory, Essendon, the residence of her son, the Rev. R. Holden Webb, aged 76, Frances, wife of Richard Holden Webb, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*June 18.* At the house of her son, Buntingford, aged 84, Ann, widow of the Rev. James Price, late rector of Great Munden.

KENT.—*March 28.* At Ramsgate, aged 79, Hester, relict of the Rev. Hugh Wade Gery, of Bushmead Priory, co. Bedford.

June 3. At Penshurst, aged 48, John Pickance, esq. surgeon.

June 5. At Springfield, Maidstone, in his 90th year, William Balston, esq.

June 13. At Ashendens House, Plaxton, Wrotham, aged 28, Henry, fourth son of W. Golding, esq. of Leavers, East Peckham.

June 14. At Northbourn Vicarage, Daniel Harvey, the youngest child of the Rev. George Rainier.

June 17. At Wickham hall, West Wickham, aged 41, Henry Craven, esq.

June 19. At Ramsgate, aged 47, Henry George Barnett, esq.

June 20. At Chilham vicarage, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. O. Tylden, dau. of William Fairfarn, esq.

June 22. Aged 50, Sophia, wife of Lieut. Chas. G. Clark, R.N. of Margate.

June 30. At Tenterden, aged 70, John Neve, esq.

At Mill Hill, Woolwich, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Frederick English, Commanding Royal Engineer. He entered the corps as Second Lieutenant 1807; was made First Lieut. 1808; Captain, 1813; and Lieut.-Colonel, 1837. He served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, from the period the British army landed in Portugal until the retreat to Corunna, including the battles of Roleis, Vimiera, and Corunna; in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, 1815, including the battles of Toulouse and Orthes, and with the army of occupation until Aug. 1817. He had been Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich for more than two years. His death ensued from an accident which occurred on the 16th May, when he was struck on the arm by some splinters which flew from a battery covered with a preparation of asphalt and pebbles. It was not discovered for some days that his arm was broken, and paralysis ensued.

July 3. At Rochester, aged 69, Edward Manclark, esq. Alderman, and one of the magistrates of the city.

July 11. Aged 80, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of John Wilson Davis, esq. of Oak Lodge, West Wickham, and of Deptford.

July 16. At Eltham, aged 60, Louisa Whitbread, widow of Jacob Whitbread, esq. of Trehavern, near Truro, and of Loudham Hall, Suffolk, who died 26 Jan. 1814, aged 32. She was the dau. of Samuel Michell, and was a widow when she married Mr. Whitbread; and by Mr. Whitbread she had three sons: 1. Jacob William-Carey, Capt. E. S. Militia, who married at Totness, 14 Nov. 1832, Ellen Belfield, 3d dau. of Christopher Farwell, esq. of Totness, Major 4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards, and has issue; 2. Charles-Frederick, who died unmarried; and 3. Gordon, who died at Malta, July 4, 1848.

LANCASTER.—*June 3.* At Southworth House, near Wigan, aged 70, Henry Gaskell, esq. solicitor.

June 6. At Southport, aged 66, Ann, wife of Henry Shaw, esq. of Land Gate, Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

June 12. At Everton, Jane, widow of William B. Prescott, esq.

June 30. At Prescott, Miss Chorley, sister of the late John Chorley, esq.

LEICESTER.—*June 11.* Suddenly, at Rothley, near Leicester, the residence of his sister, Mrs. Humphrey, aged 63, John Wright Swann, esq. formerly a solicitor in Hull.

June 16. At Melton Mowbray, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Stokes, eldest dau. of Edward Stokes, esq. of that place.

June 17. At Leicester, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Yates, Registrar of Deaths, &c. for No. 1 District of the Leicester Union. He was a member of the old Corporation, and mayor of Leicester in 1823.

June 18. Aged 63, Thomas Bradley, esq. of Ibstock.

At Great Bowden, aged 78, Susannah, widow of Mr. John West.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 13.* At Manor House, Bull's Cross, Enfield, aged 72, James Rondeau, esq.

June 25. In Upper Edmonton, aged 60, Maria Anne, wife of the Rev. William Hincks.

June 29. At Hadley, aged 62, Edward Worthington, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*July 2.* Reginald David, seventh son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dingestow Court.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May 27.* Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Everard, farmer and grazier, of Naseby Lodge.

June 9. At Northampton, Sarah, relict of Jean André d'Elepoux, Commissary of the Toulon Fleet, 1794, subsequently of the Commissariat, Norman-Cross Barracks, and many years French Master of Rugby School.

Woodward, Rector of West Grinstead, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Chichester. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1803; was presented to the rectory of West Grinstead by the Earl of Egremont in 1807; and to the prebend of Sidlesham in the cathedral church of Chichester in 1819.

June 10. Aged 48, the Rev. *Richard Evans*, for some years Curate of St. Mary's, Derby.

June 11. At Louth, co. Linc. aged 77, the Rev. *John Prescott*, M.A. Rector of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1817 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

June 12. The Rev. *George Morgan*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Great Torrington, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. He was a member of that college, and proceeded M.A. in 1814.

June 16. In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. aged 82, the Rev. *George Atwick*.

June 17. Aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Richard Pritchett*, for 25 years Reader at the Charterhouse, London, and 14 years Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, to which he was presented by the Governors of that institution in 1835. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, as 15th Senior Optime, M.A. 1811.

At Llandulas, Denbighshire, aged 55, the Rev. *James Foulkes Roberts*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1820, and was collated to Llandulas in 1840 by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

June 19. At Dublin, the Rev. *H. Tyrell*, Rector of Kinnetty, King's co. He had come to Dublin to visit his sister, who was sick of the cholera, and both have fallen victims to the disease.

The Rev. *Richard Haddy Williams*, Rector of Avenbury, Herefordshire, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1835. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1814; and son, we presume, of the Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, Rector of Fornham All Saints with Westley, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow of Clare hall, whose death in 1842 is recorded in our vol. XVII. p. 560.

June 20. At Teignmouth, aged 30, the Rev. *Thomas D'Oyly Walters*, M.A. of Bath Easton.

June 21. At Desford, Leicestershire, the Rev. *John Fry*, B.A. Rector of that place. He was of University college, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1801 by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Fry was the author of a new translation of the Canticles or Song of Solomon, pub-

lished in 1811, (at which time he was chaplain to Lord Viscount Ranelagh); *The Sick Man's Friend*, 1814, 8vo.; *Lectures, Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Romans*, 1816, 8vo; *The Second Advent*, 181-; and *Observations on the Unfulfilled Prophecies of Scripture*, 1835, 8vo.

June 23. At Boulogne sur Mer, aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Thornton Champneys*, Curate of Upton cum Chalvey, Bucks; son of the Rev. Charles Champneys, Rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, and Vicar of Langley cum Wraybury. He was for seven years resident in the Brazils as chaplain to the English residents at Rio Janeiro.

At Little Shelford rectory, Cambridge-shire, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Finch*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Great Shelford. He was the only surviving son of the late William Finch Finch, esq. of Little Shelford. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; was instituted to Little Shelford, which was in his own patronage, in 1806, and collated to Great Shelford by the Bishop of Ely in 1812. His eldest son, Charles Wray Finch, esq. formerly of the 17th Foot, was married at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Wilson of that place.

June 24. At Calton, Staff. the Rev. *Richard Ward*, Rector of Caldon, and Perpetual Curate of Waterfall and Calton. He was presented to his rectory in 1829 by Mrs. J. Willmott, to Waterfall in 1832 by the same patron, and to Calton in the latter year by the inhabitants.

June 27. At the residence of his brother-in-law, James H. F. Lewis, esq. in Essex-street, Strand, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Cooper Colls*, M.A. of Beccles, Suffolk. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was appointed curate of Ringsfield, Suffolk, in May 1842.

June 28. The Rev. *Thomas Seymour*, B.A. Rector of Woodsford, Dorsetshire, to which he was presented in 1802 by Mrs. Mary Sturt.

July 1. Aged 93, the Rev. *Joseph Gill*, for 57 years Vicar of Scruptoft, and for 37 Rector of Pickwell, both in co. Leicestershire. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1790; was presented to Scruptoft in 1792 by Edward Hartopp Wigley, esq. and to Pickwell in 1812 by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

July 7. Aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Spencer*, M.A. Vicar of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1809; and was presented to his living in 1817 by the Precentor of St. Paul's cathedral.

At Yarmouth, in his 56th year, the

Rev. James Betts, Rector of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk. He was the 3rd surviving son of the Rev. George Betts, of Wortham, in Suffolk, Rector of Overstrand, in Norfolk, 1794, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died 12 April, 1822, aged 71. He was born 5th June, 1794, at Wortham, and married at Streatham, 7 Dec. 1837, Sophia, youngest daughter of Richardson Borradaile, esq. of Bedford Hill, Surrey. On the 26th of May, 1849, he was instituted to the consolidated rectories of Great and Little Thornham, in Suffolk, on the presentation of John Lord Henniker.

July 11. In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, in his 92d year, the Rev. **Stephen Swabey**, for many years Curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth. He was younger brother to Maurice Swabey, LL.D. of Langley, co. Bucks, and was born on the 20th July, 1757. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1800. He married in 1814 Charlotte, dau. of William Ward, of Lambeth, by whom he had no issue: she survives him.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 31. In Lower Belgrave-place, Catharine, relict of William Hare, esq.

June 2. In Tavistock-square, aged 73, William Perry, esq.

June 3. At Edmonton, aged 77, Frances, widow of Charles Campbell, esq.

June 4. At Greenwich, aged 74, Wm. Dalrymple Dowson, esq.

June 5. At Walworth, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thos. Russell, M.A.

June 9. At St. Mary-at-hill, aged 74, Mr. John Banyon, for twenty years the clerk of the Watermen's Company.

At Deptford, aged 41, Wm. Arundel Burridge, esq. eldest son of the Rev. William Burridge, of Bradford, Somerset.

June 10. At Bayswater, aged 31, Colin, second son of the late Kennett Macaulay, esq. member of the Medical Board, Madras.

J. P. Carpenter, esq. Larkhall-lane, Clapham.

In Montagu-sq. aged 67, Mrs. Frances Madryll Cheere, widow of Charles Madryll Cheere, esq. of Papworth hall, Camb.

June 11. Aged 62, William Orchard, esq. of Hornsey.

In Thayer-st. Manchester-sq. Jane, relict of the Rev. Edward Scott, D.D. of Worton Hall, Isleworth.

June 12. In Westbourne-terr. aged 56, James Samuel, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 49, Eliza, relict of Capt. Thomas Thompson, of the Indemnity Office.

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June 13. Eliza-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry de Bruyn, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.

In Queen-st. May Fair, of disease in the heart, Richard Berens, esq. D.C.L. many years Fellow and Bursar of All Souls' College, Oxford. He graduated B.C.L. 1807, D.C.L. 1813. His portrait has been this year exhibited at the Royal Academy.

June 14. At Great Queen-st. aged 59, Edward Mount, esq. late of Hungerford.

June 15. In Bedford-row, aged 92, William Laforest, esq.

June 16. Aged 54, Lucy, the relict of Capt. Thomas Moody, of the 4th Regt.

Aged 31, John Adam Townsend, surgeon, of Finsbury-circus.

June 18. In Onslow-sq. Brompton, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith. She was the dau. of Thomas Bell, esq. of Bristol, and married in 1841.

Aged 53, Charles Harding, of Camera-sq. Chelsea, artist.

At the rectory, St. John's, Clerkenwell, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of John Crawford, esq.

June 19. At Eastbourne-terr. aged 34, Mary, wife of John P. Bolding, esq.

June 20. At the house of the Rev. Henry Christmas, Sion College, aged 39, Edwin Leaf, esq.

In Cadogan-place, Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Brooke, of H.M. 48th Regt.

June 21. At Kensington New Town, aged 72, Sarah, relict of James Evans, esq. late of the Admiralty.

Mary-Frances, wife of Henry Latham, esq. of the Chancery Registrar's Office.

In New Bond-street, Thomas Fiske, esq. second son of the late Rev. Thomas Fiske, Rector of Shrimpling and Kettlebaston, Suffolk.

At Upper Holloway, aged 48, Charles Scott Hadow, esq. (formerly of Calcutta), of the firm of D. Mackey Hadow, and Company.

June 22. At Lower Tulse-hill, Sarah, widow of William Coward, esq. of Brixton Lodge, Surrey.

In John-st. St. James's-sq. in his 50th year, Edward Howard Howard-Gibbon, esq. Norroy King-of-Arms, and Secretary to the Earl-Marshal of England, to which latter office he was nominated in March 1842, and made Mowbray-Herald-Extraordinary 25th April following; and in August in the same year was appointed York Herald, and promoted to the office of Norroy in June 1848. He married Amelia, second dau. of Stephen Cooper Dendy, esq. and has left three sons and three daughters. His remains were in-

terred in the churchyard of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, on the 28th June.

In London, Gideon Colquhoun, jun. esq. At Brixton, aged 51, Robert, youngest son of the late Richard Buck, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

June 23. At Islington Green, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Bryan.

Aged 81, Lewis Goldsmith, comedian, for 60 years connected with the Haymarket, Coburg, and Surrey Theatres.

In Portland-pl. Mary Strettell, relict of the late Richard Hall, esq. of Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.

Aged 28, Maria, only dau. of the late Henry Wm. Cleere, esq. South Lambeth,

June 25. In Gordon-st. aged 77, Joseph Lowless, esq. solicitor.

Aged 67, John Finden, esq.

Aged 65, Martin Petrie, esq.

June 26. At South Hackney, Mrs. Mageniz.

June 27. Of cholera, Elizabeth, wife of Lachlan Macintosh Rate, esq.

In Oxford-terrace, aged 44, Oliver Arthur Heywood, esq.

In Blandford-pl. Regent's Park, Maria-Jenny Smith, only sister of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Smith, Royal Artillery.

June 28. Charles Parsons, esq. solicitor, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

Anne, wife of David Wilson, esq. of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood.

In Fleet-st. aged 58, William Noble, esq.

June 29. In London, aged 59, Mr. John Joseph Hadley, proprietor of the Cheltenham Journal.

June 30. In Westbourne-terrace, Thomas Fairfax Best, esq. for some years in the Grenadier Guards, formerly of Chilton Park, and late of Wierton, Kent, a magistrate and a deputy-lieut. for that county.

At St. Peter's parsonage, Bethnal Green, aged 62, the mother of the Rev. J. G. Packer.

Aged 18, Sarah-Elizabeth, only dau. of Walter Hills, esq. of Hanover-terr. Kensington Park.

Lately. In Somers-pl. Hyde Park, Ann-Catharine, relict of Samuel Phelps, esq.

At the house of her son, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 78, Mrs. Boydell.

July 2. In Canton-pl. East India-road, Poplar, aged 81, John Clayton Mills, esq.

In Sussex-pl. Hyde Park, Mary, second dau. of the late S. P. Rickman, esq.

July 3. In Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 63, Charles Dowding, esq. Surveyor General of her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 22, James-Duplan, second son of John Duplan Lloyd, of Camberwell Grove.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 60, Mr. Edwin Charlton, for more than 20 years Secretary to the Albion Life Insurance Co.

July 4. At the house of her son, in George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 83, Martha-Elizabeth, widow of William Babington, M.D.

July 7. In Seymour-st. Jane, wife of Thomas Bruce Swinhat, esq. solicitor to H. E. I. C. at Calcutta.

July 8. At Balham Hill, aged 67, Samuel Kent Parson, esq. late of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

July 17. In Southampton-terrace, Islington, in his 60th year, Charles Huggons, esq. many years clerk in the Bank of England, deeply regretted.

BKNS.—June 14. At Streatley, aged 86, Sarah, relict of the Rev. James Hadow, for more than 50 years Vicar of that parish.

BKNS.—June 5. At Kimber's-road, near Maidenhead, Mr. William Crowe, solicitor, late of Uckfield, Sussex.

June 9. Eliza, wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, Vicar of Blewbury.

BUCKS.—June 13. At Langley rectory, aged 38, William Nash, esq.

June 17. Aged 86, at Ardenham-hill, Aylesbury, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Israel Bull, Rector of Fleet Marston, and only dau. of the late Sir David Williams, Bart. of Goldingtons, Sarraatt, Herts.

June 28. At Cliefden, aged 17 months, Lady Alexandrina Leveson Gower, youngest dau. of the Duke of Sutherland, and god-child of Her Majesty.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 4. At Ely, aged 60, Thomas Scbborne, Captain and Adjutant of the Cambridgeshire Militia.

June 20. At Newmarket, aged 74, Maria, widow of Edward Weatherby, esq. solicitor.

June 28. At Newmarket, aged 37, Mary-Ann, wife of William Parr Isaacson, esq. solicitor.

July 1. At Cambridge, aged 70, John Westlake, esq. late of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

CHESHIRE.—June 26. Cornelia-Anne, relict of Edward Venables Townshend, esq. of Wincham Hall.

CORNWALL.—June 10. At Truro, aged 94, Mary, widow of the Rev. Francis Jenkins, Vicar of St. Clement.

June 17. At Liskeard, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lynce, esq.

DEVON.—June 16. At Exeter, aged 72, Mr. Stephens, one of the oldest and most respected tradesmen of that city. As a statuary he displayed great ability in many works in the vicinity, and one of his sons, Mr. E. B. Stephens, has risen in the metropolis to distinguished eminence as a sculptor.

June 17. Aged 70, Mrs. Tryphena Kelland, of Higher Eastington, Laptford.

esq. for many years of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 17. At Boxmoor, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Henry Lister, the Incumbent.

June 25. At the Rectory, Essendon, the residence of her son, the Rev. R. Holden Webb, aged 76, Frances, wife of Richard Holden Webb, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*June 18.* At the house of her son, Buntingford, aged 84, Ann, widow of the Rev. James Price, late rector of Great Munden.

KENT.—*March 28.* At Ramsgate, aged 79, Hester, relict of the Rev. Hugh Wade Gery, of Bushmead Priory, co. Bedford.

June 3. At Penshurst, aged 48, John Pickance, esq. surgeon.

June 5. At Springfield, Maidstone, in his 90th year, William Balston, esq.

June 13. At Ashendens House, Plaxton, Wrotham, aged 38, Henry, fourth son of W. Golding, esq. of Leavers, East Peckham.

June 14. At Northbourn Vicarage, Daniel-Harvey, the youngest child of the Rev. George Rainier.

June 17. At Wickham hall, West Wickham, aged 41, Henry Craven, esq.

June 19. At Ramsgate, aged 47, Henry George Barnett, esq.

June 20. At Chilham vicarage, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. O. Tylden, dau. of William Fairfam, esq.

June 22. Aged 50, Sophia, wife of Lieut. Chas. G. Clark, R.N. of Margate.

June 30. At Tenterden, aged 70, John Neve, esq.

At Mill Hill, Woolwich, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Frederick English, Commanding Royal Engineer. He entered the corps as Second Lieutenant 1807; was made First Lieut. 1807; Captain, 1813; and Lieut.-Colonel, 1837. He served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, from the period the British army landed in Portugal until the retreat to Corunna, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, 1815, including the battles of Toulouse and Orthes, and with the army of occupation until Aug. 1817. He had been Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich for more than two years. His death ensued from an accident which occurred on the 16th May, when he was struck on the arm by some splinters which flew from a battery covered with a preparation of asphalt and pebbles. It was not discovered for some days that his arm was broken, and paralysis ensued.

July 3. At Rochester, aged 69, Edward Manclark, esq. Alderman, and one of the magistrates of the city.

July 11. Aged 80, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of John Wilson Davis, esq. of Oak Lodge, West Wickham, and of Deptford.

July 16. At Eltham, aged 60, Louisa Whitbread, widow of Jacob Whitbread, esq. of Trebavern, near Truro, and of Loudham Hall, Suffolk, who died 26 Jan. 1814, aged 32. She was the dau. of Samuel Michell, and was a widow when she married Mr. Whitbread; and by Mr. Whitbread she had three sons: 1. Jacob-William-Carey, Capt. E. S. Militia, who married at Totness, 14 Nov. 1832, Ellen Belfield, 3d dau. of Christopher Farwell, esq. of Totness, Major 1th Regt. of Dragoon Guards, and has issue; 2. Charles-Frederick, who died unmarried; and 3. Gordon, who died at Malta, July 4, 1848.

LANCASTER.—*June 3.* At Southworth House, near Wigan, aged 70, Henry Gaskell, esq. solicitor.

June 6. At Southport, aged 66, Ann, wife of Henry Shaw, esq. of Land Gate, Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

June 12. At Everton, Jane, widow of William B. Prescott, esq.

June 30. At Prescott, Miss Chorley, sister of the late John Chorley, esq.

LEICESTER.—*June 11.* Suddenly, at Rothley, near Leicester, the residence of his sister, Mrs. Humphrey, aged 63, John Wright Swann, esq. formerly a solicitor in Hull.

June 16. At Melton Mowbray, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Stokes, eldest dau. of Edward Stokes, esq. of that place.

June 17. At Leicester, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Yates, Registrar of Deaths, &c. for No. 1 District of the Leicester Union. He was a member of the old Corporation, and mayor of Leicester in 1823.

June 18. Aged 63, Thomas Bradley, esq. of Ibstock.

At Great Bowden, aged 78, Susannah, widow of Mr. John West.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 13.* At Manor House, Bull's Cross, Enfield, aged 72, James Rondeau, esq.

June 25. In Upper Edmonton, aged 60, Maria Anne, wife of the Rev. William Hincks.

June 29. At Hadley, aged 62, Edward Worthington, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*July 2.* Reginald David, seventh son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dingestow Court.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May 27.* Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Everard, farmer and grazier, of Naseby Lodge.

June 9. At Northampton, Sarah, relict of Jean André d'Elepoux, Commissary of the Toulon Fleet, 1794, subsequently of the Commissariat, Norman-Cross Barracks, and many years French Master to Rugby School.

June 33. At Lewes, Henry Teush Danvers, esq. late of Braintree, Essex.

At Sompting, aged 72, Robert Holmes, esq. formerly of Lancing. He was interred in the family vault in Arundel church.

June 24. At Brighton, aged 74, Charlotte-Hart, youngest dau. of the celebrated John Horne Tooke.

June 28. At Arundel, aged 35, Woodland Wyatt Wardroper, esq. surgeon.

July 3. Aged 76, Ann, wife of John Lyall, esq. of Bedford-sq. Brighton.

July 6. At the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Moore, Southover, Lewes, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashby Bailey, late of Southampton.

July 8. At Lewes, aged 80, Mr. Chas. Wille. In early life he became a builder and timber merchant with his father, and for more than half a century he followed that business successfully. Having acquired by his industry and providence an independence, he retired in favour of his son. Most of the civic and parochial offices of the town were filled by him, and in their discharge he maintained a stern integrity of purpose that gained for him the commendation of his brother townsmen.

July 10. At Whiligh, aged 62, Amelia, widow of George Courthope, esq. of Whiligh and Lewes.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*May 26.* At Olton hall, Chandos-Hungerford, infant son of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq. of Wroxhall.

May 27. At Bilton Grange, aged 6, Bertha-Alice-Tichborne, dau. of Capt. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert.

WARWICK.—*June 14.* At Wilnecote, near Fazeley, aged 79, John Webster, esq.

June 16. At Colonel Fryer's, Rugby, aged 78, Michael Francklin, esq. of Cheltenham. He was son of the late Michael Francklin, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, formerly Governor of that province.

June 19. At Edgbaston, Robert Martin, esq. of the firm of Bright, Martin, and Birtles, of Birmingham.

June 27. Mr. Hill, jun. (of the firm of Hill, Hoof, and Hill, contractors on the Birmingham and Stour Valley Railway). On his return from Great Bridge, where a recent colliery explosion took place, to his residence at Handsworth, Mr. Hill was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot.

June 28. At Birmingham, Emma, wife of George Harrison, esq. and second dau. of James Rich, esq. of Churchingford.

July 2. At Wappenbury, of cholera, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Umbers, a distinguished agriculturist, eldest son of the late Mr. William Umbers, of Weston hall. He was a very successful breeder of Devons, and the Buckley breed of Leicester sheep :

had often officiated as one of the judges of the Smithfield cattle shows ; and took an active part in public meetings for the " Protection " of Agriculture.

WILTS.—*June 9.* Aged 57, Edward Tanner, esq. of Tidcombe.

June 17. At Warminster, aged 63, John Hoare, esq. many years surgeon of that place.

June 24. At Hullavington, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Wm. Carter, Vicar of that parish. When holding a collection-plate at the church door, she fell in a state of insensibility, and so continued until her death : verdict, Apoplexy.

June 24. At Bulford house, Octavia, wife of Anthony Southby, esq.

July 7. At Lanley house, Elizabeth-Rous, wife of the Rev. Robert Ashe, and dau. of the late John Pybus, esq. of Old Bond-st. London, and of Cheam, Surrey.

WORCESTER.—*June 19.* Suddenly, aged 75, Henry Talbot, of Oakland, near Kidderminster, esq. a Magistrate for Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the former county.

June 29. At Malvern, aged 27, Francis Henry Smith, esq. of the firm of Smith and Woodhouse, of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

YORKSHIRE.—*May 3.* At Healaugh hall, in her 90th year, Philippa, widow of Benjamin Brooksbank, esq. He died Sept. 21st, 1842, aged 85, and was at the time of his decease the senior acting Magistrate of the West Riding. She was the second dau. of James Clitherow, esq. of Boston house, Middlesex.

June 14. At Airy-hill, near Whitby, aged 33, Elizabeth, the wife of James Walker, esq. of that place, and eldest dau. of W. S. Chapman, esq. of High Stakesby, near Whitby.

June 15. At Rawmarsh, Katherine, relict of Jeremiah Naylor, esq. of Wakefield, and dau. of the late John Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

July 6. At his father's residence, aged 21, John, the eldest son of Mr. Robt. Best, of Goole, and an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

July 9. At Holbeck, near Leeds, aged 27, Sarah-Ann, wife of Mr. Wilkinson Walley, and dau. of Mr. Joshua Haldren, of Hoxton. They were married June 21, and up to the time of her death nothing had occurred to create any dissatisfaction between them. On Monday they were going to receive company ; she retired to her dressing-room for the purpose of preparing her toilet, but, as she did not return, the servant went to her room, when she found the unhappy lady had committed suicide by dividing the jugular vein.

July 13. At Yarm, aged 54, William Garbutt, esq. solicitor.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	65	71	59	29, 97	fine, cdy. shrs.	11	66	72	58	30, 37	do.
27	68	73	58	, 99	do. do.	12	68	72	56	, 30	do.
28	62	68	56	30, 04	do. do.	13	66	72	56	, 27	do.
29	64	66	58	29, 96	do. do.	14	63	72	56	, 18	do.
30	60	60	49	30, 10	do. do.	15	61	69	58	, 16	do. cloudy
J. 1	62	72	59	, 07	do.	16	63	72	61	, 03	fair, do.
2	62	69	59	, 01	do.	17	69	67	60	29, 81	do. rain
3	62	70	60	29, 69	do. slight shrs.	18	63	69	55	, 67	do. do.
4	63	68	56	, 71	do.	19	61	69	55	, 76	do. do. thun.
5	63	68	56	, 92	do.	20	58	63	55	, 57	do. cldy. rain
6	56	70	61	30, 13	do.	21	60	65	56	, 88	do. do. do.
7	72	78	65	, 10	do.	22	62	67	59	30, 04	do. do.
8	68	72	60	, 26	do.	23	60	64	54	29, 68	cdy. hy. shrs.
9	68	72	59	, 37	do.	24	61	62	54	, 51	fair, do. do.
10	68	74	59	, 38	do.	25	60	65	55	, 46	do. do. thun.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. £1000.
27 194	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	69 71 pm.	42 46 pm.	
28 —	92½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	68 pm.	43 46 pm.	
29 195	92	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	68 71 pm.	43 46 pm.	
30 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	71 pm.	43 46 pm.	
2 —	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	71 69 pm.	43 46 pm.	
3 195	91½	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	69 73 pm.	47 44 pm.	
4 195	92	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	73 71 pm.	44 48 pm.	
5 195½	92	—	92½	8½	—	—	—	74 72 pm.	45 48 pm.	
6 195½	92½	92½	92½	8½	—	102	248½	75 pm.	44 47 pm.	
7 195	92½	92½	93	8½	—	—	—	75 pm.	45 49 pm.	
9 196	92½	92½	93½	8½	90	—	—	76 73 pm.	46 50 pm.	
10 196½	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	253½	78 pm.	17 pm.	
11 197	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	255	78 pm.	47 51 pm.	
12 198	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	252	82 79 pm.	48 51 pm.	
13 198½	93	93	93½	8½	—	—	252	83 80 pm.	48 50 pm.	
14 197½	93½	93½	94½	8½	90½	—	—	83 81 pm.	48 51 pm.	
16 199	93½	93½	94½	9	—	—	—	80 pm.	48 51 pm.	
17 200	93½	93½	94½	9	103	—	—	80 83 pm.	47 50 pm.	
18 200	93½	93½	94½	9	—	—	—	83 81 pm.	48 51 pm.	
19 200	93½	93½	94	9	102½	253	—	83 84 pm.	51 48 pm.	
20 200	93½	93½	94	8½	103	—	—	83 pm.	48 51 pm.	
21 199	93½	93½	94½	9	—	—	243	84 pm.	47 50 pm.	
23 200	93½	93½	94½	—	—	—	—	82 84 pm.	17 49 pm.	
24 199	93½	93½	94	9	—	—	251	82 84 pm.	47 50 pm.	
25 199½	93	93	93½	9	—	—	—	84 82 pm.	47 50 pm.	
26 198½	93	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	85 pm.	47 50 pm.	
27 —	93½	93½	94	9	—	—	251	83 85 pm.	47 50 pm.	

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IN our next Magazine we propose to present to our Readers an engraving of a very fine Roman Pavement which has been recently found at Cirencester.

PHILURBAN inquires whether any of our genealogical correspondents can resolve a question relative to the birth of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, son of William Earl of Pembroke of the first creation (8 Edw. IV.). In Collins, the only authority at hand, he is thus mentioned:—"The said William Earl of Pembroke had also issue by Maude, daughter and heir of Adam ap Howel Graunt, Richard Herbert of Ewyas," &c.; and he has been held to have been an illegitimate son. But he has lately been informed that there is ground for forming a different opinion. The Earl is stated to have married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, Knt. and he mentions his wife in his last will and testament, made a few days before his death, but her Christian name does not appear. Several circumstances seem opposed to this opinion of illegitimacy: among others, it is recorded in Collins that Sir William Herbert with his brother Sir John, the great-grandsons of Sir Richard of Ewyas, lie entombed in Cardiff church, under a monument "at the top whereof is the figure of Time between two escutcheons, one of eight, the other of twelve, quarterings of the arms of Herbert." Now, although they with such a descent might have borne the arms of William first Earl of Pembroke, though probably with some difference, yet it seems difficult to believe that they should have been invested with an escutcheon of the family pretensions above mentioned. The arms of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas are on his tomb in the church of Abergavenny; they certainly bear no mark of illegitimacy, but whether they are distinguishable from those borne by his father I cannot at this moment ascertain.—There seems to be no distinction in the arms of the Marquess of Powis (a descendant of Sir Richard of Ewyas) and Lord Herbert of Chisbury, as given in Collins, edit. 1735, and the latter was an undoubted legitimate descendant of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, brother of William first Earl of Pembroke.

VOLENS writes, "In Sir Thomas More's Dialogue on the Veneration and Worship of Images, &c. there is introduced a reference, by way of illustration, to Goodwin Sands and Tenterden Steeple, in which the following passage occurs: 'Then starte up one good old father and said,

Ye masters, say every man what he will, *cha* marked this matter well as som other: and, by God, I wote how it waxed nought well ynough. For I knewe it good, and have marked so *chave*, whan it began to waxe worse. And what hath hurt it, good father? quoth the gentlemen. By my faith, masters (quod he), yonder same Tenterden steeple and nothyng else, that by the masse *cholde* 'twere a faire fishpole. Why, hath the steeple hurt the haven, good father? quod they. Nay, by'r Ladye, maisters (quod he), yche cannot tell you well why, but *chote* well it hath; for I knew it a good haven till that steeple was bylded, and, by the Mary masse, *cha* marked it well, it never throve since.'—Sir T. More's Workes, p. 378. May I inquire what is the meaning of the words put in italics? Are they local or provincial peculiarities, or what? or Kentish dialect?" —VOLENS will observe that *yche* is used for I; and in the other words it is united to the following verb, thus—*cha* and *chave* for "I have," *cholde* for "I would," *chote* for "I wote."

INDIGNANS inquires under what circumstances a new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum is now advertised. We have no means of informing him. The advertisements state that it is edited by Dr. Bandinel, Sir Henry Ellis, and Mr. Caley: and we therefore conclude that it does not differ from the very imperfect edition of the book which was published by Mr. Joseph Harding. We believe that a reprint of that edition without any variation was made by Mr. James Bohn, which was indeed a lamentable waste of funds that might have been better employed, to the injury of the original subscribers to Mr. Harding's edition, who paid very dear for an expensive work. If the present efforts are directed merely to the disposal of what is technically called the remainder of the last edition, there is at least a deception attempted upon the unwary in advertising the edition as a new one.

On the 9th July a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a Monument to the memory of Caxton was held at the Society of Arts, Mr. Botfield, M.P. in the chair. It appeared from the report that the total amount of subscriptions had been 450*l.* of which only 240*l.* had been paid. A resolution was agreed to, authorising the expenditure of further sums in collecting subscriptions, the result to be reported at a meeting in the spring of 1850.

time that, not confining himself to engraving, Wright began to apply himself to portrait-taking in pencil drawings, water colours, and miniature painting, and in the first mentioned class of productions he showed an affinity to the similar ones of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and this practice from life with his pencil contributed in no small degree to his increasing excellence as an engraver, by exercising his eye in all the nuances of complexion and colour, tone and tint, and by rendering him more and more observant of Nature in all her modifications; so that he was enabled to impart an unusual degree of artistic power and feeling to his productions on copper, whether after originals by others, or by himself.

The repute he had at this time acquired caused him to be invited to Russia, to which country he went in 1822, for the purpose of engraving many of the series of portraits forming the so-called "Military Gallery" at St. Petersburg, and painted by the late George Dawe, esq. R.A. who estimated Wright's talents very highly. During this, his first residence in that capital, he executed many other engravings, including a full length of the Emperor Alexander, and a group of the present Empress with her two eldest children, for which he received, besides diamond rings from several members of the Imperial Family, a gold medal from the late King of Prussia. He also drew and engraved a medallion portrait of the Emperor Alexander at the time of his death, so greatly to the satisfaction of the Empress-Mother, that she remunerated the artist most liberally; and he further received commissions both for many copies of the miniature, as well as for many others of a similar kind. About the same time too, he was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

In 1826 Mr. Wright returned to England, where he was received most cordially, and almost overwhelmed with commissions, and among others was engaged to engrave many of the plates for the series of portraits edited by Mrs. Jameson under the title of "The Beauties of the Court of Charles II." that of Nell Gwynn (greatly admired for the exquisite taste of its execution) being one of them. One highly flattering testimonial to his abilities which he about this time received was the diploma of a professorship conferred on him by the Academy of Florence.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Dawe (with whom he was then connected by family ties, having married that gentleman's sister,) Mr. Wright returned to St. Petersburg in 1830, in order to arrange his affairs; and on his second visit to

Russia he was induced by the reception he met with to protract his sojourn there so long (not less than fifteen years) that on coming back to England he had in a manner almost to start again afresh, the celebrity which he acquired in the former country being in some degree purchased by the loss of that which he might else have acquired here at home. During his second sojourn at St. Petersburg he brought out a work entitled "*Les Contemporains Russés*," a series of portraits engraved and published by himself of the "Living Public Characters" and distinguished men of Russia, including Pushkin, Zhukovsky, and other literary celebrities. While there he also made an admirable small copy in water colours of Reynolds's celebrated picture of "The Infant Hercules," in the gallery of the Hermitage; and with the view of putting the English public in possession of a faithful transcript of that masterly composition of Sir Joshua's, soon after his return to England, Mr. Wright issued proposals for engraving a highly elaborate plate from it, to be dedicated, by permission, to the Emperor Nicholas. But, although he had not only begun, but had made considerable progress with it, the plate yet remains in an unfinished state, he being incapable of working upon it at all for several months previous to his death. It is to be hoped, however, that it will even now be completed by some other hand.

The collection of prints in the Hermitage possesses a complete series of all Mr. Wright's engravings, amounting to about three hundred, and presented to it by himself on his quitting St. Petersburg, in return for which he received from the Emperor a valuable diamond ring.

Mr. W. had a taste for literature and music, as well as for the graphic arts, and has left in MS. several poems and other pieces translated by him from the Russian.

MR. FRANCIS ENGLEHEART.

Feb. 15. In his 74th year, Mr. Francis Engleheart, engraver.

The name of Engleheart has for upwards of half a century been associated with our records of art; one member of the family, uncle, we believe, to the subject of this notice, having for many years occupied the position in miniature-painting which in our day is filled by Ross, Newton, and Thorburn; that is, at the head of the department which he practised.

Mr. Francis Engleheart was born in London, in the year 1775. He served his apprenticeship, as an engraver, to Mr. J. Collyer, and afterwards became an assistant to Mr. James Heath. The first plates to which his name was attached

our inability to connect firmly the present with the future, or to foretell from what quarter, or at what time, the cloudy and tempestuous elements in which all the moral and social world is wrapped, may be removed, and the improved prospects of mankind become once more tranquil and serene. How much of the present disturbed state of society in its leading principles of government and legislation may arise from causes above all human control, and belong to the great mysterious destinies of the human race, we cannot say ; but no doubt much affliction has been borne that is of our own creation. And, if it be true that whatever proceeds from principles corrupt or mistaken must partake of the same impurity,—if it be true, as a great and popular writer of the present age asserts, “that for three centuries all history seems nothing but one great conspiracy against the truth,”—if Mr. Coleridge is correct when he observes, “that I have no deeper conviction on earth than that the *principles* both of taste, morals, and religion, which are taught in the commonest books of recent composition, are false, injurious, and debasing,”—and if this fact, as some have observed, has been proved to demonstration,—then not only can we not wonder or admire at what is even now taking place, but do we not also more ardently and earnestly desire something of a better instruction, of a more profound wisdom, and of a more holy faith. Pliny appears to have lived in an age somewhat alike to our own, and he thus describes one cause of its dishonour and its misery :—No one (he says) would listen to experience, no one would bow to authority : “Statim sapiunt, statim sciunt omnia, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem, atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt.” They had, it would appear, in those days of declining Rome, what has been also the characteristic of other times, the insolence of applauded talent and the pomp of acquired learning, in the place of plain sagacity and calm wisdom ; they had a veil of cold, artificial refinement thrown over degrading vices and dishonourable thoughts ; they had a hungry and remorseless selfishness in the place of a generous, liberal, and confiding love ; they had a calculating and compromising prudence for an enlightened benevolence, and a spirit of mean concession and ready compromise in place of that honourable courage which has half conquered and disarmed its enemy at the very moment that it meets him.

But let us hasten to our book, and exchange our crude and ill-matured speculations for something more useful, more attractive, and more profound.

CONFORMITY.

“It is worth while to analyse that influence of the world which is the right arm of *conformity*. Some persons bend to the world in all things, from an innocent belief that what so many people think must be right. Others have a vague fear of the *world*, as of some wild beast which may spring out upon them at any time. Tell them they are safe in their houses from this myriad-eyed creature, they still are sure that they shall meet with it some day, and would propitiate its favour at any sacrifice. Many men contract their idea of the world to their own circle, and what they imagine to be said in that circle of friends and acquaintances is their idea of public opinion,—‘as if,’ to use a saying of Southey’s, ‘a number of worldlings

made a world.’ With some unfortunate people the much dreaded ‘world’ shrinks into *one* person of more mental power than their own, or, perhaps, merely of coarser nature ; and the fancy as to what this person will say about anything they do sits upon them like a night-mare. Happy the man who can embark his small adventure of deeds and thoughts upon the shallow waters round his home, or send them afloat on the wide sea of humanity, with no great anxiety in either case as to what reception they may meet with ! He would have them steer by the stars, and take what wind may come to them. A reasonable watchfulness against conformity will not lead a man to spurn the aid of other men, still less to reject the accumu-

scarcely know of any *outward* life continuously prosperous: why should we expect the *inner* life to be one course of unbroken self-improvement either in prudence or in virtue? Before a man gives way to excessive grief about the fortunes of his family being lost with his own, he should think whether he really knows wherein lies the welfare of others. Give him some fairy power, inexhaustible purses or magic lamps, not, however, applying to the mind, and see whether he could make those whom he would favour good or happy. In the East they have a proverb of this kind—*Happy are the children of those fathers who go to the Evil One.* But, for any

thing that our Western experience shows, the proverb might be reversed, and, instead of running thus, *Happy are the sons of those who have got money any how, it might be, Happy are the sons of those who have failed in getting money.* In fact, there is no sound proverb to be made about it either way. We know nothing about the matter. Our surest influence for good or evil over others is through themselves. Our ignorance of what is physically good for any man, may surely prevent anything like despair with regard to that part of the fortunes of others dear to us, which, as we think, is bound up with our own."

We now give a portion of the *commentary* that is made on the essay by one of the listeners to it:—

"ELLSMERE.—Don't go, Dunsford. Here is a passage in the essay I meant to have said something about. 'Why should we expect the inner life to be one course of unbroken self-improvement,' &c. You recollect? Well, it puts me in mind of a conversation between a complacent poplar and a grim old oak, which I overheard the other day. The poplar said, that it grew up quite straight, heavenwards, that all its branches pointed the same way, and always had done so. Turning to the oak, which it had been *talking at* before for some time, the poplar went on to remark, that it did not wish to say anything unfriendly to a brother of the forest, but those warped and twisted branches seemed to show strange struggles. The tall thing concluded its oration by saying, that it grew up very fast, and that, when it had done growing, it did not suffer itself to be made into huge floating engines of destruction. But different trees had different tastes. There was then a sound from the old oak like an 'ah,' or a 'whew,' or, perhaps, it was only the wind amongst its resisting branches: and the gaunt creature said

that it had had ugly winds from without, and cross-grained impulses from within; that it knew it had thrown out awkwardly a branch here and a branch there, which would never come quite right again it feared; that men worked it up, sometimes for good, and sometimes for evil—but that at any rate it had not lived for nothing. The poplar began again immediately, for this kind of tree can talk for ever—but I patted the old oak approvingly and went on.

"DUNSFORD.—I hope, Ellsmere, you do not intend to put sarcastic notions into the sap of our trees hereabouts. There is enough of sarcasm in you to season a whole forest.

"ELLSMERE.—Dunsford is afraid of what the trees may say to the country gentlemen, and whether they will be able to answer them. I will be careful not to make the trees too clever.

"MILVERTON.—Let us go and try if we can hear any more forest talk. The winds, shaped into voices by the leaves, say many things to us at all times."

We feel in our review that we are under some disadvantage in assing rapidly from one subject to another, and calling away the attention of the reader before he has disengaged his thoughts from the train of reasoning into which he was led; thus leaving the whole in a sort of incomplete position in his mind; but such is the nature of the work itself, which we are obliged to break up into varied fragments, and to exhibit only by partial specimens. We should not indeed be doing justice to the author if our selections were all that is to be known of his book; but we intend them only as what the gardeners call their *specimen-trees*, whose beauty is to induce the visitor to enter where

"Pullulat ab radice *aliis* densissima sylva."

The author observes that Schiller has some wise and hard words on the subject of RECREATION; but, as we do not remember them, we give some of his own:

"I have seen it quoted from Aristotle, that the end of labour is to gain leisure. It is a great saying. We have in modern times a totally wrong view of the matter. Noble work is a noble thing, but not all work. Most people seem to think that *any* business is in itself something grand; that to be intensely employed, for instance, about something which has no truth, beauty, or usefulness in it, which makes no man happier or wiser, is still the perfection of human endeavour, so that the work be intense. It is the intensity not the nature of the work that men praise. You see the extent of this feeling in little things. People are so ashamed of being caught for a moment idle, that if you come upon the most industrious servants or workmen whilst they are standing looking at something which interests them, or fairly resting, they move off in a fright, as if they were proved, by a moment's relaxation, to be neglectful of their work. Yet it is the *result* that they should mainly be judged by, and to which they should appeal. But amongst all classes, the working itself, incessant working, is the thing deified. Now, what is the end and object of most work? To provide for animal wants. Not a contemptible thing by any means, but still it is not all in all with man. Moreover, in those cases where the pressure of bread-getting is fairly past, we do not often find men's exertions lessened on that account. There enter into their minds as motives, ambition, a love of hoarding, or a fear of leisure, things which in moderation may be defended, or even justifi-

fied, but which are not so peremptorily and upon the face of them excellent, that they at once dignify excessive labour. The truth is, that to work insatiably, requires much less mind than to work judiciously, and less courage than to refuse work that cannot be done honestly. For a hundred men whose appetite for work can be driven on by vanity, avarice, ambition, or a mistaken notion of advancing their families, there is about one who is desirous of expanding his own nature and the nature of others in all directions, of cultivating many pursuits, of bringing himself and those around him in contact with the universe in many points, of being a man and not a machine. It may seem as if the preceding arguments were directed rather against excessive work than in favour of recreation. But the first object in an essay of this kind should be to bring down the absurd estimate that is often formed of mere work. What ritual is to the formalist, or contemplation to the devotee, *business* is to the man of the world. He thinks he cannot be doing wrong as long as he is doing that. No doubt hard work is a great police agent. If everybody were worked from morning till night, and then carefully locked up, the register of crimes might be greatly diminished. But what would become of human nature? Where would be the room for growth in such a system of things? It is through sorrow and mirth, plenty and need, a variety of passions, circumstances, and temptations, even through sin and misery, that men's natures are developed."

Unbounded indeed is the influence of fiction on the human mind, striving and struggling for the mastery with truth itself. A friend of ours has all his life maintained that he knew the very tree under which the "*melancholy Jacques*" sate! Can there be a stranger instance of its wonderful power?

"Yet how surpassingly interesting is real life, when we get an insight into it. Occasionally a great genius lifts up the veil of history, and we see men who once really were alive, who did not always live only in history. Or, amidst the dreary page of battles, levies, sieges, and the sleep-inducing weavings and unweavings of political combination, we come, ourselves, across some spoken or written words of the great actors of the time; and are then fascinated by the life and reality of these things. Could you have the life of any man really portrayed to you, sun-drawn as it were, its hopes, its fears, its revolutions of opinion in each day, its most anxious wishes attained, and then, perhaps, crystallising into its blackest regrets, such a work would go far to contain all histories, and be the greatest lesson of

love, humility, and tolerance that men had ever read. Now *fiction* does attempt something like the above. In *history* we are cramped by impertinent facts, that must, however, be set down; by theories that must be answered; evidence that must be weighed; views that must be taken. Our facts constantly break off just where we should wish to examine them most closely. The writer of fiction follows his characters into the recesses of their hearts. There are no closed doors for him. His puppets have no secrets from their master. He plagues you with no doubts, no half views, no criticism. Thus they thought (he tells you), thus they looked, thus they acted. Then, with every opportunity for scenic arrangement (for, though his characters are confidential with him, he is only as confidential with his reader as the interest

of the story will allow), it is not to be wondered at that the majority of readers should look upon history as a task, but tales of fiction as a delight. The greatest merit of fiction is the one so ably put forward by Sir James Mackintosh : namely,* that it creates and nourishes sympathy. It extends this sympathy, too, in directions where, otherwise, we hardly see when it would have come. But it may be objected, that this sympathy is indiscriminate ; and that we are in danger of mixing up virtue and vice and blurring both, if we are led to sympathise with all manner of wrong doers. But, in the first place, virtue and vice are so mixed in real life that it is well to be somewhat prepared for that fact. And moreover the sympathy is not wrongly directed. Who has not felt intense sym-

pathy for Macbeth? Yet, could he be alive again, with evil thoughts against "the gracious Duncan," and could he see into all that has been felt for him, would that be an encouragement to murder? The intense pity of wise people for the crimes of others, when rightly represented, is one of the strongest antidotes against crime. We have taken the extreme case of sympathy being directed towards bad men. How often has fiction made us sympathise with obscure suffering and retiring greatness, with the world-despised, and especially with those mixed characters in whom we might, otherwise, see but one colour—with Shylock and with Hamlet—with Jeanie Deans and with Claverhouse—with Sancho Panza as well as with Don Quixote."

This conversation on Fiction leads into questions on the laws of representation, and so to REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. The three friends seem to agree that doubts and misgivings have crossed their minds, as to whether *representative* government is the most complete device the human mind could suggest for getting at wise rulers.

"But the doubt," says one, "if it has ever been more than mere petulance, has not had much practical weight with me. Look how the business of the world is managed. There are a few people who think out things, and a few who execute. The former are not to be secured by any device. They are gifts. The latter may be well chosen, have often been well chosen, under other forms of government than the representative one. I believe that the favourites of kings have been a superior race of men. Even a fool does not choose a fool for a favourite. He knows better than that; he must have something to lean against. But between the thinkers and the doers (if, indeed, we ought to make such a distinction), what a *number of useful links there are in a representative government* on account of the much larger number of people admitted into some share of government. What general cultivation must come from that, and what security! Of course everything has its wrong side; and from this number of people let in, there comes declamation, and clap-trap, and mob-service, which is much the same thing as courtiership was in other times. But then, to make the comparison a fair one, you must take the wrong side of any other form of government that has been devised.

"DUNSFORD.—Well, but so much power centering in the lower house of parliament, and the getting into parliament

being a thing which is not very inviting to the kind of people one would most like to see there, do you not think that the ablest men are kept away?

"MILVERTON.—Yes: but if you make your governing body a unit or a ten, or any small number, how is this power, unless it is Argus-eyed, and myriad-minded, and right-minded too, to choose the right men any better than they are found now? *The great danger* is lest it should slide down from representative government to delegate government. In my opinion the welfare of England in great measure depends upon what takes place at the hustings. If in the majority of instances there were abject conduct there, electors and elected would be alike debased: upright public men could not be expected to arise from such beginnings; and thoughtful persons would begin to consider whether some other form of government could not forthwith be made out. * * *

I should not like either of you to fancy from what I have been saying about representative government that I do not see the dangers and the evils of it. In fact, it is a frequent thought with me of what importance the House of Lords is at present, and of how much greater importance it might be made. If there were peers for life, and official members of the House of Commons, it would, I think, meet most of your objections."

* Another merit of fiction is in completing that portion which history leaves imperfect; in taking her place when she quits us, and in pursuing events to the natural consequences to which they tend.—REV.

There is a long and excellent chapter "On the art of living with others," and a very important one too, seeing "that the hatreds and disgusts that there are behind friendship, relationship, service, and indeed proximity of all kinds, is one of the darkest spots upon earth."

"If people," it is wisely said, "are to live happily together, they must not fancy, because they are thrown together now, that all their lives have been exactly similar up to the present time—that they started exactly alike—and that they are to be, for the future, of the same mind. *A thorough conviction of the difference of men* is the great thing to be assured of in social knowledge: it is to life what Newton's law is to astronomy. . . . Many of the rules for people living together in peace follow from the above. For instance, not to interfere unreasonably with others, not to ridicule their tastes, not to question and re-question their resolves, not to indulge in perpetual comment on their proceedings, and to delight in their having other pursuits than ours, are all based upon a thorough perception of the simple fact, *that they are not we*. Another rule for living happily with others, is to avoid having stock subjects for disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, that they come to have certain *set topics*, around which from frequent dispute there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. . . . If you would be loved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live. The number of people who have *taken out judges' patents* for themselves is very large in any society. Now it would be hard for

a man to live with another who was always criticising his actions, even if it were kindly and just criticism. It would be like living between the glasses of a microscope; but these self-elected judges, like their prototypes, are very apt to have the persons they judge brought before them in the guise of culprits. . . . Another rule is, not to let familiarity swallow up all courtesy. Many of us have a habit of saying to those with whom we live such things as we say about strangers behind their backs. There is no place, however, where real politeness is of more value than where we mostly think it would be superfluous. You may say more truth, or rather speak out more plainly, to your associates, but not less courteously than you do to strangers. Again, we must not expect more from the society of our friends and companions than it can give, and especially must not expect contrary things. It is somewhat arrogant to talk of travelling over other minds (mind being, for what we know, infinite), but still we become familiar with the upper views, tastes, and tempers of our associates, and it is hardly in man to estimate justly what is familiar to him. In travelling along at night, as Hazlitt says,* we catch a glimpse into cheerful-looking rooms with light blazing in them, and we conclude involuntarily how happy the inmates must be; yet there is heaven and hell in those rooms, the same heaven and hell that we have known in others."

One more wise and good reflection on this important subject:—

"Intimate friends and relations should be careful when they go out into the world together, or admit others to their own circle, that they do not make a bad use of the knowledge which they have gained of each other by their intimacy. Nothing is more common than this, and did it not mostly proceed from mere carelessness, it would be superlatively ungenerous. *You seldom need wait for the written life of a man to hear about his weaknesses, or what are supposed to be such, if you know his*

intimate friends, or meet him in company with them. Lastly, in conciliating those we live with, it is most surely done, not by consulting their interests, nor by giving way to their opinions, so much as by not offending their tastes. The most refined part of us lies in this region of taste, which is perhaps a result of our whole being, rather than a part of our nature, and at any rate is the region of our most subtle sympathies and antipathies," &c.†

Many a wise aphorism, and many a sound direction, might be gained

* Goëthe, we recollect, in his memoirs has a similar reflection.—REV.

† We recommend the conversational arguments in the dialogue affixed to the Essay to be read with the text, where many little reflected lights are brought to bear happily on various sides and corners of the subject.—REV.

from the chapter devoted to EDUCATION, intellectual or moral, relating both to women and men; but the education of the tenderer and more interesting moiety of the human race, is far too delicate for our rude hands to touch; and indeed we must confess, like good John Bunyan, that we know little about them, never having been admitted to their intimacy. He who enters the beautiful temple—*ἐνταυθεὶ νηῶ*—of love, must be prepared to lay some trophy of conquest, or some offering of gratitude, at the gates of entrance. We always came with empty hands, and were shut out. So we must overpass all this portion, and turn to another page.

"A sensitive disposition may descend to a child; but it is also very commonly increased, and often created. Captiousness, sensitiveness, and a Martha-like care for the things of this world, are often the direct fruits of education. All these faults of the character, and they are amongst the greatest, may be summed up in a disproportionate care for little things. This is rather a *growing evil*. The painful neatness and exactness of modern life foster it. Long peace favours it. Trifles become more important, great evils being kept away. And so, the tide of small wishes and requirements gains upon us fully as fast as we can get out of its way by our improved means of satisfying them. Now the unwholesome concern that many parents and governors manifest as to small things, must have a great influence on the governed. You hear a child reprimanded about a point of dress, or some trivial thing, as if it had committed a treachery. The criticisms too which it hears upon others are often of the same kind. Small omissions, small commissions, false shame, little stumbling blocks of offence, trifling grievances of the kind that Dr. Johnson, who had known hunger, stormed at Mrs. Thrale for talking about,

are made much of: general dissatisfaction is expressed that things are not *complete*, and that everything in life is not turned out as neat as a Long-Acre carriage: commands are expected to be followed by agents, upon very rapid and incomplete orders, exactly to the mind of the person ordering;—these ways, to which children are very attentive, teach them in their turn to be querulous, sensitive, and full of small cares and wishes. And when you have made a child like this, can you make a world for him that will satisfy him? Tax your civilization to the uttermost: a punctilious tiresome disposition expects more. Indeed, nature with her vague and flowing ways, cannot at all fit in with a right-angled person; besides, there are other precise angular creatures, and these sharp-edged persons wound each other terribly. Of all the things which you can teach people, after teaching them to trust in God, the most important is,—to put out of their hearts any expectation of perfection, according to their notions, in this world. This expectation is at the bottom of a great deal of the worldliness we hear so much reprehended, and necessarily gives to little things a most irrational importance," &c.

The conclusion of the whole subject is well put.

"We must not imagine that too much stress can well be laid upon the importance of an *education to contentment*, for it comes under the head of those things which are not adjuncts, or acquisitions for a man; but which form the texture of his being. What a man has learnt is of importance, but what he is, what he can do, what he will become, are more significant things. Finally, it may be remarked, that, to make education a great work, we must have the *educators* great; that book learning is mainly good as it

gives us a chance of coming into the company of greater and better minds than the average of men around us; and that individual greatness and goodness are the things to be aimed at, rather than the successful cultivation of those talents which go to form some eminent membership of society. Each man is a drama in himself: has to play all the parts in it; is to be king and rebel, successful and vanquished, free and slave; and needs a bringing up fit for the universal creature that he is."

Is it a prudent or an imprudent thing to answer an attack in a *public journal*? is a question that often is suggested to the sufferer's mind. It is to be feared that the odds are against you, and the advantages lie with your adversary; but perhaps no general rule can be safely adhered to, and the "*secretum iter*" may sometimes be judiciously forsaken. But let us listen to the friends.

"DUNSFORD.—What a fearful power this anonymous journalism is !

"MILVERTON.—There is a great deal certainly that is mischievous in it : but take it altogether, it is a wonderful product of civilization, morally too. Even as regards those qualities which would in general, to use a phrase of Bacon's, 'be noted as deficiencies' in the press, in courtesy and forbearance for example, it makes a much better figure than might have been expected ; as any one would testify, I suspect, who had observed, or himself experienced, the temptations incident to writing on short notice, without much opportunity of afterthought or correction, upon subjects about which he had already expressed an opinion.

"DUNSFORD.—Is the anonymousness absolutely necessary ?

"MILVERTON.—I have often thought whether it is. If the anonymousness were taken away, the press would lose much of its power ; but then why should it not lose a portion of its power, if that portion is only built upon some delusion ?

"ELLESMERE.—It is a question of expediency. As government of all kinds becomes better managed, there is less necessity for protection for the press. It must be recollected, however, that this anonymousness (to coin a word) may not only be useful to protect us from any abuse of power, but that, at least, it takes away that temptation to discuss things in an insufficient manner, which arises from

personal fear of giving offence. Then, again, there is an advantage in considering arguments without reference to persons. If well-known authors wrote for the press and gave their signatures, we should often pass by the arguments unfairly, saying 'Oh, it is only so and so ;' that is the way he always looks at things ;' without seeing whether it is the right way for the occasion in question.

"MILVERTON.—But take the other side, Ellesmere. What national dislikes are fostered by newspaper articles, and—

"ELLESMERE.—Articles in Reviews, and by books.

"MILVERTON.—Yes, but somehow or other, people imagine that newspapers speak the opinion of a much greater number of people—

"ELLESMERE.—Do not let us talk any more about it. We may become wise enough and well-managed enough to do without this anonymousness : we may not. How it would astound an ardent Whig or Radical of the last generation, if he could hear such a sentiment as this—as a toast we will say—'The Press : and may we become so civilized as to be able to take away some of its liberty.'

"MILVERTON.—It may be put another way. 'May it become so civilized that we shall not want to take away any of its liberty.' But I see you are tired of this subject : shall we go on the lawn and have our essay ?"

There is a judicious and discriminating essay on HISTORY* which concludes the volume, with the following divisions of the subject. Why history should be read—How it should be read—By whom it should be written—and How good writers of history should be called forth, aided, and rewarded. The author has shown the advantage of history in its excitement of sympathy and interest : in its being at least, if not the absolutely and essentially true, yet the conventional account of things, "that which men agree to receive as the right account, and which they discuss as true." We gain from history too a knowledge of the merits of men collectively, and for long periods ; and the wide expanse of time and space over which it moves, tends to impart also a similar largeness to our views ; our contracted,

* How late was the rise of well-written history in our country ! Sir T. More's History is said not to have been written by him. Bacon failed in his Henry the Seventh. We had nothing but Clarendon, whose history should have been written by him twenty years earlier, when his memory was fresh, and the events recent. After him there was a long interval ; then rose the luminaries on the historic path—Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson—probably never to be excelled, or perhaps equalled ; after them we should place a contemporary—Mr. Hallam, both a learned and eloquent writer. There are, however, many in the secondary class, of much merit and deserving perusal, as Lyttelton (whose work is full of learned research), Stuart, Brodie, Godwin, Lingard, Sharon Turner. We do not mention the higher names of Fox and Mackintosh, as we have, alas ! but fragments of unfinished buildings, showing, however, by the greatness of the parts, what would have been the complete edifice.—REV.

narrow, and intolerant notions, and national views, drop off one by one in our progress through a wider circle and more extended knowledge of the human race.

"History has always been set down as the especial study for statesmen, and for those who take interest in public affairs. For history is to nations what biography is to individual men. History is the chart and compass for national endeavour. Our early voyagers are dead : not a plank remains of the old ships that first essayed unknown waters ; the sea retains no track ; and were it not for the history of these voyages contained in charts, in chronicles, in hoarded lore of all kinds, each voyager, though he were to start with all the aids of advanced civilisation (if you could imagine such a thing without history), would need the boldness of the first voyager. And so it would be with the statesman, were the civil history of mankind unknown. We live to some extent in peace

and comfort upon the results obtained for us by the chronicles of our forefathers. We do not see this without some reflection. But imagine what a full grown nation would be if it knew no history—like a full grown man with only a child's experience. The *present* is an age of remarkable experiences. Vast improvements have been made in several of the outward things that concern life nearly, from intercourse rapid as lightning to surgical operation without pain. We accept them all ; still the difficulties of government, the management of ourselves, our relations with others, and many of the prime difficulties of life, remain but little subdued. History still claims our interest, is still wanted to make us think and act with any breadth of wisdom," &c.

The following observations may be worth keeping by our side, as we are poring over the records of earlier days.

"That man reads history, or anything else, at great peril of being thoroughly misled, who has no perception of any truthfulness except that which can be fully ascertained by reference to facts ; who does not in the least perceive the truth, or the reverse, of a writer's style, of his epithets, of his reasoning, of his mode of narration. In *life* our faith in any narration is much influenced by the personal appearance, voice, and gesture of the person narrating. There is some part of all these things in his writing ; and you must look into that well before you can know

what faith to give him. One man may make mistakes in names, and dates, and references, and yet have a real substance of truthfulness in him, a wish to enlighten himself and then you. Another may not be wrong in his facts, but have a declamatory, or sophistical vein in him, much to be guarded against. A third may be both inaccurate and untruthful, caring not so much for anything as to write his book. And if the reader cares only to read it, sad work they make between them of the memories of former days," &c.

The second book of this interesting work opens with the subject of *READING*, on which we have met with, as we expected, many judicious reflections, and gathered some rich and ripe fruit from the orchard, in whose agreeable alleys and walks we have been so long taking our solitary rambles ; but we must also confess, that we almost pluck by chance as we saunter along, seeing we have not the time and leisure to make a balanced and studious selection of each particular, among the number before us, whose claims might be nearly, or quite, equal. The reader fortunately does not know what is passed overhead, or trodden under foot, and is satisfied if what he sees in our offering of duty is to his taste, and so let him take the following specimen on the present subject of reflection.

"I have not hitherto spoken of the indirect advantage of methodical reading in the culture of the mind. One of the dangers supposed to be incident upon a life of study is, *that purpose and decisiveness* are worn away. Not, as I contend, upon a life of study, such as it ought to be. For, pursued methodically, there

must be some, and not a little, of the decision, resistance and tenacity of pursuit which create, or further, greatness of character in action. Though, as I have said, there are times of keen delight to a man who is engaged in any distinct pursuit, there are also moments of weariness, vexation, and vacillation, which will try

the metal in him, and see whether he is worthy to understand and master anything. For this you may observe, that in all times and all nations, sacrifice is needed. The savage Indian who was to obtain any insight into the future, had to starve for it for a certain time. Even the fancy of this power was not to be gained without paying for it. And was anything real ever gained without sacrifice of some kind? There is a very *refined* use which reading might be put to; namely, to counteract the particular evils and temptations of our callings, the original imperfections of our characters, the tendencies of our age, or of our own time of life. Those, for instance, who are versed

in dull crabbed work all day, of a kind which is always exercising the logical faculty and demanding minute, not to say vexatious criticism, would, during their leisure, do wisely to expatiate in writings of a large and imaginative nature. These, however, are often the persons who particularly avoid poetry and works of imagination, whereas they ought, perhaps, to cultivate them most. For it should be one of the frequent objects of every man who cares for the culture of his whole being, to give some exercise to those faculties which are *not* demanded by his daily occupations, and not encouraged by his disposition," &c.

This is good and sensible reasoning, or we are mistaken in the soundness of our judgment, and such too is the general termination of the subject.

"At any rate, we cannot be wrong whether we are professed students, or soldiers, or men of the world, or whatever we are, in endeavouring to make the time we give to books a time not spent unprofitably to ourselves and our fellow-creatures; and this will never be the case

if we are the victims of chance in what we take up to read, if we vacillate for ever in our studies, or if we never look for anything in them but the ease of the present moment, or the gratification of getting rid of it insensibly."

We have a long chapter on "Giving and taking CRITICISM," for it is a copious subject, spreading its roots far and wide, which might be easily made into a volume. The following extract is taken from a part of it, and chosen for its truth and aptness,—the truth of the general remark, the aptness of the particular application.

"There is one thing which I imagine has much perplexed men in judging of character, and made their judgments often very absurd. I allude to their habit of nice division of qualities and temperaments, about which they *talk as if each were a thing by itself*, and had not entered into almost indissoluble connection with the rest. For example, I imagine that strength of mind is often accompanied by, perhaps we ought to say, absolutely connected with, strength of passions. The critic takes the life and conduct of a man in whom such a combination exists, and talks of him as if he had had originally the sagacity and the force of mind, but that all the passions were acquired, or, vice versa, gives the passions and makes the judgment acquired; or, at any rate, *sees no wholeness in the character*. A forcible instance of the kind of character I mean, occurs to me in the person of one of our greatest kings, *Henry the Second*. In him extreme sagacity and great nobleness of mind were joined with the utmost violence of passion. In reading the history of his reign, we find him, at whatever part of his dominions his presence is wanted, conducting his affairs with the utmost ability, with almost ability enough to counteract the evils which his passions

had raised against him. In business, in pleasure, in study, he would be foremost. Strange to say, he was one of the most prudent men of his time; and his treaties, especially after conquest, are surprising for their moderation. Then we have an account of him on the floor gnawing straws like a maniac, in excess of uncontrollable passion. Such a man, if he has children, is likely to have a strange fierce brood like himself; and they will not diminish his troubles, or fail to call out all the points of his character. Now what I mean as regards the criticism on such characters, and perhaps on all characters, is that we canvass bit by bit, quality by quality, instead of looking at the whole as a whole. I suspect that what we call Nature is very sparing in giving unqualified good. She lays down a bark of great capacity; soundly and wisely builds it; but then freights it, perhaps, with fierce energies, and leaves it to stormy impulses, which carry it out into the wildest seas; and what the result will be, may depend on a very slight balance of favourable and unfavourable endeavours and influences. Extremely foolish criticism is likely to be uttered by those who are looking at the labouring vessel from the land."

This is just, and sound, and true. One main advantage of a good early education, and proper moral training, and wise domestic society, and precept and example, is, so to educate the mind that it shall not at any thoughtless moment, at any offered opportunity, at any fortuitous temptation, *undo its possessor in a moment*—scatter at once all the slow and painful acquisitions of the past—blight with irremediable ruin all the finest prospects of the future—and leave the headstrong slave of passion naked and helpless on the shore of life, in hapless poverty perhaps, certainly in bitter and vain repentance.

Nudus in ignotâ Palinure, jacebis arenâ.

On the ART OF LIVING we are likely to have some new ideas from our author, if we may judge from the outset of the treatise:—"To me, since my first entrance into society, the life of those who are considered to be the most highly favoured by the God of this world, has always appeared poor, mean, joyless, and, in some respects, even squalid." Now if a rich man is to be only poor,* a great man mean, a prosperous man joyless, and a well clothed and fed man squalid, there must be some latent cause, either in the man himself, or the things that surround him; either they have no intrinsic value, or he has mistaken and misapplied them, and believed them to be other than they are. He has been strutting and vapouring as a stage-king, and believed himself the monarch of the world. But let us consult our author, and he will inform us. He says, "there is great inaptitude of means to ends generally prevailing throughout the human aids and appliances for living." He attributes much to the *over-imitative* nature of man, by the pursuit of what is *needless*, thus wasting labour of body and mind. Of the results of this imitativeness he gives some striking examples, of its mischievous absurdity, and particularly in its injury to social intercourse; for an improvement in which the author looks to improved education. To bring people together to *talk*, who have but little to say, is a dangerous amusement, however some elderly ladies may think otherwise; so that we can easily imagine a worse termination to a "youth of folly" than "an old age of cards," seeing what trouble and expense people put themselves to, to meet, and when met so little they have to communicate.

"The want of something to do besides talking, leads naturally to that branch of the art of living which is connected with *accomplishments*. In this we have been hitherto singularly neglectful, and our poor and arid education has often made time hang heavy on our hands, given opportunity for scandal, occasioned domestic dissension, and prevented the just enjoyment we should have had of the gifts of nature. More large and general cultivation of music, of the fine arts, of manly and graceful exercises, of various minor branches of science and natural philosophy, will, I am persuaded, enhance greatly the pleasure of society, and mainly in this, that it will fill

up that want of something to do, besides talking, which is so grievously felt at present. . . . This, however, is but a very small part of the advantage and aid to the art of living which would flow from a greatly widened basis of education in accomplishments, and what are now deemed minor studies. I am persuaded that the whole of life would be beautified and vivified by them, and one great advantage, which I do not fear to repeat, is, that from this variety of cultivation various excellences would be developed in persons whose natures, not being suitable for the few things cultivated and rewarded at present, are thick with thorns and briers, and

* "C'est un beau mot de Quinte Curce sur les soldats d'Alexandre, qui avec toutes leurs conquêtes étoient pauvres et misérables. '*Omnium victores, omnium inopes sumus.*' Nous avons tout conquis, et cependant nous manquons de tout." On how many a rich man's escutcheon might these words be justly written!—REV.

present the appearance of waste land; whereas, if sown with the fit seed, and tended in a proper manner, they would come into some sort of cultivation, would bring forth something good, perhaps something which is excellent of its kind. Such

people, who now lie sunk in self-disrespect, would become useful or ornamental, and therefore genial; they would be an assistance to society instead of a weight upon it."

In these reflections more persons than ourselves will agree, for an eminent writer of the present day recommends as an improvement in *female* education, that every one who has *daughters* should send them for a twelvemonth to a special pleader's or attorney's office, to learn law; as we may presume, in Homer's time, the young ladies of Mycenæ or Argos must have been apprenticed to the most eminent surgeons of that day. We would not push matters to extremes at once, and to understand when a suit is skilfully conducted, or a wound scientifically dressed, should be deemed a sufficient token of their proficiency.

The extraordinary events which this year have happened in the political world, breaking out like so many volcanoes in different parts of Europe, and shewing alike the defects of the governments and the various character of the people by the light of the destructive fires they themselves had raised,—this could not but have waked the attention of the thoughtful writer of these pages, and lead him to express his sentiments, though rather on the great general question of GOVERNMENT than on any particular examples. We quote a few sentences :—

"The first thing that will have occurred to any attentive observer of *late* events will be a suspicion of considerable deficiency in wisdom on the part of those governments which have shown themselves so unstable. But we may go much further than the present occasion, to demonstrate the deficiencies of modern government. Long ago, Gibbon noticed, that all the men employed in the army and navy of imperial Rome were not equal to the number maintained in modern times by the prince of one province of that empire. The historian alludes to Louis the Fourteenth. What a condemnation of the modern system this fact affords.* It may be said that the population of Europe is much increased since the times of the Roman dominion; but then Rome had to keep in order the known world. There was to be an army always encamped upon the Rhine, and another on the Danube. In Africa, in Spain, in Asia Minor, in

Britain, soldiers judiciously placed maintained the public tranquillity. There were of necessity two or three stations for the Roman fleets; and Rome herself had always a large body of her tyrant Pretorians encamped beside her. The united numbers of all these troops *do not amount* to the number maintained by France of late years in a time of European and domestic peace. Going still further in our researches, I think if any one attentively considers what notices we have of the well-being of ancient cities, suspicions will cross his mind whether our advance in material prosperity has been what it ought to have been. No doubt this slowness of advance merely arises from a new set of difficulties having grown up, which require new sagacity to meet them. But the truth is, that government is now and always has been a *matter of profound difficulty*: and in all ages has been conducted in an abrupt and convulsive man-

* How strongly, how truly, these various revolutions have brought out the respective national characters,—how Voltaire's description of the French has been ratified,—how Madame de Stael's description of the Germans has been found true,—how clearly it has been shown that *England* has had her *revolution*,—on the other hand, how clearly has appeared the reflection of the careful, cautious, money-loving Dutchman,—how the sensual and worldly Belgian has preferred his solid comfort and affluence to a vain and airy struggle for a shadow of glory,—how deep religious faith and gravity of mind has kept Spain steadfast behind her mountain barrier. The whole development of the drama has proved the truth of old Oxenstiern's maxim: "With how little wisdom is the world governed."—REV.

ner. Grievances which if early dealt with might be dealt with easily, are suffered to harden and increase at leisure. Indirect remedies (which will some day be found out to be in general the best remedies) are seldom sought for. What is done is too frequently the offspring of clamour and chance: and legislation is mostly pro-

vided at a crisis. History is chiefly a record of the failures of government. This is the usual current of human affairs: it does not become any of us to complain inordinately of it, or to pride ourselves upon discerning it. But we may strive to lessen an evil which will not be eradicated as long as men are men."*

We think there is great truth in what the author says in another place, when turning his eye to the present state of our own government, and the manner in which it is conducted,—that Ministers have of late years been too much afraid of Parliament, and that, if they attempted less in the way of legislation, prepared what they intend to do with greater care, and insisted upon carrying out their intentions, things would go on much better. To this we may remark, that this timidity of the ministerial benches has arisen partly from the violent language (violence out of all proportion to the nature and demands of the subject) of the popular part of the Opposition, whose language, like that of the Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the language of threat and appeal to the multitude,—in fact, such representatives are already half-delegates.

As regards the furtherance of business, or, as the Duke of Wellington says, as regards the "Queen's Government going on," our author thinks that our great officers of state are too few, and that their duties, being too weighty and too manifold, might advantageously be divided; and then he makes a suggestion of which we must confess we have not practical knowledge or ability to form a judgment, but it is intended to introduce a larger portion of talent into the Cabinet, to relieve those who are overtaken,—in short, to do as they do to travellers in mountain countries, to clap an additional pair of *leaders* on whenever the road is too heavy for the ordinary team.

"Having now supposed the business divided among certain departments, and fit persons chosen to preside over these departments, and able men selected to fill the subordinate offices, there is still to my mind a want of something which I think may be noticed in all governments of modern times, and that is, a power of attracting from time to time fresh ability and fresh views, and putting the department in reasonable communication with the world about it. I believe that what I am going to say is *new*, and being new, and therefore unpractised, it is liable to the objection of not being practicable. I am sure, however, that the deficiency I have noticed does exist, that it will not be supplied by committees of the legislative body, nor even by permanent commissions; and therefore any way of at-

tempting to supply this deficiency may at least deserve attention. What is wanted is to bring more intellectual power within command of the heads of departments, and moreover that this power should neither be elicited in a hostile manner, nor, on the other hand, that it should be too subservient. It should rather be attainable *without* the walls of an office than *within*. It should be at hand for a minister, but it should not be too closely mixed up with ordinary official life. The plan then is this: that there should be gradually formed, in connection with the two or three first departments of the state, a body of able men not bound down to regular official employment, but who should be eligible for special purposes—for the minister to devise with, to consult, to be informed by. There will be a likelihood of freer

* Even History herself,—

Λείψανον ἀρχαίας πληθόμενον σοφίας,—

which is ready to teach all who will listen to her mild and parental voice, becomes nothing better than a worn-out almanac to those who cannot or will not read her characters of light.—REV.

range of thought and more enterprise amongst such men than amongst those uniformly engaged in official duty. They would be of the nature of counsellors to a department, without forming the check and hindrance that a council would be.* It can hardly be doubted that it would often be an immense advantage to a minister to be able to call in a man of known ability conversant with the department, and yet not much tied by it, to hear his opinion upon some difficult dispute (from the colonies for instance), in which both the minister and his subordinates may be

liable to err, from their very knowledge of the parties. Then, again, what a gain it would be to place on this staff men of long standing in the colonies who had returned to pass the remainder of their lives here, of whose experience the minister might well avail himself. This same body would give the minister a means of choosing official men such as has never been devised. It should not have any corrective power. Parliament is sufficient check upon any minister. In modern times ministers want strength more than restraint," &c.

The author has devoted the greater part of his second volume to the subject of SLAVERY, of which he has treated through several successive chapters, in a manner so as to leave little of the subject unexamined; he has considered it as needless, as unauthorised, as mischievous to the master as well as the slave, and as a thing that can be done away. Whether such an essay is much wanted *now*; whether people are not pretty well agreed that slavery is something that is wrong, only that it is difficult to put it right; whether Clarkson and Wilberforce have not carried the day; whether some families make a point of eating only *free* sugar; and whether three-quarters of the West India proprietors do not show in their bankrupt finances and ruined plantations a proof of the power of the anti-slavery feeling;—we say these are questions that arise naturally in our minds, when we find what we had considered a point long ago settled again brought before us. The author, however, may intend that his reasonings and persuasions should be read and weighed on transatlantic shores, and find the way to the rice-grounds of Carolina and the cane-swamps of New Orleans; if so, we can assure him that there is nothing but personal interest and long-rooted prejudice that can successfully oppose him. The stronghold of slavery—the hideous den of those twin demons Cruelty and Vice—at the present time is said to be in those remote and half-civilized settlements on the Red River and in the Arkansas; and if his voice of humanity can penetrate into those forlorn solitudes where power is unrestrained, lawless violence unrebuked, and profligacy unchecked, either by the silent language of example or the sterner voice of law; where sinning and suffering, and suffering and sinning again, between them share all that can be called the life of man; where the scourge of anger is only suspended for a season that a still more fatal and destructive passion may have its lawless and sensual rule;—if he can fling a voice—the messenger of hope—into those regions of moral desolation, then he may feel that his book has not been written in vain. And yet we thank him already for what he has done in detecting and demolishing many long-established errors, which have been the commonplaces of debate and the stronghold to which interest has retreated, and held up her banner of defiance as if she was embarked in a crusade of righteousness. For he has shewn that in slavery the social relations are sundered; that punishment depends on individual will, is too rigorous, and brings with it continuous fear; that the proportion of the sexes, so

* We should much like to see the effect of such grave Aulic Counsellors upon the temperament of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs; and we should expect him to cry out, after having heard the first sentence of extra-official advice, "*Sanabimur, si modo separemur a costu.*"—REV.

accurately preserved by nature, and therefore designed by God, is done away ; that it is one of those few things out of which *no good* has come, and in which suffering is without benefit ; that it is needless as it is cruel ; that it is unauthorised by the spirit of Scripture ;* that, whatever the natural powers of the negro race may be, the depressing influences under which it exists prevents their development ;† and, lastly, that the boasted arguments in favour of slavery, taken from the slave being better fed and provided for than the free labourer in Europe, is neutralised by this difference,—the free labourer can *rise*, the slave cannot ; one is a hard-worked *man*, the other is a hard-worked *beast* ; one lives in the law, the other does not, and is only protected, if protection it can be called, in death. And now let us end with one remaining passage, the thoughtfulness, and wisdom, and benevolence of which will surely be felt and approved by every one who reads it.

"My object is not to prove that the negro may become equal and alike to the Caucasian. On the contrary I am inclined to think that there are considerable differences in kind, pointing to different developments : nor, for my own part, should I particularly desire that the faculties of any race, even our own Anglo-Saxon one, should absorb the work of the world. The scheme of the world is very large ; and, as it has been quaintly said, 'it takes a many to make a world.' The Caucasian may be a nobly-developed creature ; but there may be work to be done by another variety of

the human species. The advocates of slavery may think that this is an admission tending to their views. It may be allowed that there is peculiar physical work to be done by the negro race ; certain parts of the earth, therefore, particularly adapted for their residence ; which, indeed, may be so constituted as perpetually to remind other races that they are intruders in those quarters : but I mean that there may be certain ideas to be fulfilled by this race, certain gifts and certain modes of character to be most largely developed by them ; and certain relations to be fulfilled by them

* "The gist of our opponents' argument is, that had *Slavery been fatally wrong it would have been forbidden in the Bible*. The question is, '*whether it was fatally wrong for that time*,' and I do not know that any one asserts that it was. It must be recollected, however, that the institution of slavery commenced in the ransom of captives who otherwise might have been slain, or in buying the services for life of indigent persons from themselves." The Jewish law was extreme against any other kind of slave-dealing. "And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." Vide Exodus, xxi. 16. The author has subjoined a survey of the state of Jewish slaves for those who wish to be minutely acquainted with the subject, from the Cyclop. of Bibl. Literature, ii. p. 775. "If *modern* slavery," he adds, "were anything like Jewish slavery, there would have been, comparatively speaking, but little need of abolitionists to moot the subject." Vide p. 262. See also, further on, his remarks on the authority alleged to be found in the Christian religion for slavery.

† We must make a short extract from Sir Charles Lyell's *Tour in North America*, vol. i. p. 206, on this important and ill-understood point. "If any individual be gifted with finer genius than the rest, his mind will be the more sensitive to discouragement, especially when it proceeds from a race whose real superiority over his coloured fellow citizens in their present condition he, of all others, would be the first to appreciate. It is, after many trials, attended with success, and followed by willing praise and applause, that self-confidence and intellectual power are slowly acquired, and *no well-educated black* has ever yet had an opportunity of ripening or displaying superior talents in this or any other civilised country. . . . To expect, under such a combination of depressing circumstances, that in half a century, and in a country where more than six-sevenths of the race are still held in bondage, the newly emancipated citizens should, under any form of government, attain at once a position of real equality, is a dream of the visionary philanthropist." Professor Lawrence gives instances of negroes excelling in abstract science. Vide *Lectures*, p. 430. And there is such a phenomenon as a *black saint in the calendar*. "Benoit de Palermo, nigro quidem corpore, sed candore animi præclarissimus quem et miraculis Deus contestatum esse voluit." Vide *Gregoire de la Litt. des Nègres*, Paris, 1808, p. 80.—REV.

towards other races—not the relation of slavery though. It may be the happiest privilege of the Caucasians, when really highly developed, to lead their dark-hued brethren to the arts and wisdom fitted for them. That may be one of their especial works in the great human family. Look everywhere how creation is developed by the complex interweaving of various gifts, natures, and attainments. In states, where what we call civilisation has long made its appearance, it seems hard, very hard, that for generations the lower class should have been so little mentally developed; yet from that stock of unwrought mind has often come the supply of faculty which has enriched the greatest minds; and so, perhaps, the species may make greater gain in this way than had a more equable development taken place all over society. In the end, too, more human beings may thus be made more of. There is the same thing probably in the inter-communication of nations, which may go on slowly for generations, individual nationalities having thus room to grow up, and wise

purposes being effected from the human mind not being in the same state of progress all the world over. There is a similar thing again to be observed, I think, in the individual mind. Had it been our business to arrange the faculties of men, how much more level and consistent we should have made them. Into this fierce and passionate nature we should not have put tenderness, and, strange to say, judgment: into that character, in other respects so great, how could we have permitted a fearful influx of vanity for ever to derange and mortify its greatness? Had we the ordering of things, there would be no

Fears of the brave and follies of the wise ! a man doing the last thing that he would deliberately wish to do, contradicting the rest of himself as much as he contradicts truth and wisdom. Yet from this confusion, deplorable as it may appear to us, the soul of man comes out informed by misery and strengthened by sharp contest."

We have met with some other works by the same author, as "Essays written in Intervals of Business," and "The Claims of Labour," which appear to us, on a somewhat casual reading, to possess the same characteristics as the present; calm and accurate observation, sound reflection, with much practical power of applying the knowledge gained by study and thought; and all more or less tending to the improvement and happiness of those in society whose situation in life and station have rendered them dependent mainly on the kindness and providence of the classes placed above them. Undoubtedly the various lines of study pursued by different persons in compliance to the bent and disposition of their minds, or as influenced by the circumstances in which they are placed, must act with nearer or remoter force on the production of direct and indirect advantage to the cause of humanity;* but there is nothing in the most refined province of literature, nothing in the most delicate investigations of science, that will not ultimately be of practical use: whatever improves the intellect by the exercise of thought, whatever softens the passions by leading them to extend their fierce and destructive forces into purer and loftier regions of enterprise and action, will be, though the results may be remote, a benefit that is secure; there is ample room, and its due reward for every application of mental labour: and we may presume it was with a smile on his lips, that a late eminent Professor, when complimented on his great acquisitions, answered, "My studies don't tend to lower the price of bread."

* *Liberalibus studiis filios erudimus, non quia virtutem dare possunt, sed quia animum ad accipiendam virtutem preparant.* Such is the voice of philosophical experience in the days of imperial Rome, and Seneca perhaps felt to the last, that his system was correct, though its results were fatal to himself; yet we must not overlook the difference between a Nero and a Domitian.—REV.

ON THE HIEROGLYPHICAL SYSTEM OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

MR. URBAN,

ALL Egyptologists are well aware of the efforts made by Mons. Champollion and his followers towards the solution of the hieroglyphical problem, and of the results of their labours; but hieroglyphists cannot be ignorant of the fact that there have been many learned minds opposed to their thesis, above all the erudite and sagacious Klaproth, who alone has long ago done quite sufficient to explode for ever their doctrine, and to prove the nullity of all their deductions, as all judicious and impartial minds who are acquainted with his production must admit.

The principles of the school of Champollion with regard to the nature of the Egyptian hieroglyphical writing are assuredly erroneous, and the language made use of by them—the modern corrupt Coptic jargon—is by no means the genuine Egyptian tongue. Alphabetic writing is comparatively a modern discovery,—one of the results of the progression of human intelligence. In the first ages of developing intelligence, when men had acquired the art of expressing their ideas by means of vocal sounds, and then began the attempt to express those sounds upon matter, their attainments in linguography were but rude and imperfect, the art of writing was then in its embryo stage, men could then but clumsily express the sounds of their language upon blocks of wood or stone; they did not at once arrive at that process which has required ages for its development—the alphabet.

The first mode of writing among the earlier inhabitants of the earth undoubtedly was by means of the full phonetic denominations of the objects of nature. What was the primitive method of writing among the Chinese? It was syllabic—every modern character was originally an hieroglyphic, which had the phonetic power of the full name of the object. What was the method discovered to have been in use among the rude Mexicans upon the invasion of this people by the Spaniards? Was it not the same—syllabic? Such was the primitive method of expressing the sounds of language upon matter: such was the

first method that occurred to the mind of man as being the most natural and easy.

I may now, Sir, open to you my ideas upon the origin of the art of writing nearly in the words of the second chapter of a work I have now ready for the press upon the hieroglyphical system of the ancient Egyptians, and to which chapter I shall give the following title:—“*The Primeval Method of Writing; or, How the Early Inhabitants of the Earth expressed their Thoughts upon Material Substances, shewing the Fundamental Principle of Hieroglyphical Writing, and how the Art of Writing originated.*”

In the first ages of mankind language only was the medium of communicating ideas. When, however, men began to feel the want of a way of exhibiting the likeness of anything to others, or to convey the exact appearance of any sight or scene they had witnessed, or to record the same for lasting purposes, they naturally enough copied down or imitated every object as they saw it. This was the pictorial or imitatory method—this was the writing of the FIRST HERMES.


In process of time, men perceived that the representation of the object recalled to the mind the sound which expressed its name; and from these names or denominative sounds they formed a PHONETIC SYSTEM, whereby they were in possession of a mode of expressing the sounds of their vernacular language upon matter susceptible of retaining the tracings of the graver—at least the sounds of such objects as they delineated. Thus, for example, a lion in the primeval human language was ROM. Now every time this object, the lion, was depicted, the sound (or word) ROM presented itself to the mind of the observer, and drawing a lion was, with the ancients, the same thing as with us is writing the word ROM (in those three letters). A judge was in this ancient tongue MEZANG, or, softening the final articulation, which is a guttural (the Ethiopic ain, Hebrew y), MEZA; therefore, whenever this object





figure was depicted the sound MEZA was also expressed. Now, for the *pictorial method*, the mere representation of the objects sufficed to express the *thing itself*. But supposing they wished to express such *ideas* or *proper names* as could not be *represented pictorially*, how must they manage that? The first and only mode that suggested itself to them was by means of the *SOUND* or *WORD* expressing the idea or proper name intended to be conveyed; the only thing wanted, then, was the means of expressing such sound. Hence they naturally sought among the known series of phonetic objects such whose denominative sounds came nearest to the sounds or words denoting the ideas, or proper names, they wished to express; *i. e.* to express ideas, &c. that are not easily represented, they made use of such objects as—singly or in combination—would, by means of their respective names in the native tongue, make up the *requisite sound*, or word, expressing the idea desired to be conveyed. Thus, suppose they wished to express the word “God” upon a board or other hard surface, no representation could properly express the *idea* implied by the word (in its *general sense*)—it could not be pictured. The simplest and only expedient of the mind in those rude and unlettered times was to portray an object whose denominative sound in the vernacular language approximated to that of the word expressing the idea “God.” Now WUSOBUDO was the sound (or word) for “God” in the primitive language; in the same tongue WUSOBUTO was a *hatchet*. This gives the very sound wanted. The object, the *hatchet*, sufficed to express the sound or word indicative of the idea wished to be expressed. This object, then, the *hatchet*, was naturally taken as a very appropriate *phonetic representative* of the word for, and thence the *idea* of, “God.”

Words consisting of *several syllables*, for which there were no *single* objects of proximity of sound, they formed by taking such objects whose combined phonetic values, or names, would make up the word desired to be expressed, and this is the reason for those groups of two, three, or more *hieroglyphics* which so often occur together. Thus

love in the original Egyptian tongue was PHUNGWAPHUNGWA; this sound or word was formed by means of *two* phonetic hieroglyphics in combination: in the aforesaid language a feather was PHUNGWA; now the *repetition* of this object,

 the feather, gives PHUNGWAPHUNGWA, the very word wanted, which repetition serves to express the word “love.”

The following is an example of a group or phonetic combination of *three* hieroglyphics: a *year* in the ancient Egyptian was WUNGWAWUDOMUSA. Now, this word being polysyllabic, or compounded of *three elemental sounds*, was formed by *three* phonetic components, *viz.* by means of a branch which was WUNGWA, a semicircle which was WUDO, and a circle or ring which was MUSA, all which, combined, thus—

WUDO  WUNGWA,
MUSA 

form the word “WUNGWAWUDOMUSA,” sufficiently approximating, to an *Egyptian* ear, to the word for “*year*.” So much for the expression of *ideas*.

Supposing, however, they wished to express the *proper name* “RAMESES,” here again, it being merely the *sound* that was desired to be expressed, they drew such a combination of phonetic objects as made up the requisite sound; knowing a lion would give the sound “BOM” or “RAAM,” and the image of a judge “MESA,” they combined these two objects together—

 RAAM
 MESA

thus forming the proper name “RAAM-MESE.” Thus a system of *PHONOGRAPHY* was by degrees arrived at; this is the writing of the *SECOND HERMES*.

Such was the mode that first suggested itself to the human mind, in its intelligent infancy, of expressing its ideas upon blocks of wood and stone.

Such was the rise of the art of expressing the sounds of language upon matter.

The same method was in use among all the earlier inhabitants of the earth.* It was carried by colonies, or families migrating from the common stock, into the various regions of the globe where they settled. It originated among the ETHIOPIANS, the PARENTS OF THE HUMAN RACE (*vide* Diodorus Siculus), who first practised it; it was carried by an Ethiopian colony into Egypt, where it remained in use till even after the Christian epoch; it was thence carried into Babylonia and the parts adjacent, thence into Palestine, where it was the first method of writing in use, the remains of which are those rude hieroglyphical inscriptions there found, which, as has been before observed, are not Egyptian executions; and from thence to other parts of the world—into China, where it was the primitive system of writing, and the origin of all their modern characters, which were all originally, or are derived from, HIEROGLYPHICS, in spite of all that the ignorant have to say to the contrary; into America by the Mexicans, where it was found in common use among that people upon the Spanish invasion, &c. This was the mode of writing in use among all nations in the times of Moses, the alphabet not having been yet discovered; and, if ever Moses wrote anything at all, or any of the Jews with him, for the Hebrew people, it must have been HIEROGLYPHICALLY.

As to the modern Coptic, it is merely

* Thus we are informed that Seth, *previous to the deluge*, engraved the history, arts, and sciences of antediluvian times upon two pillars of stone, in *hieroglyphical writing*, and how would these pillars be intelligible, if that was not the common method of writing in those times? This personage is the Tseth, Teth, or Thoth of the Egyptians. Thus, then, the antiquity of hieroglyphical writing is exemplified from *tradition*, by the hieroglyphical Thoth of the Egyptians being identified with the Tseth or Seth of the Hebrews (the s and t ever interchange in the Semitic tongues), who erected the hieroglyphical "Pillars of Seth," or Thoth; they are the much talked of "pillars of Thoth."

a corrupt dialectical descendant of the ancient Egyptian. The real Egyptian language, which is as yet unknown to any but myself, is more ancient than any other language ever spoken by man; it is indeed the *origin of all tongues*; it is more ancient than the Ethiopic, Coptic, and Shemitic tongues, all these being merely the modern *dialectical* descendants of it; it is the *first system of language ever spoken by the human race*. The hieroglyphical writing, which originated at the time when the primitive language was spoken, having continued unaltered, and without interruption, down to so late as about 215 after the Christian epoch, the hieroglyphics are found to exhibit in perfect purity the language of the primitive inhabitants of the earth. Through linguistic and hieroglyphical research I have recovered the entire fabric of the original or genuine Egyptian language, and I propose, after the publication of my proposed work, to proceed with a lexicon of this language, and a hieroglyphical glossary.

It is truly amazing how easily false doctrines sometimes obtain; it would appear, from the avidity with which the errors of Champollion were imbibed by the many, that fallacious doctrines are as demonstrable to the major part of mankind as the most obvious truths; but when it is remembered that the primitive and genuine tongue of the original people who used the hieroglyphics, and in which these hieroglyphics are significant, was utterly *lost*, and consequently unknown to Champollion and his followers, it will be perceived that it was impossible that they could decipher those hieroglyphics. It was indispensable that the primitive tongue of the first inhabitants of the country where this system of writing originated, should be recovered before such writing could be legible.

I could have exemplified my announcements with numberless illustrations; but, aware that I have already trespassed much upon your pages, and hoping I have said enough to interest the public in my behalf, *i. e.* my object of getting my work published, I end this letter with the conscientious avowal that those who would acquire the true elucidation of the hieroglyphi-

cal system of the Egyptians may find it in my work, now ready for the press.

Yours, &c. HENRY HIND.

No. 1, Moore's Terrace,
Old Kent Road.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 12.

ALTHOUGH the subject of my correspondence is scarcely of sufficient general interest to warrant its further extension, yet perhaps you will permit me to add a few words by way of rejoinder to the writers who have noticed it in your last Number, p. 156.

1. I have always considered the pedigree of Boleyn as extremely imperfect and unsatisfactory (having been previously led to investigate it as one of the many descendants of that family), and as CALCARIUS DENTATUS has not produced a grandfather for Sir Geoffrey, I must still take leave to be of the same opinion.

2. I venture also to consider the family of Hankford as obscure, since the locality of Sir Richard has not been traced; and with regard to his title, some might even in his day have said with Sir Jacob Julep, "Has the King made me a *Knight*, that you are to make me a *Gentleman*?"* If it is pleaded, on one side, that the marriage of the daughter to an Earl of Ormond implies the gentility of the father-in-law, it may also, in the absence of proof, be objected, that the marriage itself might have conferred a knight-hood on an undistinguished individual.

3. The "gentle blood" of the families of Tilney and Cheyney is freely admitted to be proved; but I hope CALCARIUS will not be disposed "*me cedere calcibus*" if I state my ignorance that the former family ever made a permanent settlement in Wiltshire, at least in the southern division of it, with which I am best acquainted. In Hampshire, indeed, the late Lord Tilney had a property, now held, through the heiress of Long, by the Earl of Mornington.

4. Your correspondent L. has doubtless a right to construct his useful tables under such limitations as he may prescribe; I merely noticed the requisites of the *foreign term* he assumed.

5. The *suspicion* respecting Rizzio raised on the birth of James the First

is familiar to me, as to most other readers; but I was not, nor am I at this moment, aware of "the *certainly* of its sinfulness." It was no intention of mine to appear as a defender of Mary Queen of Scots, whom I consider as a weak, probably an erring, and certainly an unfortunate, personage. On the whole, Sir, your readers may not be displeased with me for having thus drawn out these elucidations from your correspondents; and I take my leave by expressing my individual obligations to them for the further information which they have given respecting the pedigree of our "Virgin Queen."

Yours, &c. WILTONENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

LORD CAMPBELL, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. ii. p. 248 (Lord Ellesmere), makes the following extract from a speech of Lord Ellesmere, as Lord High Steward, at the trial of the Earl of Somerset: "When he had been arraigned, Ellesmere, as Lord High Steward, affected to desire him to make his defence boldly 'without fear;' adding, 'to deny that which is true increases the offence; take heed lest your wilfulness cause the *gates of mercy* to be shut against you.'" Then Lord Campbell adds in a note, "Who would suppose that a poetical thought should be borrowed from a Lord High Steward on a trial for felony? Yet the coincidence between Gray and Lord Ellesmere could hardly be accidental."

And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

Elegy.

What the learned Lord was thinking of when he wrote this note, or how long he had lost sight of *Shakspeare* in the thicket of the law, I cannot say; Gray certainly did not go to *State Trials* for his poetical expressions, for he drank at a purer fountain; namely, *Shakspeare*; *ex. gr.*

The *gates of mercy* shall be all shut up.

Henry V. Act 3, Sc. 3.

Open thy *gate of mercy*, gracious Lord.

Henry VI. Part iii.

So may the *gates of mercy* open to you.

Massinger, *Emp. of the East*, p. 80, 4to.

Forced ope the *gates of mercy*, gave her rest.
Nath. Richards' *Poems*, Laud. et Satyr. p. 145.

Ovid has the same metaphor applied to another feeling:

Latitæ janua clausa meæ est.

See Pont. ii. 7, 38.

B—ll.

Yours, &c. J. M.

* Foote's "Mayor of Garrett."

LINES

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF EDWARD FORSTER, ESQ. TREAS. L.S.

[Mr. Forster was the principal founder of the Refuge for the Destitute in the Hackney Road, and continued to be its kind and indefatigable supporter, and one of its attentive managers and treasurer. When the Asiatic cholera appeared in that establishment at the end of last February, and attacked some of its members, he (regardless of self) examined into every part of the establishment, seeing that all precautions were taken, and due care and medical attention shewn to the sufferers. This took place on the Saturday. On the Monday following he was seized with that fatal disease, and two days after he expired, like a second Howard, the victim of his philanthropy. The following tribute to his memory * is from an affectionate friend who had known and valued him for fifty years.]

We weep for the gallant and the brave
 Who die in their country's cause,
 And Glory starts from the field and wave
 Demanding the world's applause.
 Yet some there are, who as nobly die,
 And their names are breath'd by none,
 Shunning the gaze of the worldly eye
 For the noble deeds they've done.
 'Twas not mid the cannon's thunder deep,
 Mid shouts of the clashing van,
 'Twas not where the charging squadrons sweep
 O'er the dead and dying man :
 Not mid the struggle for life or death,
 When the heart and pulse beat high,
 When faster and faster heaves the breath,
 And no thought but of victory !
 But they went where perils cluster round,
 Calmly, meekly, none to view,
 Where danger, disease, and death abound
 In their darkest, saddest hue.
 And they march'd right on where few would dare,
 With a fix'd unalter'd eye,
 To breathe the breath of the tainted air,
 And see what it is to die.
 Shall such as these sink down to their rest
 In a cold unnoticed grave ?
 And not a sound nor a line attest
 How they liv'd and died—to save !
 Hangs there no wreath on *their* burial-place ?
 And mute is the minstrel's lyre ?
 And does not the marble statue grace
 The high and the hallow'd choir ?
 There 's no wreath hangs on their burial-place,
 For all earthly wreaths would die,
 But the deathless blossoms of Eden grace
Their brows eternally ;
 And angels sweep their harps of gold,
 When the minstrel's music dies,
 And God's own hand has their names enroll'd
 In records of the skies.
 Then, glorious spirits ! wing your flight,
 And we will not mourn for you,
 But arm our souls for the Christian fight,
 And your heav'nward track pursue.

April, 1849.

* We had not forgotten that Mr. Forster's name demanded a record in our Obituary ; but we are again compelled to defer it for want of adequate information.—*Edit.*

CALGARTH HALL, WESTMERLAND.

(Continued from page 143.)

THE history of this ancient hall is soon told. Like many other houses of its class throughout Westmerland, it was once the residence of a true-hearted race of cavaliers, who in those days of civil strife when in the hearts of the majority of the nation "loyalty was a creed" were, like the Stricklands of Sizergh, the Laybournes of Cunswick, the Rawlinsons of Cark, the Prestons of the Abbey, the Kirby's of Kirby, the Flemings of Rydal, and most of the other families of ancient descent in the county, distinguished in all their branches for a proud faithfulness to the royal standard through the baleful commotions of those evil times. Their cause, however, overthrown, ruin pressed hard upon them, and the survivors suffered severely in their estates from the fines and sequestrations imposed by the predominant party, in revenge for their unsubdued loyalty, or, as the ruling powers were pleased to term it, "their former delinquencies," in consequence of which they had been declining ever since the period of those unhappy broils. Their descendants in the male line are now extinct; and this their cherished home, where their ancestors had lived, and been memorable for their hospitality, has, like them, undergone ruinous changes also. "Its old hearths have grown cold," and passed into other hands; it alone remains a scathed and ivy-grown memorial of the direful ravages and harsh realities of intestine warfare.

The family to whom in the days of its early pride this old hall on the sunny banks of Windermere belonged were of a race whose genealogy had been counted back for centuries. They owned not only it and extensive demesnes, which reached some miles along the shores of the lake from Low Wood to Rayrigg, consisting of beautiful woods and rich pasture grounds, but also Crooke and Holling Halls, with much of the surrounding country. The local historians tell us it has a traditional account in their almost forgotten story that they derived their

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descent from Philip a younger son of the ancient Northumbrian house of De Thirlwall, who settled in Westmerland in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and whose heir from his father took the name of Philipson, it being about that period that the termination "son," at the end of a Christian name, began to be first used, and hence arose their surname. More recent research through ancient archives, has nevertheless ascertained that the family was settled in Westmerland at least so far back as the reign of Edward the Third; for, in an inquisition relative to the possessions of the chantry of St. Mary Holme, taken in 1355, the name of John Philipson is mentioned as the holder of certain lands belonging to that foundation.

In the course of time their alliances connected them with most of the chief families in the county; and, having become possessed of large estates, they fixed the principal places of their residence at Holling, and Crooke or Thwatterden Halls, which latter abode in the time of Queen Elizabeth again became the seat of a younger branch of the house of Calgarth.

The learned historian whom I have before cited says:—

"The two branches long retained a considerable rank in the county of Westmerland. It was, however, long a matter of dispute which of the houses belonging to the Philipsons was the ancientest; some say the ancientest house was Holling Hall, about half-way between Kendal and Bowness, on the right of the road leading from the latter place, near Strickland Ketel; others affirmed that Thwatterden, or Crooke Hall, not very far from Holling Hall, but on the left-hand side of the same road nearer to Bowness, was the ancient house of the two, though it was afterwards given to a younger brother."

Be this as it may, in Edward the Fourth's reign Rowland Philipson, of Holling Hall, was the head of his race. His family consisted of two sons, Edmund and Robert, by his wife Katharine, the daughter of Richard Carus of Astwaite. Contiguous to the Philip-

sons lay the lands of Thomas Laybourne of Cunswick Hall, a descendant from that bold baron who for his uncompromising spirit is described with such raciness in the old Norman poem of the Siege of Caerlaverock as "a valiant man, without *but* and without *if*, sans mes et sans si."

In the annals of the Philipsons it is recorded that an agreement, subsequently confirmed by a deed, bearing date A. D. 1480, was entered into between the principal men of these two families, to the effect that Edmund Philipson should marry Janet the daughter of the said Thomas Laybourne, and if Edmund should die before such event then that she should be given in marriage to his brother. As this union with Edmund does not appear to have taken place, he must have died before its celebration, whereupon Robert became her husband.

These are the persons to whom the inscription remaining in the hall window refers, and it is probable that on the occasion of their marriage the hall at Calgarth was built—though the existing enrichments of the interior may on various grounds be considered the production of a later period, and the family then settled there, as in the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign they are styled "of Calgarth." Previous to the time of this last named sovereign, it was the practice in the monasteries and abbeys throughout England to have all considerable donations secured and confirmed to them, by every descent, from the first donor or benefactor; and hence it is accounted for that there are found in the chartularies and lieger books of the old religious houses the regular pedigrees of every family of any note or consequence up to the period of the dissolution of such institutions. From the records of the religious communities it was that the distinguished genealogist and herald, Sir William Dugdale, subsequently laid the foundation of his great work on the Baronage of England.

When after the Reformation such monastic records were discontinued, it became the duty of the heralds to perambulate the several counties at certain intervals, when they received and examined the pedigrees of the several families, approved the genuine, rejected the spurious, and resented the

doubtful for further consideration, blazoned the arms, and granted new bearings to new families, or new marks of distinction to different branches of the same family. The last visitation for these purposes, in Westmerland and Cumberland, was made in the years 1664 and 1665, by the accomplished herald I have named, who was the particular friend of that Mr. Machel whose genealogical collections towards a history of Westmerland were enriched in no small degree by his intimacy and correspondence with Sir William.

Dr. Burn (who subsequently was very extensively indebted to Mr. Machel's labours), for the information of individuals curious in the minute circumstances of the lives of those who long ago formed the important body of the ancient gentry of England, has in the pedigree given of the Philipsons preserved, among other particulars relating to them, the form by which in Queen Elizabeth's time the herald confirmed the arms of De Thirlwall to Rowland Philipson of Calgarth, and granted him a crest to the same; and in this age, when a critical study of heraldry, once stigmatised as "the science of fools with long memories," though as has been justly said "it should rather be designated as a science which, if properly directed, would make fools wise," is reviving throughout England, it perhaps may have interest if here inserted.

"To all and singular, as well nobles, gentles, as others, to whom these presents shall come, to be seen, heard, read, or understood, Robert Cooke esquire, Clarendieulx King of Arms of the East, West, and South parts of this realm of England, sendeth greeting. For as much as Rowland Philipson, alias Thirlwall, of Calgarth, in the co. of Westmerland, and Miles Philipson, alias Thirlwall, of Thwatterden Hall, in the co. aforesaid, brothers, sons to Christopher, son to Robert, son to Rowland Philipson, alias Thirlwall, of Thwatterden Hall aforesaid, which Rowland was descended of a younger brother forth of the house of Thirlwall, in the co. of Northumberland, which said Rowland, by reason of the Christian name of one of his ancestors was called Philip, the younger son of the said Philip was called Philipson, and so continueth the same surname, which Rowland their ancestor

was the bearer of these arms, which likewise to them by just descent and prerogative are duly received, unto which no crest or cognizance is known properly to belong, as unto many ancient coats of arms there be none—have therefore required me, the said Clarenceulx King of Arms, to assign unto their ancient arms not only a crest, but such difference of the crests, as also a difference in the arms of Miles Philipson, younger brother as aforesaid to Rowland, which may be meet and lawful to be borne without prejudice or offence to any other person or persons. In consideration whereof, and at their instant request, I, the said Clarenceulx King of Arms, by virtue of my office, and by the power and authority to me committed by letters patent under the great seal of England, have assigned, given, and granted unto the said Rowland Philipson, alias Therwall, his ancient arms, being, Gules, and a cheveron between three boars' heads coupey, ermine, tusked d'or; and for his crest or cognizance, upon the helme five ostrich feathers, three argent, two gules, set in a crown mural d'or. And to Miles Philipson, alias Therwall, younger brother to the said Rowland, the same coat of arms with a border gold, the crest to the same coat as the other crest, differing only in the feathers,—that is to say, three gules and two feathers argent, mantled gules, doubled or, lined whyte; which arms and crests or cognizances, and every part and parcel of them, I the said Clarenceulx King of Arms do by these presents ratify, confirm, give, and grant unto the said Rowland Philipson and Miles his brother, gentlemen, and to their issue and posterity for ever, they and every of them; the same to have, hold, use, bear, enjoy, and show forth, at all times and for ever hereafter at their liberty and pleasure, with the distinctions and differences due, according to the laudable custom and usage of bearing arms, without the impediment, let, or interruption of any person or persons. In witness," &c.

"18 May, 1581."

Besides their other large estates, the Philipsons owned the rocky islet in Windermere, called Saint Mary's or the Ladyes Holme, hitherto reputed to have formed part of the conventual domains of the abbey at Furness, and to have had its name from a chantry or small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was existing so late as the reign of King Henry VIII. When at the Reformation all such minor religious institutions were swept away as superstitious, and the attendant

priests driven forth, the building fell into so utter a state of ruin that no trace even of its foundations is left to proclaim to the stranger who meditates upon the fleeting change of times and creeds that here in former ages stood a hallowed fane, from whence at eventide and prime unceasingly, for more than three centuries, "the hymn of intercession rose, and prayers were wafted through the dewy air," where now are only heard the festal sounds of life's more jocund hours. Lately renewed antiquarian investigation has however disclosed the erroneousness of the generally received statement respecting the early ownership of this tiny spot. In vol. xxxii. fo. 23, of that celebrated collection of ancient evidences gathered by the untiring perseverance of the profound antiquary Roger Dodsworth, now in the Bodleian library, there is contained an inquisition, or the copy of one, found at Kendal, so far back as the Monday after the Feast of the Annunciation, in the 28th year of King Edward III.; which explanatory document shews that this retreat amid the waters of our English Como appertained not to Furness Abbey, but to the house of Segden, in Scotland, which was bound always to provide two resident chaplains for the service of Our Ladyes Chapel in this island solitude. For the maintenance and support of these priests certain lands and tenements were given by the founder, who most probably was that Ingelram de Guisnes, Lord of Coucy, in France, who, in the thirteenth century, married Christian, the heiress of William de Lyndsey, and in her right became the feudal lord of that portion of the great barony of Kendal called the Richmond Fee, within which lies Saint Mary's Holme.

The Philipsons were lords also of the large island in the centre of the lake, opposite to Bowness; which, with its stately trees and splendid prospects, entrancing the eye with their exquisite loveliness, is such an earthly paradise. No fairer scene in truth can be met with throughout the broad realm of England than this lovely and elegant retirement. In looking on it one feels it scarcely possible to suppose that the aspect of so much bright tranquillity could ever have been disturbed by the clangor of war and sounds of deadly

strife—but so nevertheless it was; and the island is not more attractive by its beauty than for the memory of one of the most gallant actions performed by the Royalists in the troublous epoch of the civil war. The olden name of this sweet spot was Wynandermere Isle, afterwards changed to Lang Holme; the latter word signifying in the provincial dialect an island or plain by the water side. In the middle the Philipsons had a plain country house of the old fashioned Westmerland kind, strongly secured and fortified, called the Holme House; and, like the gallant Wyndhams of Somersetshire, whose uncompromising principle of loyalty it was "to stand by the Crown, though it should hang but upon a bush," the owners of the island were not more distinguished for their steady support of the King than for the resolute bravery and romantic spirit of heroism with which they fought and suffered in the royal cause. With them, as with a poet of the period—

Loyalty was still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shone upon.

Whoever has wandered into the Bellingham chapel, in the large and curious church at Kendal, a fabric, which from its component parts, though more so for the plan than its details, seems almost out of the pale of ecclesiastical topography (it having a nave and no less than four aisles, features in its construction so peculiar that there are but the churches of Saint Michael's in Coventry and St. Mary Magdalene in Taunton, with one or two others, of similar arrangement in England, to be met with), will have seen suspended high over an ancient altar-tomb a battered helmet, through whose crust of whitewash the rust of ages is plainly to be discerned. The learned in such display of warlike or heraldic insignia, after hearing the usual information which is there detailed, are left pretty much after all to form their opinions from their own observation and knowledge, whether this antique casque belonged to Sir Roger Bellingham, who was interred, A.D. 157-, in the tomb beneath, and exalted as a token of the distinction he had received at the hand of his sovereign, in being made a knight banneret on the field of battle,—or was

obtained by the puissant burgesses of Kendal from one of the Philipsons, and elevated to its present position as a trophy of their valour. Nevertheless, whichever of these accounts may have truth for its foundation, the helmet in question is strangely enough called "The rebel's cap;" and its history forms the theme of the following bold and sacrilegious action, which, though "an old tale and often told," ought not to be refused a place in these pages.

The Philipsons, as before said, were staunch Royalists, and during the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament there were two brothers of the family at Crooke Hall who had espoused the royal cause. Hudelston the elder, to whom the island belonged, held the rank of Colonel, and his brother Robert that of Major, in the King's army. The latter, who is still renowned in county tradition for many daring acts, was a man of high and adventurous courage; and, from his desperate exploits, had acquired among the Parliamentarians the significant but not very reputable cognomen of "Robin the Devil." At that time there resided in Kendal a leading partisan of the Parliament, named Briggs, who was also an active officer in their army. He was a distant kinsman of the Philipsons, of whom notwithstanding he was a bitter enemy; and, having heard that Major Philipson was in his brother's house on the island, in charge of the valuable property of the family, he invested the place, with the view of making prisoner so obnoxious a character. The Major, however, was too old a soldier to be caught for want of vigilance; he was on the alert, and, with his usual fearless hardihood, defended the isle, during a siege of ten days, with a courage worthy of his reputation, though subjected to severe privation; as Briggs, having seized all the boats upon the lake, had stopped the supplies. Colonel Philipson, who was at the siege of Carlisle, hearing of his brother's beleaguering, hastened to the rescue, with a force which obliged the Parliamentarian to abandon his attempt; and since that time the echoes of this brightest of our English lakes, unroused by the angry sounds of warlike conflict, have slumbered in peace. The attack being thus repulsed, Major Philipson was not the

and difficult to be met with. Having in vain made inquiries after a copy, in order to introduce it here, I am obliged to signify my despair of finding one.

Contests such as these continued incessantly to harass the country, until Cromwell was declared Protector, during whose domination Briggs ruled in the ascendancy; but on the accession of Charles II. he was obliged to fly, and for a long period hide in what at that time was a rugged and secluded region—the wilds of Furness.

As for Robin (who has also, though unjustly, been calumniated of having murdered the persons to whom the skulls belonged, as before related in

p. 141, and of whom it is said many other desperate adventures are related, but of which I have not been able to collect any particulars,) after the final defeat at Worcester had, by depressing the hopes of the Royalists for the time, in some degree restored a sort of subdued quiet to the kingdom, finding a pacific life irksome to his restless spirit, he passed over into the sister country, and there fell in some nameless rencontre in the Irish wars, sealing by a warrior's fate a course of long-tried and devoted loyalty—in life and death affording a memorable illustration of the fine sentiment embodied in this touching quotation,

Master ! lead on, and I will follow thee
To the last gasp, with truth and loyalty.

Two hundred years have rolled their course since the generation that saw these events has vanished from the earth, and every tangible memorial of the hero of the island has been thought to have perished with him. Nevertheless, time has spared one fragile though little noticed relic, for in the library of that large and most interesting structure, the parish church of Cartmel, whose age-stricken walls, so

rich in examples of all the styles of Gothic architecture, rise but a few miles from the foot of the lake, in the centre of a vale of much monastic character of beauty, there is retained upon the shelves a small volume in Latin entitled "*Vincentii Lirinensis Hæres. Oxoniæ, 1631*;" one of the blank leaves in the beginning of which contains this inscription in MS. the signature to which has been torn off:

"For Mr. Robert Philipson :

*Inveniam, spero, quam vos peregrinus, amicos
Mite, peto tecum, communis hospitium."*

It is pleasing to reflect on this enduring testimony of regard for one whose portrait, as painted on the canvas of history, has hitherto only been looked upon as that of a bold unnurtured ruffler in an age of strife. Seen under the effect of this touch by the hand of friendship, a gentler grace illumines the aspect of one whose unswerving principles and firm temper well fitted him to encounter the troubles and disasters of a direful epoch, and whose actions, as long as the island itself shall endure, will cast the enthralling interest of romantic association upon a scene so captivating by its natural loveliness.

That the individual to whom the inscription is addressed was our Robin of satanic notoriety, there cannot reasonably be a doubt, as the pedigree of the Crooke Hall Philipsons does not recognise any member of the family of that name living between the date

of the publication of the book and the death of their last male heir. Neither is the genealogical tree of the Calgarth family enriched with the name after 1631, so to the dashing cavalier of my story must the inscription alone have been directed; the evidence afforded by its affectionate style furnishing another illustration of the saying that "the devil is not always as black as he is painted."

Noted as all the Philipsons were for their unwavering loyalty, there is yet one among them who exhibits a title to estimation for the possession of acquirements suited to less harassing times. This was Christopher Philipson of the house of Calgarth, who amid the struggle of parties seems to have been devoted to the cultivation of letters. In the pleasures derived from study and the enlargement of his understanding, he would feel a continual source of calm and high-toned

enjoyment; and, when the turmoil of political discord then raging called for more energetic exertions, it may be inferred he was found strengthened by a religiously regulated frame of mind, and that dignity of soul which rarely deserts the mentally adorned in seasons of difficulty, to endure the rough and painful doings of the period better than lighter characters and less thoughtful intellects. Deeply read in classical and theological lore, a similarity of tastes rendered him the intimate friend of Thomas Preston of Holkar Hall, a gentleman of ancient descent, and another of those ripe scholars of the seventeenth century whose congeniality of opinion on the momentous questions which then shook the land caused him also to share in attachment and sufferings for the royal cause. That such were Philipson's cherished pursuits, and such the friendship which subsisted between these loyal men, has lately been pleasingly manifested by an examination of the contents of the library at Cartmel, where amid its treasures of ancient wisdom, which were chiefly presented by Mr. Preston, the books hereafter enumerated are remaining. Most of these seem to have been tokens of the interchange of literary amity, and all but one have the name and signature of their learned donor, with some manuscript notes, mottoes, and dates in his handwriting, or in that of his friend. There is, however, one among them which demands a more than ordinary portion of regard, from its having belonged to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, an assumption which the royal arms as borne by that Sovereign and his father James I. stamped in gilt characters on the back, renders not improbable, though the initial letters C. P. on the sides of the regal achievement may be held to signify Christopher Philipson, rather than Charles "Prince."

51. Latin. Clerke's translation of Balthasar Castilionis Comitiss de Curiali sive antico. 1571. Londini. [In one of the fly-leaves of this little vol. is the following MS. note, apparently in Mr. Preston's hand-writing: "Mr. Mason's booke, schoolm^r of Amble-side, w^{ch}, wth divers other small books, I bor^d of him, and instead of them hee had my Shakesp. comedies and y^e rest of his workes in a large folio vol. lent him by Mr. Philips. of

Calgarth, of much greater value than all his."]

58. Latin. Sleidani Opuscula. 1608. Hano-viæ.—MS. "Ex dono Ch^r Philips. armiger."
70. Bilson on the true Difference between Christian Subjection and un-Christian Rebellion. 1586. London.—MS. "Non est mortale quod opto. Ch^r Philipson possidet. Tho. Preston, ex dono Christo. P. Chr. Philipson possidet."
157. Latin. Camden's Britannia. 1590. Francofurti.—MS. "Ex dono Ch^r Ph. Non est mortale quod opto. Ch^r Philipson possidet."
189. Latin. Crackenthorpe's Defensio Ecclesiæ Angli. 1625. Londini.—MS. "Ex dono Christophori Philipsoni, armigeri, ad Bibliotheca Cartmeliensis, Anno Dni. 1648. Thomas Strickland his booke."
205. Morton on the Mass. 1631. London.—MS. "Mors Christi vita mihi. Ch^r Philipson."
292. Fox's Actes and Monumentes. 1610. London.—MS. "Mors Christi vita mihi. Ch^r Philipson, 1618." [On the sides of the back are the royal arms, stamped and gilt, with the initial letters C. P.]

At the latter end of the seventeenth century John Philipson was lord of Calgarth. In 1688 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Patton, of the city of London, knight, by whom he had four daughters, who, as his co-heiresses, sold the hall and remnants of the estates, and they have since fallen through the hands of several intermediate possessors into the ownership of the present proprietor.

In 1705 Sir Christopher Philipson, the last heir-male of the family of Crooke Hall, died, leaving a daughter and heiress named Frances (according to Dr. Burn, in page 155 of his History of Westmerland, though, in page 141, he mentions Elizabeth and Clara, two other daughters, as selling their joint estate to Major Pigeon, a natural son of Charles II.), who, in 1714, sold the heritage of her ancestors to various purchasers, and disposed of the island to a Mr. Braithwaite. After its possession by several subsequent owners, it was, in 1775, sold to a progenitor of the present inheritor, who changed its ancient name to that of Christian's Isle, afterwards altered to Belle Isle by which it is now known. Subsequently the ground, which, from a

description left by a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, appeared "one of the loveliest and most sacred seats of simplicity, almost covered with noble trees, amidst which was the ancient mansion of the Philipsons," was, from the designs of a celebrated landscape gardener, laid out in its present style of park-like elegance; and the old fortified house of its early lords was made to give way to an edifice whose classic appearance has occasioned its being, with more harmony of versification than architectural discrimination, poetically noticed as—

A Grecian temple rising from the deep,
erected from designs of the late eminent architect, Sir William Chambers. On sinking the foundations of this handsome building, many pieces of armour, weapons, and cannon-balls, indubitable memorials of the days of its hero Robin, were found embedded in the soil; and other curiosities, reminiscences of that more distant æra when Roman domination governed England, testifying the former existence on this insular paradise of a structure of that powerful people, were likewise disinterred from their long repose of ages.

Like most of the other neighbouring families of ancient lineage and local prominence, the Philipsons are gone also. Their race has died out, and been forgotten in the very place which they once occupied with all the authority of feudal lords. Their mouldered dust lies beneath the pavement in Windermere church, and their homes, for the most part but grey and naked ruins, know them no more. Perishing, however, as these fabrics are, they have outlived the power of their early possessors; and, though mute and motionless in their desolation, they yet stand to proclaim the instability of all earthly greatness. Now, save this shattered remnant of their antique hall, the monument which covers their last resting-place beside the altar in the neighbouring church, some scanty records of their genealogy gathered by the local historians, the literary relics in Cartmel church, and the vanishing traditions floating about the vicinage or preserved in a contemporary ballad—all vestiges have disappeared of a family who for ages exercised an important influence over the surrounding country.

H. C. M.

SOME FURTHER REMARKS UPON MR. KEMBLE'S "SAXONS IN ENGLAND."

(In continuation from p. 28.)

A NEW theory respecting the origin of the *scyrgerefa* has been propounded by Mr. Kemble, and agreeably to the fate of novelties it is, I think, natural as well as critical, that it should be subjected to scrutiny before it is allowed our complete assent.

Mr. Kemble, after rather inexactly asserting that "the *scyrgerefa* was little more than the deputy of the *ealdorman*," proceeds to unfold his views more resolutely and fully in the following passage:

"But, as this *gerefa* was at first the people's officer, he seems to have shared the fate of the people, and to have sunk in the scale as the royal authority gradually arose; during the whole of our historical period we find him exercising only a concurrent jurisdiction, shared in and controlled by the *ealdorman* on the one hand and the bishop on the other. * *

* * *but the intervention of the ealdor-*

man appears to be consistent only with the establishment of central power, exercised in different districts by means of resident supernumeraries, or occasional commissioners, especially charged with the defence of the regal interests."

In another passage (p. 154) he had said,

"In all probability it (i. e. the name *gerefa*) was borne by those elected chiefs who presided over the freemen of the *gá* in their meetings, and delivered the law to them in their districts."

By these expressions (making allowance, however, for a certain obscurity thrown over the first quotation) Mr. Kemble seems to be of opinion that the *gerefa* of the Anglo-Saxons is that antique judge and president of the *pagus* whom Tacitus has described. To make way for him Mr. Kemble displaces the *ealdorman* from the same

office in the pristine political system of the Teutons, referring the latter to another origin and a later date, and making him a minor development from that great innovation on Germanic principles—the institution of the cyning or permanent dictator.

This is a startling position for archæologists to recognise; for 1st. What is the proof? 2nd. What is the probability in its favour?

I do not find anywhere that Mr. Kemble has adduced the first, and the second he leaves to the reader's sensibility of his powers of rhetoric.

On the other side, however, I do not think that it will be difficult to show by something approaching to vehement presumption, if not by demonstration, that his position is unfounded.

In the ancient continental system the officer corresponding with our scyrgerefa, both in his duties and relations, was known by the name of *vicarius*, i. e. *vicarius comitis*, and at a later period he was called *vicecomes*.* Amongst our own ancestors, in the earliest times in which we can clearly identify him, he was designated *junior principis*, and *ealdormannes gingra*.† The ready conclusion to be drawn from these appellations is no other than that he was in reality, as in name, the deputy of the ealdorman. On the continent it has never been disputed that he was such, and for this there is the great authority of Savigny.

Primâ facie, therefore, without the evidence supplied by the Anglo-Saxon name, we might conclude from this fact that the scyrgerefa in England was no other than *vicarius comitis*; for the close agreement between the general circumstances of the political state of the Teutonized part of the Roman Continent, (particularly France) and this country, during the historical ages preceding the Norman Conquest, undoubtedly led in other respects to identical or similar results. Amongst other things the institution of the

compulsory *scabini** is of proximate date in France and England, and, so far as historical or diplomatic records afford any information, they make their appearance in both countries about the same period that the *vicarius comitis* takes his station in the political world.

They would therefore appear to be

* The *scabinus* in name and in meaning may not be familiar to every reader, and a few words may therefore make the reference in the text a little clearer. By the great principle of the ancient German law all the freemen comprised in the jurisdiction where the plaint or suit arose assisted at its trial and participated in its adjudication. The question was really decided by the country, i. e. the assemblage of the *pagus*. The *graffio* or ealdorman had the station without the vote of a president of the tribunal. This usage was imported by the Germans into the territories which they subjugated, and remained intact and unmodified for a long period. The freemen met under their *graffio*, as they had done in their fatherland; but the condition of the Germans in the country of their adoption was far different from that which had been theirs in the country of their origin. In the latter they had been a numerous and democratic population; in the former they were a dominant aristocracy and a minority. In ancient Germany the freemen, disengaged from the cares of large or complicated property, flocked in numbers to discuss and determine all matters which afforded them interest and mental occupation. And what more so than the jeopardy of life or limb of a *contribulis*? In such circumstances an absent freeman would not be missed, nor would his presence be imperatively required. But in France, Italy, or England, the comparative paucity of numbers of the Germans more rigidly necessitated whilst it multiplied their attendances, although their predial possessions and their dominion over the vanquished left them less leisure and inclination to perform this important and conscientious obligation. The easy and natural consequence of this was a failure of duty on the part of the German aristocracy. Their attendances at the tribunal of the county, at first occasional and irregular, became finally too deficient, even for the completion of the minim number recognised by their law, or sufficient for the formation of a court. The existence of their most ancient tribunal became endangered, and its fall might have annihilated many other cherished principles,

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* Savigny's *Geschichte*, vol. i. c. 4, § 79.

† *Ll. Ælfredi*, c. 38. *Cod. Dipl.* c. 258, A. D. 845, &c. Mr. Kemble extends the meaning of the word *gingra* to *wigerefan*, and *tungerefan*, but the Anglo-Saxon text in no way bears him out in such a construction. (*Vol. ii. p. 139.*)

events connected with each other by a common cause. And may not this common cause have been the following?

The reasons which led the ealdorman to the appointment of a deputy who might relieve him from the onus of many of his official acts would seem to share in the nature of those influences which urged the *boni homines* of the shire to delegate their common duties to a select body of their fellow-freemen. An increase of ease and prosperity has ever been a motive to shift a personal and incommodious office to a willing and less prosperous substitute.

The institution of the *scabini* has also a bearing upon this subject in another way; it shews that a modification of the strict and rigid principles of the antique Teutonic law was in operation at the period to which I refer, and this consideration renders the other circumstance more probable, and is no mean presumption in itself, where there is a want of direct and po-

of German liberty, and have left a vacuum of jurisdiction to be filled up by the stringent and uncongenial forms of the imperial law. No such inclination existed in the minds of the Frank kings, or at least no such attempt was made. Patriotism or prejudice impelled them to the preservation of the antique usage, in order to relieve the county from an indeterminate and uncertain service, a specific number of freemen was appointed or elected by the whole Germanic people of the district for the purposes of justice. The attendance of these assessors, who were known by the name of *scabini*, was compulsory, and their absence was penal. They represented all those who did not assist. With such a regulation the presence of the other freemen could be dispensed with, though it was perfectly legal for them to attend, if such attendance were provoked by any curiosity, or adapted to their convenience. This politic modification of a great principle of law is represented to have been made in France about the time of Charlemagne; and about the same time, or shortly afterwards, it is very probable that the same alteration took place in this country, though in the existing remnants of our domestic legislation we find no regulation on that subject until a later period.—Vide Ll. Athelst. c. 20; Ll. Hen. I. cc. 29 & 51; Muratori's *Dissertazioni sulle Antiquità Italiane*; Decima Dissert.; Savigny's *Geschichte*, vol. I., c. 4, § 72.

sitive demonstration, and particularly in the absence of contradictory evidence.

It may therefore be further said that the same enlargement and additional complication of the county business which made the necessity for a more fixed and regular court of assessors, compelled the ealdorman also to find a participator who could alleviate the weight of his numerous and important public duties.

And surely in this conclusion there is far more probability than in the unvouched assertion that the scyrgerefa is the antique Teutonic *grafio* mediatized to the subordinate of a new-fangled official, invented by the King to protect his egoistical interests. But here arises another interesting question which Mr. Kemble has overlooked, or at least has not adverted to. Was the scyrgerefa appointed originally by the ealdorman?

On the Continent we find (*viz.* in the time of Charlemagne) that the *comes*, the *missus*, and the county, jointly nominated the *vicarius*. This joint appointment, otherwise extraordinary and unprecedented, may doubtless be explained in the following manner. When the growing importance of the office became evident to all, the free proprietors of the county, to protect both their liberties and their interests, vindicated and obtained a right to join in appointing or at least of supervising, by their veto or their approval, the nomination of their superior. At this period, however, we observe in England that the Crown exercises the appointment without the junction or concurrence either of ealdorman or people; but, notwithstanding this actual discrepancy, the same conclusion may be deduced in regard to the vicariate, without perverting either the rules or the uses of logic; for in either case, whether the Crown nominated solely, or the county exerted a conjoint right with the *comes*, the result would be the same,—the *vicarius* would be in his relations to the ealdorman a more permanent and independent officer than his original delegation allowed or his old name imported. Accordingly, as on the Continent, the *vicarius* made way for the *vicecomes*, so here also the *gingra* disappeared before the scyrgerefa. This cannot be merely the decease of a

name—the idle supersession of one appellation for another; but the new designation must have embodied a fact also, and that new fact was the investiture of the *gingra* with concurrent powers with the *ealdorman*. The former, though subordinate in the political hierarchy, yet, being independent in the execution of his duties, and deriving his appointment from the same regal source as the *ealdorman*, he was in fact and substance a coordinate officer, and eventually would appear to have superseded his nominal superior in most of his civil occupations.*

This it is which is shadowed in the otherwise unmeaning tradition which some historians have commemorated, that the great Ælfred instituted the sheriff of the county.

It will be evident, I think, from the preceding remarks, that Mr. Kemble in his disquisition on one of the most interesting points of our juridical history, has, from his avidity for novelty, and his anxiety to avoid beaten ground, or the appearance of knowing what his predecessors have written, done little else than to lay before the public a series of new errors. C.

JOHN LAW, AND THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

[Though the story of John Law has been often told, we are not aware that it has been so well told as in the narrative which we now present to our readers; and recent events will perhaps lend an additional interest to circumstances which have found so near a parallel in modern experience.—*Edit.*]

JOHN LAW, the author of the too celebrated Mississippi scheme, was born in Edinburgh in the year 1671. By his mother's side he is said to have been connected with the ancient and powerful house of Argyle; but his father was a respectable goldsmith in the city of Edinburgh, to which business he united, as was then usual, that of money-changer and bill-discounter. After amassing a considerable fortune by his intelligence and assiduity, his father died in the prime of life, and left his widow and infant family in affluent circumstances. John, the eldest son, at an early age exhibited an extraordinary talent for the science of numbers, but which in the first instance

was basely prostituted to the calculations of the gaming-table. He was further gifted with a handsome and commanding figure, an easy and agreeable address, and the most fascinating eloquence. Such advantages seemed to demand for their development and display a wider field than the humble capital of a poor and severe people. Accordingly young Law repaired to London, where he resided four or five years, until an affair of honour, that terminated fatally for his adversary, compelled him to flee the kingdom. Having by this time squandered the greater part of his fortune, he was glad on his arrival in Amsterdam to obtain a situation as clerk in an English mercantile house in that great and opulent city. Besides, it is probable that the satiety arising from his recent career of dissipation had induced him once more to turn his thoughts to the studies of his youth. In Amsterdam, above all other places, he had an opportunity of making himself master of the principles of trade and commerce, and the mysteries of the monetary system, for here a bank had existed and flourished for nearly a century.† From Amsterdam he travelled to Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Rome, where he attentively observed their different com-

* Such a transformation is familiar to the history of the law. By a similar gradation, the chaplain or confessor of the English King, from being the modest assistant of his sovereign, when he exercised the judicial portion of his prerogative, became the chancellor and sole president of the highest and most refined judicatory of the kingdom. In the same manner also the *parlement* of Paris, from a merely ministerial origin, gradually acquired its well-known extent of jurisdiction and power. Michelet, with interesting terseness, observes, *Hist. liv. 7, ch. 1.* "At first scribes to the King's baronial parliament, next judges in that parliament, and finally judges of the barons themselves in the King's name, and attired in his robes."

† The bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609; that of England in 1693; and the old Scotch bank in 1695.

mercial systems, at the same time that he recruited his broken fortune by his success in gambling speculations.

It was in the opening of the eighteenth century that Law produced his first treatise on the currency, which he presented in person to the Scotch Parliament. Fortunately, however, his views—though their peculiar character was in some degree disguised—failed to obtain the sanction of that cautious body of legislators, and his native country was saved from the results that elsewhere attended his pernicious theories. Undaunted by this repulse, he caused his memoir to be laid before the financial authorities of England, but with no better success.

The distinguishing feature in his theory was the substitution of paper for the precious metals,—of credit for actual property. The value of a thing depends, he would say, not upon its utility, but upon its greater or less abundance. Thus the diamond, though intrinsically useless, is valuable because of its rarity; while water, so indispensable to mankind, is comparatively vile for the opposite reason. But, besides the greater or less abundance of a thing, there is another cause that exercises an influence on its nominal value,—namely, the greater or less abundance of money. The one agent is beyond the control of human power, but the other is guided solely by the will of man. For instance, we cannot regulate the produce of the land, but we can increase the supply of money in proportion to the wants of the community, provided always that this money possesses no intrinsic value. Herein consists an immense advantage; for money is the motive power of agriculture, commerce, and the arts. The greater therefore the abundance of money, up to a certain point, the greater will be the prosperity of any country. Now money, to be generally and easily available, must be capable of transport, susceptible of division, not liable to deteriorate in value in different places, and not difficult or cumbersome to keep. These characteristics apply to the precious metals; but, in addition to these advantages in their highest degree, paper possesses those of being almost worthless in its primitive state, of being independent of external circumstances for its indefinite increase,

and of not being liable to exportation to an extent likely to endanger the resources of the kingdom. He therefore proposed to establish a bank, whose notes, based upon the value of the land, should receive a forced circulation. In times of scarcity an extraordinary issue would take place; but, when abundance returned, the bank should receive the superabundance of money as a deposit, and thus restore the balance between the produce and the circulating medium. The economists of those times were accustomed to regard the precious metals as merely arbitrary signs of value—in themselves utterly worthless. Law, however, appears to have seen the fallacy of this principle, for in the memoir presented to the Scotch Parliament he distinctly expresses his astonishment that anything, especially silver, should possess an imaginary value, and that metal should be viewed in a different light from other merchandize. And yet it is upon this error, as we shall hereafter have occasion to observe, that his entire theory of paper-money was founded and built up. An ardent imagination and a laxity of moral principle probably led him astray from the course experience and his better judgment had originally traced out.

His ill success in his native land induced Law to try his fortune in France, where the financial distress was so great that it appeared probable any remedy, however violent or new, would be unhesitatingly tried. But his sanguine expectations were again doomed to disappointment, and his theory was regarded as emanating from the fervid brain of a professed gamester. Nor was this altogether surprising; for pharo and other games of hazard were the principal source of our adventurer's income. While at Paris he lived in the most expensive and costly style, and formed an intimacy with the young Duke of Orleans and other nobles of similar tastes and pursuits.

According to M. Thiers he never commenced the game with less than 100,000 livres tournois, and to facilitate the reckoning had caused counters to be manufactured of the value of 18 louis-d'or. But his invariable success excited the suspicions of the severe D'Argenson, at that time lieutenant of police, and Law received an humili-

liating order to quit the country without delay.

From Paris he proceeded to the court of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and made another fruitless effort to reduce his theory to practice, but that prince replied to his specious representations that "he was not rich enough to ruin himself." With the like result he next assailed the Emperor of Austria.

But fortune had at last prepared a resting-place for the wanderer, where "ample room and verge enough" would be afforded for the exercise of his teeming brain, and the full development of his most visionary schemes. In 1715 terminated the long and chequered reign of Louis XIV.; but the consequences of his selfish ambition survived its momentary gratification, and desolation and misery were the only visible traces of the glory of the "grand monarque." The sad picture of the condition of France drawn by Vauban in 1698 was still a faithful portrait. "Nearly one-tenth of the entire population," he writes, "is reduced to mendicity, and actually begs its bread. Of the nine other parts, five are incapable of bestowing alms upon the former, because they themselves are nearly reduced to the like destitution. And of the four remaining parts, three are greatly distressed, and embarrassed with debts and lawsuits. The tenth part cannot be calculated to exceed a hundred thousand families, and of these, without exaggeration, there are not ten thousand, little and great, that can be said to be really in easy circumstances." In the treasury there remained barely 800,000 livres, and not above three millions were uncollected of the taxes for the current year. The expenses, however, were estimated at 142 millions, of which 90 were already due for the interest of the public debt. This again amounted to two milliards 412 millions, of which 600 millions consisted of *effets royaux*, that were at a discount of 80 per cent. Under these circumstances a national bankruptcy appeared inevitable, and was even recommended by the upright and religious Duke of Saint-Simon. Imagining that the aristocracy—for whose benefit alone he seems to have thought all other classes existed—would view

with indifference the ruin of the commercial bodies and capitalists, he strongly urged the Regent to convoke the States-General, and declare France bankrupt. Fortunately for the national honour, the Duke de Noailles succeeded in dissuading the adoption of such a fatal and disgraceful measure, and announced three modes of averting the impending ruin. The first was a recoinage of all the money in the kingdom, by which process he expected to realise at least 72 millions: the second was the institution of a *visa*, or verification of all claims upon the state: and the third, the appointment of a chamber of justice, to inquire into the conduct of the farmers-general of the public revenue. It was unhappily no new thing for monarchs to alter at will the value of the circulating medium. The precious metals being considered as merely arbitrary signs, it followed as a natural consequence that these symbols could be made to express whatever value was affixed by those in authority. Thus, while the mark always represented eight ounces of gold or silver, the number of its component *livres* varied according to the necessities or the wealth of the sovereign. Were his finances exhausted by war or prodigality, he augmented the currency by decreeing that a greater number of *livres* should be required for a mark. On the other hand, did peace or ruthless exactions cause his treasury to overflow, he diminished the currency, and a smaller number of *livres* was deemed equal to a mark. In the present instance,* however, this ingenious expedient proved miserably inefficient, for private speculation and fraud deprived the government of its anticipated profits. The second operation, that of the *visa*, was far more beneficial, and forgeries were discovered to the amount of 337,000,000. The 600,000,000 of *effets royaux* were also reduced to 250,000,000, and converted into *billets d'état*. The third expedient, the formation of a Chamber of Justice, carried dismay and ruin among all those connected with the collection of taxes, but without conferring a proportionate benefit on the state. So

* The mark at this time contained 28 livres—it was augmented to 40.

rigorous were the investigations, so arbitrary the sentences of this tribunal, that it obtained the appropriate designation of the *Chambre Ardente*. An immense corruption and depravity of public morals was brought to light, and many individuals were imprisoned and compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains; but the results were certainly inadequate to the severity displayed, for the members of this tribunal were themselves by no means immaculate. The president, having appropriated to his own use the magnificent silver *seaux*, used for cooling wines and liqueurs, that had belonged to a condemned farmer of the excise, received the appellation of *Garde des Seaux*. Another of those convicted of malpractices having been taxed at 1,200,000 livres, a certain nobleman called upon him and offered to obtain his pardon for 300,000 livres. "Ma foi, M. le Comte," was the reply, "vous venez trop tard; j'ai fait mon marché avec Madame pour 150,000." M. Hainaut, who had been a farmer-general, voluntarily confessed to the chamber that he had accumulated 4,000,000, which he was willing to give up, but begged that one-fifth should be returned to him. His request was granted, and the 800,000 livres thus saved were added to the sums he had omitted in his return. So fearful was the corruption of the higher classes, that of the 162,000,000 for which the farmers of the revenue were collectively taxed, only 15 found their way into the royal treasury. Such was the state of financial affairs when Law for the second time entered France. The day of dupes was at hand, and the practised gamester felt a presentiment of the career that was opening before him. Could he have foreseen its speedy termination he might have hesitated before he jeopardised his entire fortune, for he brought with him no less than 1,600,000 livres. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*. The otherwise clear-sighted adventurer was blinded by his own ardour to deceive the unwary and covetous, and Divine Providence caused his triumph to be the moment and origin of his ruin. For not with impunity can the principles of truth and probity be slighted, whether in public or in private life, whether by nations or by individuals;

and rarely has retribution failed, however slow in its course, to overtake those who forsake the broad straight path of rectitude and honour.

Immediately after his arrival in Paris Law was admitted to the presence of the Regent, to whom his elegant manners and sanguine disposition rendered him peculiarly agreeable. In a short time his visits of etiquette were converted into long and serious conferences, for his peculiar views of political economy proved singularly acceptable to a prince whose prodigality was as unbounded as his means were limited. Though he could not at first induce the council of finance to sanction the establishment of a government bank, having for capital the annual revenue, Law obtained permission under the patronage of the regent to open a private bank, with an exclusive charter for the period of 20 years. Accordingly, on the 2nd May, 1716, a decree was issued authorising him to raise a capital of 6,000,000 livres, by means of 1,200 shares of 5,000 livres, one-fourth to be paid in specie, and the balance in *billets d'état*. The business of the bank was entirely discount, nor was it allowed to engage in any branch of commerce, or to borrow money under any pretext. In one respect it was particularly beneficial, for it prevented the constant fluctuations in the value of the currency, by assuming as an invariable standard for its receipts and payments the *écus d'espèce*, hence called *écus de banque*.* One obstacle to the complete success of the enterprise alone existed, and this was partially removed by a decree of the 10th April, 1717, which authorised the payment of taxes in *billets de banque*. The circulation of the notes was thus greatly increased, though they were still principally confined to Paris and some other large towns.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, some French-Canadian adventurers had discovered the river Mississippi, and the district since known

* The *écu* was at this time worth three livres 10 sous. France possessed 1,200,000,000 of specie, at the rate of 40 livres the mark, or about 160 livres to the kilogramme of silver, equal to 200 francs in the present day. The currency of France was therefore equal to 1,500,000,000 francs, or 60,000,000*l*.

as Louisiana. A colony that had been established in this savage and uncultivated spot rapidly declined, because, as was then too much the custom, the settlers, instead of devoting themselves to agriculture, for which the country was singularly adapted, wasted their resources and time in searching for mines. In particular, a rich capitalist, named Crozat, had wellnigh ruined himself in this unprofitable pursuit, and now longed for an opportunity to free himself from such a burdensome and fruitless speculation. In August, 1717, his privileges were accordingly transferred to Law, who was further authorised to form a joint-stock company under the style and title of the *Compagnie d'Occident*, with a capital of 100,000,000 livres, in 200,000 shares of 500 livres each, and the whole payable in *billets d'état*. To this company were formally ceded the lands of Louisiana, with the exclusive enjoyment of its commerce for 25 years, together with the monopoly of the trade in Canadian beaver-skins. For some time, however, this speculation did not take, though Law invested in it the entire capital of the bank, which was in a most flourishing condition. But a strong feeling existed against the *billets d'état*, which continued at a discount of nearly 60 per cent. though they bore interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

On the 20th of December, 1717, a general meeting was held of the bank proprietors, in presence of the regent, at which a dividend was declared at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the preceding six months, and the affairs of the company were proved to be in a most thriving state. At the same time the Hotel de Soissons was chosen as the seat of the banking operations, and converted into a sort of bourse, or exchange. The credit of the bank was also not a little strengthened by the apparently increasing wealth of its director, for about this time he purchased of the Count d'Evreux the lordship of Tanquerville, in Normandy, for 800,000 livres. To the Prince de Carignan he gave 1,400,000 livres for the Hotel de Soissons, besides buying an estate of the Marchioness de Beuvron for a further sum of 500,000 livres. His prosperity, however, excited the envy of the people, and even of the

parliament, who summoned him to appear before them. Treating this mandate with silent contempt, Law now established a manufactory of English watches, and sent for a considerable number of workmen from that country. The indignation of the parliament was thus completely aroused, and a decree was issued ordering his arrest, which the regent immediately annulled, and declared Law to be under his especial protection.

In the beginning of September, 1718, the *Compagnie d'Occident* obtained the monopoly of the manufacture of tobacco throughout the kingdom, and, as there now appeared a certainty of obtaining the interest of one's money, the shares began gradually to rise in value, though the *billets d'état* were still at a discount of from 60 to 70 per cent. But towards the close of the year a marked improvement took place in the value of the company's shares, and on the 4th December the *banque générale* was declared the *banque royale*. The aspect of affairs was now completely changed. The peculiar benefit of the original enterprise principally consisted in its preserving a fixed standard for the value of its notes,—an advantage of no ordinary nature at a time when the currency was subject to such sudden and arbitrary fluctuations. Henceforth an *arrêt* of the Council of State sufficed for the promulgation of any amount of *billets d'état*, which might be reimbursed either in *écus de banque* or in *livres tournois*, and thus the currency was reduced to its former uncertainty. Five branches were established in as many principal cities of France, and the payment of silver coin was restricted to sums not exceeding 600 livres: above that amount, the acceptance of reimbursements in gold, or in bank-notes, became imperative. Up to this time, the issue of *billets de banque* had not exceeded 12,000,000 livres, but the *système*, as it was called, was now about to be fully developed, and the creation of paper-money became multiplied to an almost incredible extent.

A grand meeting having been held about this time in the Hotel de Mesmes, in the presence of the Regent, the Dukes of Chartres and Bourbon, the Prince of Conti, and other nobles of rank and influence, it was resolved

to unite the Senegal Company with the *Compagnie d'Occident*. The King agreed to pay the annual sum of 300,000 livres, to be deducted from the profits of the bank, for the maintenance of a sufficient body of troops in Louisiana, though the officers were to be appointed by the company. His Majesty further ceded the port and magazines of Port Louis, without prejudice to the interests of the crown. By this decree the company was secured the monopoly of the slave trade, and the exclusive enjoyment of the commerce in skins, ivory, and gold dust from Cape Blanco to the river Sierra Leone, and the natural consequence was a rapid rise in the price of shares.

On the 22nd April, 1719, appeared an *arrêt* of the council, declaring the circulation of the bank notes to be more advantageous to the kingdom than that of the precious metals, which require to be imported from foreign countries, and that they were therefore to be exempted from the diminutions that might hereafter affect specie, and were always to retain their nominal value. The transport of specie from one town to another in which a branch of the royal bank existed was interdicted, unless it were for the use of that establishment, and creditors were authorised to demand payment in notes. At the same time it was announced that paper money to the extent of 59,000,000 of *lires tournois* had been issued since the commencement of December of the preceding year, and that to meet the wishes and necessities of the public (!) a further creation of 29,000,000, also in *lires tournois*, would take place without delay. In the same month appeared an edict conferring on the *Compagnie d'Occident* the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the China and East India Companies, so that the *Compagnie des Indes*, as it was henceforth to be styled, now possessed the entire commerce between France and the continents of Asia, Africa, and America. To indemnify the old companies, permission was given to this vast monopoly to create an additional capital of 25,000,000, in 50,000 shares of 500 livres each. Ten per cent. alone was required to be paid on the acceptance of shares, the balance being divided into twenty equal monthly instalments, and those only

could subscribe who possessed four times the amount in the shares of the *Occident*. In consequence, within three months, the old and new shares—the latter being distinguished by the name of *filles*—had doubled in value, and were eagerly sought at 1,000 livres.

In the month of May, an expedition was sent out to Louisiana to colonise that district, and search for the precious metals. A large quantity of mining implements and scientific instruments was ostentatiously put on board the vessels destined for this voyage; but the mockery of the enterprise was apparent in the mode adopted for securing colonists. Above 6,000 rogues and vagabonds were arrested in different parts of the kingdom, and shipped off with the most heartless disregard for their actual necessities during so long a passage.

A further augmentation of the currency, which raised the mark from 40 to 60 livres, greatly contributed to the success of the system. People flocked in crowds to the bank, offering gold, silver, and even jewels, in exchange for notes and shares. So great was the number of applicants, that they were frequently unable to reach the magic counter, the goal of their struggles, and more than once the cashiers exhorted them to patience, and considerably promised to "take all their gold." Never perhaps was the privilege of Midas so little coveted, nor would the happy holder of bank-stock have exchanged his lot for that of the Phrygian monarch.

Another *arrêt* of the council, dated July 25th, conferred upon the *Compagnie des Indes* the exclusive privilege of the mint, for nine years, in consideration of the sum of 50,000,000, which the company engaged to pay the King, in fifteen equal monthly instalments. To effect this object, a further creation of shares became necessary, and the *petites filles* were issued to the number of 50,000 more, at 1000 livres each, though the capital to be raised was nominally only 25,000,000 as before. But, on account of the bonus due to the government, it was deemed expedient, and perhaps only just, to issue the new shares at the current price of the old. To accelerate this operation, the company undertook to pay from the 1st Janu-

ary, 1720, the enormous dividend of 12 per cent.* Each subscriber for the *petites filles* was obliged to possess at least five times the amount in the two former issues, and yet, so great was the anxiety to obtain these precious papers, that in a short time their nominal value had increased ten fold. A share in the *Compagnie d'Occident*, which in 1717 had been purchased for 500 livres in *billets d'état*—or about 160 livres in specie—was in August 1719, worth fully 5000 livres.

About this time, a rumour was spread abroad that two goldmines had been discovered on the Mississippi, and that the company had resolved to send out 4000 troops to protect the colonists. A further depreciation of the currency was announced, and the desire to exchange the precious metals for paper became almost a mania. Waggon, private carriage, and street porters laden with specie, might daily be seen arriving at the bank; and not only people from the provinces, but foreigners from distant lands, flocked to the El Dorado of Europe, in the sure hope of realising a rapid and enormous fortune.

New advantages were now accumu-

lated in favour of the company, and an *arrêt* of the council informed the public, that the farming of the public revenues was added to its already existing privileges. In return, the company engaged to advance 1,500,000,000 to the King, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in order to pay off a large portion of the public debt, and of the Long Annuities. Recourse was again had to a fresh creation of *actions*, or shares, and 300,000 were issued at the current price of the old shares, or 5000 livres, though their nominal value remained at 500 livres. As before, these new *actions* were paid by instalments, only one-tenth being required at the time of purchase. On the 13th September, one-third of the fresh creation was offered to the public; a second third on the 28th; and the remainder on the 2nd of October. A perfect frenzy prevailed to acquire these shares, and within twenty days not only was the entire capital subscribed, but the price rose to 8000 livres a share. Thus, while the nominal capital of the company was 300,000,000 livres, ere long its value in the market represented 12 milliards.

(To be continued.)

PICTURED CARDS OF THE POPISSH PLOT.

(With two Plates.)

IN our recent review of Mr. Chatto's History of Playing Cards we alluded to the circumstance of cards having been made, in packs marked with the ordinary suits, and therefore capable of being employed for the customary games, but at the same time adapted to convey instruction in various sciences,† as history, geography, heraldry, arithmetic, &c. A pictured pack of an historical, or we may rather say of a political character, was recently ex-

hibited to the Archæological Institute by Mr. B. Nightingale, and is now kindly placed in our hands by that gentleman. It was published in the year 1679, during the popular excitement connected with "the Popish Plot," and the greater part of the plates represent the incidents which had taken place, or which were assumed to have taken place, in connection with that matter;‡ whilst the suit of Spades (not Clubs, as erroneously

* Three hundred thousand shares had been issued, representing a capital of 150,000,000 livres, the interest on which at 12 per cent. would amount to 18,000,000. Was it possible for Law to have so grossly deceived himself, as to believe in the practicability of fulfilling such a promise?

† We propose to describe some other curious packs on future occasions, and shall be obliged by any further communications on the subject.

‡ A pocket volume published in 1681 bears the following title: "The Plot in a Dream: or, The Discoverer in Masquerade, in a succinct Discourse and Narrative of the late and present Designs of the Papists against the King and Government. By Philopatris." The writer veils his statements, whether true or false, under disguised

stated by Mr. Chatto,) relates entirely to the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey. There is no chronological order in the series of designs, for the two of Spades refers to the Fire of London in 1666, and the four of Spades to the trial of Sir George Wakeman,

which took place on the 18th of July, 1679. We therefore describe them in the order of the suits, from the ace upwards, though the incidents connected with Sir E. B. Godfrey's murder apparently run rather in the contrary direction:—

SUIT OF HEARTS.

I. *The Plot first hatcht at Rome by the Pope and Cardinals &c^t.*—The Pope, three cardinals and a bishop, seated at a table, below which is the devil.

II. *St. E. B. Godfree taking Dr. Oates his depositions.*—Copied in our first Plate.

III. *Dr. Oates discovereth Gauan in the Lobby.*—He points him out for arrest.*

IIII. *Coleman giveth a Guiny to Incourage y^e 4 Ruffians.*—This was to kill the King at Windsor.

V. *Dr. Oates receiveth letters from y^e Fathers to carry beyond Sea.*

VI. *Coleman drawn to his execution.*—Copied in the second Plate.

VII. *Coleman examin'd in Newgate by severall Lords.*

VIII. *Coleman writing a declaration and letter^s to la Chess.*

IX. *The Seizing severall Conspirators.*

X. *Mr. Langhorn deliv'ring out Comissions for several Offic^{rs}.*

Knave. *The Irish Ruffians going for Windsor.*—They are Riding on horseback.

Queen. *Mr. Everard imprison'd in the Tower.*—He is seated on straw.

King. *Dr. Oates discovereth y^e Plot to y^e King and Councell.*—Copied in the first Plate.

SUIT OF CLUBS.

I. *The Consult of Benedictine Monks and Fryers in the Savoy.*

II. *London remember
the 2d of September* } 1666.

People carrying away their goods from the burning city.

III. *Gifford and Stubbs give money to a Made to fire her Master's house.*

IIII. *The Tryall of St. G. Wakeman & 3 Benedictine Monks.*—The monks are standing at the bar before three judges, dressed in coats and perukes like private gentlemen. Sir George Wakeman was the Queen's physician; and they were charged with an intention to poison the King, but acquitted.†

V. *The Execution of the 5 Jesuits.*—Copied in the second Plate.

VI. *Cap^t. Berry and Alderman Brooks are offer'd 500^l. to east the Plot on the Protestants.*—Copied in the first Plate.

VII. *Whitebread writing letters concerning the state of Ireland.*—Attired as a Jesuit.

VIII. *The Conspirators Signeing y^e Resolve for killing the King.*

IX. *Father Connyers Preaching against y^e Oathes of Alejance & Supremacy.*—From his mouth, on a scroll, *Extirpate Hereticks root & branch.*

names, but which (like those in the Debates of Cave and Johnson) are easily deciphered. He represents himself as a gentleman, the friend and confidant of a "discoverer" who had been a Romish priest, and whom he calls Phileroy. This character is evidently intended to personify Oates. This book has a folding plate for a frontispiece, representing the cavern of "Strombolo" or Rome, on the other side of the sea, with the Pope in "Consult;" in the foreground Philopatri's dreamer is standing under a tree, and again conversing with Phileroy, who is in a black gown, and showing him various "Popish Trinkets laid aside." In the course of the book are several copper-plate engravings, four designs on each plate, of historical occurrences. These designs are on the whole much inferior to the present cards, but in some cases closely follow them, particularly in the attempted assassination of the King in St. James's Park (further noticed hereafter), in the carrying of Sir E. B. Godfrey's body to Primrose Hill, in Reading standing in the Pillory, and in "Papists hiring servants to fire houses."

* Gavau was a Jesuit. "The first I seized were some of my old companions of the Ignatian order; they called me Achitophel, Judas, Renegade, Apostate, and what not; I gave them leave to speak their will, it being the priviledge of losers, as I saw plainly they were like to be in this bargain." *The Plot in a Dream*, p. 152.

† "One of them that I knew to be a priest, I saw go huffing along in an Hectorian hat buttoned up, a long periwig, and a rapier by his side." *Ibid.* p. 135.

X. *Cap^t. Bedlow carrying letters to Forraigne Parts.*—Riding post, a ship in the distance.

Knave. *Reddin standing in y^e Pillory.*—Copied in the second Plate.

Queen. *Redding endeavouring to Corrupt Cap^t. Bedloe.*—Behind a curtain a woman (qu. the Queen?) is peeping.

King. *Cap^t. Bedlow examin'd by y^e secret Comitee of the House of Commons.*—Copied in the first Plate.

SUIT OF DIAMONDS.

I. *The Consult at the white horse Taverne.**

II. *Ireland and Grove drawn to their execution.*

III. *Ashby received instruction of Whitebread for the society [i. e. of Jesus] to offer St George Wakeman 10,000^l to poison the King.*

IIII. *Whitebread made Provintiall.*—Seated in a chair with four standing attendants.

V. *Several Iesuits receiving Commissions to stir the People to Rebellion in Scotland.*

VI. *Pickerin Executed.*

VII. *St William Waller burning Popish books, Images, and Reliques.*

VIII. *The Consult at Wild House.*—Wild House was in Drury Lane.

IX. *Fenwick at Dover, sending Students to St. Omers.*

X. *Gavan inform^s the Fathers of the affairs in Staffordshire.*

Knave. *Pickerin attempts to kill y^e K. in St. James Park.*—Copied in the second Plate.

Queen. *Mr. Ienins^o examin'd by y^e Pricy Councell.*

King. *Mr. Dugdale in Staffordshire reading several letters relateing to the Plott.*

SUIT OF SPADES.

I. *The Consult att Somersett house.*—Seen under a half-open gateway, against which a gentleman (Oates?) is leaning outside.

II. *The Funerall of St. E. B. Godfree.*—This took place at St. Martin's in the Fields, which is seen in the background.

III. *The Execution of the Murtherers of St. E. B. Godfree.*

IIII. *The Murtherers of St. E. B. Godfr^e are diverting themselves at Bow after the murther.*—Through an open window is seen suspended the sign of the Queen's head.

V. *The body of St. E. B. G. carryd to Primrose hill on a Horse.*—In the background Sir Edmund's body is repeated, run through with his sword.

VI. *The Dead body of St. E. B. G. Conuey'd out of Sommerzet house in a Sedan.*

VII. *The body of St. E. B. Godfree is shew'd to Capt. Bedlow and Mr. Prance.*

VIII. *St. E. B. Godfree Carrying up into a Roome.*

IX. *St. E. B. Godfree Strangled Girald going to stab him.*

X. *St. E. B. Godfree is perswaded to goe down Somerset house Yard.*

Knave. *St. E. B. Godfree doggd by St Clements Church.†*

Queen. *The Club at y^e Plow Ale house for the murther of St. E. B. Godfree.*

King. *Mr. Prance discovers the murther of St. E. B. Godfree to the King and Councell.*

* " Their Grand Consult was held at the White Horse in le Strand, a tavern there so called, which was the usual place of their meetings

—— The treacherous Trojan horse of old
Did not more mischiefs in his bow'ls enfold
Than did this place.

The Provincial Blancpain [Whitbread] sat there in chief, to whom the several persons ingaged in the design gave in particular accounts of their actings and proceedings." The Plot in a Dream, p. 119, where the accompanying print differs from the cards in the costume of the figures. In the cards they are all attired as gentlemen; in the book there are three jesuits, two monks, and one gentleman.

† The story of the murder may be traced back from this card. It was said that the magistrate was walking in the Strand, that he was persuaded to enter the yard of Somerset House in order to interfere in the suppression of a fray which was got up for the purpose, that he was then forced in a room and strangled, his body carried into the fields, and pierced with his own sword.

We have copied eight of these cards, which appeared to us most curious, in illustration of the habits and manners of the period to which they belong. In the first four will be seen how the King presided in council; how the House of Commons held a private committee; how an Alderman of London sat, in his gown and broad bands, to transact public business; and how a county magistrate (there were no police magistrates in those days,) sat with a bar before him.

Dr. Oates discovereth ye Plot to ye King and Councill. The doctor is in the gown of his clerical profession. The King wears his hat, and so does the councillor at his right hand, probably intended for the Duke of York. In the *King of Spades*, King Charles is again in council, and is there the only person with his hat on. In the Secret Committee of the House of Commons all the members sit in their hats, as does Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey as a magistrate.

Capt. Bedlow examined by the Secret Committee of the House of Commons. This will be illustrated by the following passage from Sir John Bramston's Autobiography:

"Bedlow, another of the witnesses, as very a rogue, if he sayd true himselfe, as any of the pack, if robbinge on the highway, breaking houses, cheatinge, and cousenninge [make one]. I heard him when he came into the House of Commons first to make his narrative, standing at the barr. He begann thus: 'Mr. Speaker, I have binn a great rogue; but had I not been soe I could not have knowne these things I am now about to tell you.' This man was wittie and impudent, and certainly a villain; yet he dyed in his bed at Bristoll, and they say justified what he had sworne to be true."

*Capt. Berry and Alderman Brooks are offered 500*li.* to cast the Plot on the Protestants.*

"The persons they would have corrupted were two gentlemen of good repute, the one an Alderman, and the other a Captain in Bogland [Ireland], who having some former acquaintance with this Vile-netter," *i.e.* Netterville, "a priest, being then a prisoner in one of the town gaols," he (as was stated) was instigated by another priest to negotiate with the Alderman and Captain, to arraign the conduct of Oates and Bedloe, "and to charge the Plot on the Dissenting Christians, as

if they were the principal authors and contrivers of it." The Plot in a Dream, pp. 209, 210.

Sir E. B. Godfrey taking Dr. Oates's depositions.

"The Doctor soon after went before one Sir Edmond, a worthy Magistrate, and true friend to the King and Christian Interest, before whom he took his oath of the truth of his informations, as they were contained in papers then shewed to the justice, but without permitting him to read over the particulars, but that in general they contained matters of treason and other high crimes, and that his Majesty had already copies of them." The Plot in a Dream, p. 144.

Sir John Bramston states, probably more accurately, "He tooke their informations (those of Oates and Dr. Tongue) upon oath 27th Septembre 1678, and delivers to the King one copie, and keeps another."

The subjects copied in the second Plate are the King walking in the Park, and three scenes of public punishment, all different from any now retained.

Pickering attempts to kill the King in St. James's Park. Whilst the Palace of Whitehall was inhabited, St. James's Park was its natural outlet, and we know from various passages in the writings of the times that Charles the Second was fond of walking there.* It was his place of exercise for the game of mall, and he was fond of walking to the decoy, on its south-western side, to feed his ducks. The small engraving in "The Plot in a Dream," which repeats the design of this card, shows the King walking in the same way in the midst of a file of his courtiers, there being as many as three before him and five after him, all with their hats under their arms. There are "2 Ruffians" with carabines in the foreground, instead of Pickering only. The parties charged with this crime were Ireland and Pickering priests, and Wood a layman, all of whom suffered execution for it.

"The way proposed was that they should take some opportunity of the King's walking privately in his Royal Park, and then to shoot him: to which purpose they had

* See "St. James's Park," in Mr. Cunningham's excellent Handbook for London.



33

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Knave



*Pickerin attempts to kill y^e
K in S.^t James Park*



Knave



*Reddin standing in y^e
Pillory.*



VI



*Coleman drawn to his
execution.*



V



*The Execution of the 5
Iesuits.*

Historical Cards, temp. Charles II.

each of them a pistol delivered to them, with silver bullets (forsooth) because they were to soak in Royal Blood. These pistols, being made of a length more than ordinary, that they might do execution the further, were first consecrated by the Provincial in the name of the Great Bishop [the Pope]. The rewards proposed to them for this service was to one of them (being the layman) the sum of 1500*l.* to the other, being a priest, 30000 missals, which at 12*d.* a mass (the usual rate of that commodity) amounts to the like sum." The Plot in the Dream, p. 126.

—"but the party that was to fire, perceiving the flint of his carbine to be loose, durst not attempt it." Ibid. p. 191.

Reading standing in the Pillory. The pillory was made with a hole to confine the head, and others for the hands, but the latter were not always used, being reserved for culprits who were contumacious and troublesome. Two persons could be punished at once at such a pillory as that shown in the plate: and the boards were sometimes made to revolve round the post, so that the culprits were walked round and round, but the artist here has not given space on the scaffold for that purpose. Above the head of the culprit is fixed an inscription stating his crime.*

Coleman drawn to his Execution. Coleman was secretary to the Duchess of York. In the Eight of Hearts he is represented as carrying on a traitorous

correspondence with the celebrated Pere la Chaise, confessor to Louis XIV. who has left his name to the great cemetery at Paris. The design before us is remarkable from its showing the sled or sledge in which criminals, apparently those of a superior rank, were carried to execution. The horse has on his head a plume of funeral feathers. The condemned is reading a book of devotion. In the Two of Hearts Ireland and Grove are seated together in a similar sled, and the horse with his plume is the repetition of that before us.

The Execution of the 5 Jesuits. These were Whitbread the Provincial, Harcourt, Gavan, Fenwick, and Turner. They are represented as all tied up to one beam, and on the cart being drawn away they would be left suspended, the fatal operation which is represented as being carried into execution with "the murderers of Sir E. B. Godfree" on the Three of Spades. The sheriff is seated on horseback in front, between two halberdiers. In the background is seen the fire prepared for the consumption of the bowels of the unhappy sufferers when they were cut down and dismembered—a horrible stage of the process which is represented on the Six of Diamonds, with the title "Pickering executed."

PIOZZIANA.—No. VI.

(Continued from p. 136.)

"*Uniform.*—Louis Quatorze first brought them into fashion for these modern days,—and it was a device of his own suggesting, too,—when he new-modelled his army, and appointed each regiment some mode of dress and colour by which they should be distinguished and known."†

* The paper was sometimes fixed in the culprit's hat. "In the same tearme on 25th day of June [1685] Miles France stood in the pillorie in Westminster Hall yard, he having first bin at all the Courts with a paper in his hat, shewing his offence; which was for periurie committed in his evidence against Berrie, Hill, and Greene, whoe were condemned and executed for the murder of Sir Edmund Berrie Godfrey."

† Many of Cromwell's regiments wore

"*To have rather—to like better.* Johnson says the first of these is not English, and I trust he is right; yet Shakspere's plays and common usage shield it from criticism, and foreigners are safe when they say that, although Dante was a greater poetical genius than Tasso, yet still they *had rather* read the Gierusalemme, or even Metastasio's dramas, than his great work; and when they study English they *like better* to read Young's Night Thoughts than Milton's Paradise Lost."

"When Mademoiselle de Gournay,

red coats, although regular uniform was not introduced into the French army till 1670, nor into the English till a somewhat later period.—REV.

one of the best Greek and Latin scholars in France when learning there stood on its pinnacle, had been teasing Racine the poet with explaining to him, who knew no more on 't than myself, some epigrams from the Anthologia for which he had no taste,—tormenting him with extolling their superior merit, and preferring their simplicity to all modern excellence,—he grew tired, and, telling her it was time to go to dinner, she ordered it up, and helping her friend to some soup, which was it seems particularly flat and insipid,—‘Mademoiselle,’ he said, ‘c’est ici une soupe digne de vous, une soupe vraiment à la Grecque.’”

“*Exergue*.—Some people who wish not to be thought ignorant imagine *exergue* to be the reverse or contrary, or, as we say, the wrong side of a medal or coin. It is not so, however. Scholars could tell them that it means little more than the Latin *fecit*, in Greek, and that being commonly written on reverses, though sometimes it is found on front sides too, it has been mistaken as meaning reverse. The symbol of Rome often observed on old gems, &c. is an *exergue*,—so is the carnation in Benvenuto Garofalo’s pictures. For, though there may be a written *exergue*, ’t is oftener a sort of hieroglyphic. Evelyn writes the word *exurge*, but I believe ’t was Marmontel’s tale that brought it into English conversation language. It used to be a mere book-word. . . . *Exergue* is a device, a visible metaphor; and I really know not what to call the I.N.R.I. upon the cross, or the S.P.Q.R. on the Roman banners, if they be not written *exergues*. . . . The N.I.R. which distinguishes the tombs of Romanists in our churches is an *exergue*, meaning *Requiescat in pace*.”

“The ‘rebus’ is a still meaner contrivance, as things now stand, than the last-mentioned (riddle); yet an acquaintance with them may assist men in deciphering old families which showed their names by devices, as Sir Anthony Wingfield, who with the cross and red rose, which latter denotes a Lancastrian partisan, gave a wide extended wing, with these four letters round, F.E.L.D.; while Fuller of

Rose Hill chose for his rebus, device, or *exergue*,—

A rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well; ‘Rose Hill, I live well,’ being implied.”

“What plagues, what torments, are in store for thee,

Thou sluggish idler, dilatory slave?”

says the Turk in Johnson’s Irene. He had imbibed an aversion to such people amounting almost to antipathy, though he considered himself among the number, and passed his life in forming and breaking resolutions of active diligence. He said that the verb *saunter* came originally from *Sainte Terre*, the Holy Land, for that in crusading times, when a fellow was found loitering about, unable or unwilling to give an account of himself and his designs, if asked whither he was going, the usual reply was, *à la Sainte Terre*; and from that cause people who lounged about a house, trespassing upon that hospitality which in such days was with difficulty refused, were called by corruption *Sainterers* and *Saunterers*.*

“A lady of delicacy is now called, I know not why, a lady of *sentiment*; and a person who, as Addison’s Sempronius says of Cato, is grown by being long listened to *ambitiously sententious*, has been of late derided by the appellation of a *man of sentiment*, in allusion as I suppose to Mr. Sheridan’s play. Favourite dramas have among the English a temporary influence over language that would amaze one. The Duke of Buckingham’s ‘*Rehearsal*’ drove out of fashionable company the silly phrase of ‘*Egad!*’ and *all that*; and I have been told that Dryden’s Sir Martin cleared the elegant tables of their then favourite interlocution, ‘*In fine, sir!*’. When the old poet Meynard came to Paris a little before his death, whatever he said one night almost, when his friends and he met at a tavern, some or other of them cried out ‘*Ce mot là n’est plus in usage!*’ Wearied at length with their perpetual criticisms, he called for a sheet of

* This is the derivation given in the English dictionaries, but it seems very questionable. Richardson gives others. We would rather consider it a corruption of the German *Schlendrian*.

paper and wrote these verses upon it, impromptu :

En cheveux blancs il me faut donc aller
Comme un enfant tous le jours a l'école,
Que je serois fou d'apprendre a parler
Lorsque la mort vient m'ôter la parole."

"*On Signs*.—It is to the heraldic distinctions of the neighbouring noblemen that we are obliged for the multitude of monsters,—as the Red Lion, the Black Swan, Blue Boar, &c.; a Swan sable, a Boar azure, a Lion gules, &c. being the coat-armour of some man of consequence in the neighbourhood. This is so true, that the Harcourt arms, the Pembroke, and Marlboro' arms, are even now hanging as signs in the vicinage of Blenheim, Wilton, or Nuneham. The *Green Man* is however an exception; he is, I believe, an allusion to Bold Robin Hood, and, if the size of the picture admits, *Little John* is commonly visible in the perspective. The *Two Maidens* at or near Kenilworth, one with a red rose, and I think dressed in pink too, the other with a white rose, are apparently the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, set up by some wise fellow who wished to entertain the partisans of both families at his house if possible. Signs at elegant traders will very soon be out of custom, I see plainly. Brewers were wont to set up an *anchor* or a *peacock*, &c. but they are fallen into disuse; and I recollect no sign at any banker's now unless the '*three squirrels*'* still stand in view at Temple Bar, which perhaps from the analogy between that hoarding animal and a money-dealer's shop may have been longer preserved than the rest. 'Tis now growing familiar, I observe, to write the *Prince's Head* or the *White Lion* instead of painting them, and some would certainly be with difficulty represented to the eye, as a *Nimble Ninepence*, which was nothing more, probably, than a little coin twirled about as the designation of a gaming-house. The *Round of Beef*, at some cook's shop near St. Giles, tempted Cox, the merry dancing-master, of facetious memory, when he saw these words under, 'Good boiled beef *hot* every day,' to rub the top of the *h*

out, so that it stood thus, '*not* every day,' and the people did not know when to apply for their dinners, so looked out another place for the purpose. *Pious* signs too, as the *Lamb and Standard*, from a verse in St. John's Apocalypse; the *Dove and Mitre*, which still remains at Hereford, with the *Nun and Crucifix*, wear out every day, as religion grows more delicate and less fervent among us. The *Hare* running over the Heads of Three Nuns, which used to stand at Charing Cross, was manifestly nothing more than bad spelling. Nuns of some religious order wear a *hair-cloth* or *cilicia* next the skin, for the purpose of mortification, and this article was sold at the linen-draper's, who furnished the whole of their dress; but the practice growing obsolete, I suppose, and the idea still continuing of some connexion between a nun and a *hair-skin*, they thought it a *hare-skin*, and set up the figure of that animal accordingly."

"Dr. Johnson used to say, and I have read it recorded by some of his biographers, that the heaping words of literature on a head unfurnished with the precognition of knowledge,—a *senseless soul*, as he often called such people,—was like setting diamonds or other precious jewels in lead, which could but obscure the lustre of the stone and make the possessor ashamed of it. . . . The Spanish ambassador to our court in Charles the Second's time was accounted, and justly, a man of large capacity, deep in political history, active in business, and in a word far too cunning for our thoughtless monarch's counsellors to cope with; but, although nothing less than *silly*, he set those o' laughing at his *ignorance*, to whom he was himself superior in parts and judgment. When the Royal Society, being desirous of putting in practice Torricelli's experiments, thought the Peak of Teneriffe a good place to prove their efficacy, and deputed two members to solicit from his excellency letters of recommendation for the Canary Isles; the ambassador meantime never doubting but that their intention was to fetch away *wine* not knowledge, inquired what quantity they proposed bringing home, to which the deputies replied, that their business was only to weigh the air upon the

* The sign of Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe's banking-house, 19, Fleet Street.—EDIT.

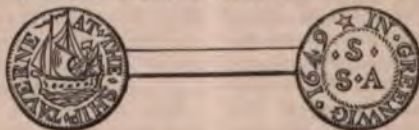
mountain's top; he drove them from his house like madmen, and ran himself to Whitehall, crying out that some crazy Englishmen had insulted his avocation, and begged permission to weigh the air in his majesty's dominions, as if such things were possible. Charles and his brother, who were no mean philosophers, concealed for good breeding their contempt of this ignorant Spaniard; but the impossibility of weighing air soon became a hack joke among the courtiers to divert the King in private," &c.

"Vexation.—There are blunt minds

very difficult to vex, though capable of being harassed from mere fatigue; and Dr. Goldsmith used to tell humorously enough of a man and his wife that *plagued* one another mutually for several years, till at length the husband found out how he was more harassed and tired with the trouble of winning every battle, than the pertinacious lady was with resisting, although she never gained a victory; her spirit and genius for tormenting being keener, as it appears, whenever her sensibility to vexation was duller."

(To be continued.)

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—No. IV.



THE SHIP TAVERN IN GREENWICH.

GREENWICH, or "Greenwig," as Lysons says it was formerly spelt (an orthography corroborated by the above Token), is a place of considerable antiquity. It was called "Grenawic" by our Saxon forefathers, signifying *green creek*, or *bay*; and its noble park can still boast of some undisturbed British tumuli. It was for a long period the favourite resort of royalty; Henry VIII. was born there, as were also his daughters Mary and Elizabeth.

The Token here delineated is essentially a "Tavern-Token," and was issued by the master of the Ship Tavern, which has been taken down only within the last two years. Well do we recollect in our days of boyhood, when we visited Greenwich (ere steam boats were) in two-oared wherries "licensed to carry eight persons," being landed at the ancient well-frequented "stairs," which lay at the foot of this old but popular river-side tavern. But its race at length was run; the increase of steamers required capacious and commodious piers, and the old "taverne" has given way to a new and ostentatious building, which stands not far removed from the ancient site, bearing the same name with an added title, and towering in all the

pride of architecture and stucco. The march of improvement brings increase of conveniences and accommodation—but the antiquary sees them not—he alone sighs over the past.

This Token appears to have been issued at an early period of the practice; it is dated 1649, and the previous year is the earliest date on record.* The tavern-keepers originated them, and, though they soon came to be issued by other traders, they obtained the general name of "Tavern-tokens." Most contemporary writers so speak of them. Shadwell says, in one of his plays, with an immodest title, "I have a device will sting him if he have but a thimbleful of blood, or a spleen not so big as a *Tavern-token*." And the "learned John Evelyn" notices the presumption of the keepers of taverns and tippling-houses who "presumed to stamp and utter" these pieces. The name of the owner of the Ship is not recorded on his Token, but simply his initials, that of the surname being S. He perhaps rejoiced in the popular and multitudinous name of *Smith*.

B. N.

* The earliest token we have seen is that of the Seven Stars in Cornhill, 1648.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Primitive Christian Worship. By the Rev. J. E. Tyler, B.D. 8vo. pp. xii. 415. 2d edition.

The Worship of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of Rome contrary to Holy Scripture, &c. By J. E. Tyler, B.D. 8vo. pp. xxii. 401.

WE may surely esteem it fortunate (although at the hazard of its appearing selfish, as it saves us some trouble) when competent opinions have already been given, of works that are put into our hands for critical purposes. Thus in the case of these two volumes we are provided with the judgment of an eminent writer, which fully coincides with our own, and helps us to express ourselves clearly. Mr. Soames, in his recent work, entitled "The Latin Church in Anglo-Saxon Times," after observing that Romanists cannot "make out a good case" for the invocation of Saints from antiquity, adds, "Protestant research has wholly taken this plea from them." And, in a note below, he says, "This is conclusively shown by Mr. Tyler in his *Primitive Worship* and his *Worship of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of Rome*. These two works contain particular examinations of the earliest theological authorities as to the invocation of inferior mediators." (p. 9.) After this, it is with some hesitation that we proceed further, for some readers may think our additional remarks superfluous.

The former of these volumes, on the appearance of the first edition, was reviewed at some length in our Magazine for February, 1841. We have therefore the less to say, but it is proper to announce the appearance of a second edition, and to congratulate the industrious author on the progress of his work, which the test of time is thus approving. We will, however, briefly state its nature, for the accommodation of those who cannot turn to the former review, as so many copies of periodicals circulate by means of book societies, that a reference to former numbers is almost impossible in some cases. The author says that,

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"He has limited the range of his researches on the nature of Christian worship, to the writers of the Church Catholic who lived before the Nicene Council, or were members of it."

But one exception is necessarily made, for—

"Having found no allusion to the doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin, on which much of the religious worship now paid to her seems to be founded, he has been induced, in his examination of the grounds on which that doctrine professes to be built, to cite authors who flourished subsequently to the Nicene Council." (p. ix.)

The form adopted in composing this volume is that of an address to the author's Roman Catholic countrymen, which mode he considers to be less controversial, while the facts and arguments still remain the same. The spirit in which the book is written (and this is a very important part of it) is professedly "not to hold up to obloquy those who are in error, but to diminish an evil where it already exists, and to check its further prevalence." (p. x.) The objects are,—1. To ascertain the evidence on the subject of worship in the Old Testament; 2. To examine into the belief and practice of the Primitive Church; 3. To compare these inquiries with the practice of the Church of Rome at various periods. The worship of the Virgin Mary, termed "Hyperdulia," forms a separate portion of this volume. In conclusion the author says, "Until we have long passed the Nicene Council, we find no one writer of the Christian Church whose remains tell us that he either himself invoked saints and angels and the Virgin Mary, or was at all aware of any such practice prevailing in Christendom." (p. 396.) And he argues that, supposing our doctrine is right, the whole tenor of Scripture, and of the ancient writers, in their plain meaning, coincides with it; while, if the opposite doctrine is correct, Scripture must be evaded, and the clearest statements explained away. Attempts, as he says, have been made of late to draw our

minds away from the written Word of God, and to argue hypothetically in favour of Romish doctrines. "But, in points of such vast moment, nothing short of God's own pledge of his own eternal truth can assure us that all is safe." (*ibid.*)

The second of these works is devoted more particularly to the consideration of "Mariolatry," as the worship of the Virgin Mary is technically termed, and is in some respects an enlargement of the latter part of the other. The author says he has long considered that worship to be one of "the greatest of those impediments which keep asunder the Reformed Church and the present Church of Rome." (p. xi.) His plan in discussing it is somewhat varied from that of the former volume, though each in its place has its use. He endeavours to shew, first, what Romish teaching and practice are on this point; second, that this system is at variance with inspired truth, and with the faith of the primitive Church through the first five centuries.

"In this department of my undertaking I can fearlessly say, that I have not neglected a single genuine work, or a single passage in any genuine work, of the writers of those times which could throw light on the subject of this inquiry. . . . On putting the various testimonies together I acknowledge that the result has been no less surprising than satisfactory to myself as a Catholic Christian protesting against the errors of the Church of Rome." (pp. xiii. xiv.)

It is a great advantage to the student, while traversing these subjects and that of image-worship (which Mr. Tyler has treated elsewhere), to have such a pioneer, who not only clears the way, but makes so straight a road that the end of the journey may soon be discerned. His works may rank with those of the late lamented Professor Burton, on the Divinity of Christ, and on the Trinity; and the reader may sit down to their perusal with the fullest confidence that he is entering upon a series of conclusive citations and arguments. Besides, they have another advantage. Controversies, when any ground is found untenable, are shifted to some other, which promises to answer better, and thus a person who is well read in the

older topics, finds himself baffled by new ones having arisen. But Mr. Tyler fully meets this necessity, for it is *present* tenets and practice that he exhibits and attacks; so that the student who furnishes himself with weapons from this armoury is not likely, if he uses them properly, to be foiled by his assailant.

We do not intend, as when reviewing Mr. Tyler's work on Image-Worship, to enter upon a discussion of the subject itself. On this occasion we are satisfied with referring our readers generally to these volumes, which will fully repay the most careful perusal. We would, however, particularly invite attention to p. 21—25 of the "Mariolatry," where the present popular and showy practices are described; and should the reader happen to open at that place, we hope that he will be led to inquire whether there is any foundation for it, a question which this volume will satisfactorily answer. Should a second edition be called for, as we expect it will, we have a few hints to give for minor improvements. At p. 3 the second sentence ends obscurely; we presume it should read like the fourth, which is complete. At p. 60, note, the author says, "We have seen how utterly groundless is the legend of the Virgin's Assumption." Does this refer to the former work on "Primitive Worship" (p. 301)? for we do not find it in this volume, unless it be further on at p. 96.

We should not forget to mention that both these works are placed in the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a testimony which will have weight with many of our readers. Mr. Tyler has published a series of Tracts, entitled "What is Romanism?" which are also on the Society's list, and some of which have been translated into Welsh. They are intended to convey the same truths as form the subject of these volumes, together with some others, in a popular form. But, as the work on "Image-Worship" has not yet, that we are aware of, been brought in this way within the reach of "the million," and as it might also be useful in that form, we would suggest a similar abridgement being made of it. The diversity of opinions on the sub-

ject within the Church of Rome itself, the resistance made in our own country against its introduction, and other such topics to be gathered out of it, might form the basis of some useful and interesting tracts, independent of the general argument. Indeed, we think there is rather a want of such treatises for popular use, which might thus be readily and effectually supplied.*

Elements of Instruction concerning the Church, and the Anglican Branch of it. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.

FIVE years ago the learned author of the present work published his "Theophilus Anglicanus," or Instructions for the Young Student concerning the Church, and the Anglican Branch of it. The work was designed for students in colleges, candidates for orders, and persons educated and of somewhat advanced knowledge. This book we know has been widely read, and its popularity has shown both the judiciousness of the author's plan and the ability with which it has been executed. However, it was represented that there were *other* classes to whom "another edition, in a modified shape," would be of service. Consequently, in the present work, the Greek and Latin quotations from the ancient writers of the Eastern and Western Churches, and also the extracts from our own divines, which, Dr. Wordsworth says, constitute the chief value of the "Theophilus Anglicanus" for classical and theological students, being not equally serviceable to those who may be said to be still in the rudiments of learning, are omitted; but it is not to be forgotten that the *authorities* on which the statements in the present volume are made, are adduced in the other—the original work. The distribution of the subject of the work is as follows: Part I. On the Church, treating of its Attributes—its Privileges—and its Errors. Part II. Treating of the Anglican Branch of the Catholic Church, showing the origin of the Church of England—its independence of Rome—on its Reformation—

on its uninterrupted succession of Holy Orders—that it did *not* separate itself from the Church of Rome—that it has never been separate from the Catholic or Universal Church—that the Bishop of Rome has no supremacy in these realms. Part III. views the Church of England in its civil relations; in this part the subject of the *Royal Supremacy* is explained, and its nature and extent shown. The IVth Part treats of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, and considers the nature and form of the objections made to them, and how far they are valid or not. In the present days, when every man seems to do whatever is right in his own eyes, regardless of any other rule of conduct,—when heresies are spreading without, and schisms extending within,—when theories are viewed as facts, and wishes are substituted for arguments,—when not only the multitude is gone astray, but the episcopal guardians of the church are at variance among themselves,—when the timid do not know to whom to trust, and the ignorant do not know where to learn; we say, in our present distracted state and divided opinion, both among the laity and clergy, while on one side the Church is called on to perform greater duties and make larger sacrifices, and on the other her venerable statutes and sacred ordinances are abrogated or relaxed at the demand of those who do not belong to her, it is, we think, of the greatest importance that such a work as this should go forth, executed as it is by one of the ablest, most learned, and most faithful of the Sons of the Church, to prove, upon the force of undeniable fact, and unanswerable inference, the truth of those principles on which the Church is founded, the fidelity with which she has performed the great offices entrusted to her, and the right she conjointly claims to the belief, to the attachment, and the support of those who belong to that establishment which from the days of the Apostles to the present time has been feeding the altar of an unblemished faith, and interpreting the Word of God in purity and truth. This little work embraces so much valuable matter in a small compass, that we consider it a *treasure house* of substantial knowledge

* For the review of Mr. Tyler's "Image-Worship," see *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1848.

to those who wish truly to know what history the Church can give of herself, and what are her claims to the attachment and confidence of her worshippers; and it will be also an *armoury of defence*, when openly assailed by enemies from without, or secretly undermined by friends within. We think that Dr. Wordsworth, who has shown himself awake to one of those dangers that threaten her, will not be forgetful to make an equally successful defence whenever he thinks a proper opportunity has arrived for meeting the other. And from whatever quarter it might come, we are sure that he would not be wanting in giving notice of the approaching danger, and pointing out at once the duty and the method of resistance. We have no fear either of the Pope or of the Dissenter, as long as the Church of England is true to herself; her dangers are all from within, and her enemies in her own citadel.

Twenty-five Village Sermons. By Charles Kingsley, Jun. Rector of Eversley, Hants, and Canon of Middleham, Yorkshire.

MR. KINGSLEY is known to most of our literary readers as the author of a poem of great merit, called "The Saint's Tragedy," and as the contributor under the name of "Parson Lot" to a series of Tracts called "Politics for the People." When a volume of sermons from the same pen came into our hands, we were somewhat afraid, we confess, that some peculiar opinions, developed in his former works, might intrude themselves into his discourses from the pulpit. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to see a popular writer of acknowledged talent manifesting a general appreciation of our national Church, her Sacraments, and her Liturgy.

In other points of view this is no ordinary volume of sermons. Preached to a rural congregation in Hampshire, they are *bonâ fide* village sermons. Brief, practical, and homely even to a fault, they present to honest labouring men the great truths of religion with a force and earnestness of manner which cannot fail to arrest their attention. In originality of thought, and plainness of diction, this volume somewhat reminds us of another excellent specimen of "village sermons," those

by the late Mr. A. Hare, of Alton Barnes. There is this feature especially commendable in both, that they endeavour to interest their hearers by illustrating the doctrines which they would enforce from subjects familiar to that class. Thus, in the volume before us, Mr. Kingsley draws instruction for his rustic flock from natural religion (Sermons I. and II.); he traces God's hand in the meanest and commonest plants and animals, and thence enforces the duty of practically recognizing His goodness, by doing all to His glory, each in his daily business. Again, in Sermon XVII. "On the Resurrection," he explains our present and future position in the Church by analogy from the different stages through which the wheat-plant passes.

It is difficult to select a particular sermon for especial commendation from a volume where all is good; we may mention, as most striking to our minds, those on "God's World," and "National Privileges." Our readers will pardon us for quoting one passage—a touching paraphrase of Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene on the morning of the Resurrection.

"But Mary, faithful, humble Mary, stood without by the sepulchre weeping. The angels called to her, 'Woman, why weepest thou?' 'They have taken away my Lord,' said she, 'and I know not where they have laid him.' Then in a moment, out of the air, He appeared behind her. His body had been changed; it was now a glorified spiritual body, which could appear and disappear when and how He liked. She turned back, and saw Him standing, but she knew him not. A wondrous change had come over Him since last she saw Him, hanging, bleeding, pale, and dying, on the cross of shame. 'Woman,' said He, 'why weepest thou?' She, fancying it was the gardener, said to Him, 'Sir, if thou hast borne Him hence, tell me where thou hast laid Him, and I will take Him away.' Jesus said to her, 'Mary.' At the sound of that beloved voice—His own voice—calling her by name, her recollection came back to her. She knew Him—knew Him for her risen Lord; and, falling at his feet, cried out, 'My Master!' So Jesus Christ, the Son of God, rose from the dead." (pp. 181, 182.)

We must leave our readers to find out for themselves the other excellencies of this volume, and, while the press teems

with publications of this kind, we must express our acknowledgments to Mr. Kingsley for giving us an original good specimen of what country sermons ought to be.

Meditations on the Collects, in Verse.

WE must make a selection of some one of these Collects as the best way of giving the reader a knowledge of the style and taste in which the whole are formed. The task is not a very easy one so to adorn the plain and simple form of words in the prayer with poetical imagery, as to impart delight to the mind, without weakening or impairing the force and weight of the original; but we think on the whole that in this, as in the others, the design has been successfully carried out.

THE COLLECT.

"O, God! who knowest us to be set in the midst of so many and great dangers that by reason of the frailty of our nature we cannot always stand upright, grant us such strength and protection as may support us in all dangers, and carry us through all temptation, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

When man was placed in Eden's happy bow'rs,
And reigned as God with full dominion there;
When joys celestial crown'd the winged hours,
And all was pure as heaven—as bright, as fair;

When nought of evil tempted him astray,
Within, without, around him, or above;
When God conversed with man from day to day,
And holy ministers of heavenly love;—

Then, happy Paradise, how blest wert thou,
Whilst thou remained in pristine purity!
Thy loveliness we only dream of now,—
E'en thought can scarce conceive thy harmony.

Strange contrast is now seen on every side,—
Sin has wrought discord in our fallen race;
The seeds of sin are scattered far and wide,
And the sad fruits deform earth's once fair face.

But chiefly is man's heart a wilderness,
A barren soil to good, but prone to ill,
And ever wandering from holiness
Is the strong bent of his perverted will.

Himself a wreck upon unholy ground,
With dangers that surround him manifold;
How can he meet the evils all around [hold?
Unless thy strengthening arm his soul up-

How in his weakness can he stand erect,
With darkened vision and beset with foes,
Unless thy Spirit's quickening power direct
And renovate his heart, and heal his woes?

Then, Heavenly Father! deign to aid our need,
And let our weakness manifest thy strength;
Work in us by thy power in word and deed,
That we may triumph over sin at length.

Be ever near us with thy guardian train,
To watch and guide us through life's devious way,

That we in safety may march on and gain,
When time is o'er, thy joys in endless day.

We could have wished to have given another specimen in a different measure of verse, and are only precluded from want of room.

The Oratory; or Prayers and Thoughts in Verse. By William Nind, A.M. &c. 2d edition.

THE little poems and hymns in this volume are, as far as possible, arranged with reference to the order of the Common Prayer,—as the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments, and the services of Baptism, Marriage, &c. It is a very pleasing volume of sacred poetry, ornamented with elegant illustrations and images, yet preserving that modest and decent reserve which devotion never willingly forgets. Perhaps on such subjects what a writer loses in uncontrolled freedom, he more than regains in that judicious selection of thought and compressed and concentrated force, which may have more power of effecting its object than could be attained by the use of a greater copiousness of materials, and a larger variety of application.

GOD'S KINGDOM AND MAN'S.

"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

Nature her everlasting work restores,
And fills the vernal air with music blithe,
Soft zephyrs linger in her tangled bowers,
Or lightly whisper thro' her willows lithe;
In fields, late shorn by winter's icy scythe,
Shoot into life green stalks of arrowy blade;
Round hawthorn stems the twining bell-flowers
writhe, [rayed,
And chesnuts, in their blooming spires ar-
Cast on yon emerald bank a deep unchecked'd
shade.

But ah! man's winter bears no new attire;
No breeze of youthful hope, with joyous wing,
Fans the cold embers of forgotten fire,
Or breathes on wither'd flowers a second
spring;

November fogs hang darkly still, that fling
Their chill dark cov'ring o'er autumnal field;
While scarce to age's hoary branches cling
A few torn leaves, that, idly flutt'ring, yield
A mockery of defence from wintry storms to
shield.

Man dies—and what of all his toil survives?
 His works fast follow on his own decay;
 The labour of a life—of many lives—
 That raised the pillars of imperial away,
 And deeply did the broad foundations lay,
 That it might stand unmoved while earth
 should last,
 Crumble and waste, like Babel's tower, away,
 Unfinish'd, and yet numbered with things
 past— [howling blast.
 A crushed and mould'ring heap—scorn of the
 So empires fell—their destined hour fulfilled,
 Leaving bare wrecks of what they were of yore,
 Till men essay laboriously to build [fore.
 From the same wrecks new kingdoms as be-
 Their pyramids of sand on the sea-shore
 Rearing, in mem'ry of the reflux wave;
 Till time, returning in his strength once more,
 Rolls a full tide, whose breakers none can
 brave, [grave.
 Whirling without remorse all in one common
 Thy kingdom is of nature and of grace,
 And as the *earthly* evermore renews
 Her spring-tide youth, and blots out every
 trace
 Of winter ravage in the vernal hues
 Which the fine face of glowing May suffuse;
 So the celestial, check'd although it seem
 By sin's rude blast and chill unkindly dews,
 Her wintry seasons brightly shall redeem,
 And with more verdant meads, with richer har-
 vests, teem.

All kingdoms tend to one—all end in time,
 And like the growth of nature is its rise,
 Unseen, unnoticed, till with power benign
 Its boughs o'ershade all lands beneath the
 skies.
 Then shall it stand the wonder of all eyes,
 And men sweet shelter in its umbrage seek;
 Its leaves shall heal the nations, its supplies
 Feed with ambrosial fruits the pure and
 meek, [sorrow's cheek.
 When God himself shall wipe the tear from

DAYS OF CLOUDS AND DARKNESS.

"Arm yourselves likewise with the same
 mind."

Why tell ye me of fairy land,
 Of hills, and verdant vales between,
 Where oft the traveller will stand,
 Lingering, as o'er enchanted scene—

Forgetful of life's dull concerns,
 Of his sweet home and native glade,
 Till his rapt spirit fondly yearns
 To lose itself in sun and shade?

To me 't is gloom,—I find no trace
 Of charms that everywhere exist:
 Coy Nature hides from me her face,
 And mantles in a veil of mist.

The hills unseen in distance rise;
 Close at my feet the river flows,
 But all in vain my searching eyes
 Ask whence it comes, and whither goes.

Pilgrims of Christ! ere this ye tread
 A path with mercies richly strown;
 The Land of Promise wide outspread
 To scenes of glory leads you on.

And, when the day is clear and bright,
 Ye catch, perchance, from Eden bowers,
 Far off on yon resplendent height,
 A glimpse of the celestial towers.

But oft the dim descending clouds
 Hang their dark drapery on the hills,
 And gathering mist the prospect shrouds,
 And the lone pilgrim's bosom chills.

Onward he looks, but looks in vain,
 By cloud confronted and embraced,
 Mountain and vale become a plain,
 And all this Paradise a waste.

Yet faint not; the eternal hills
 Soar thro' the clouds with front serene;
 And at their fount the mountain rills
 Fill their white-frothy urns unseen.

The word and promise of your God,
 All mists of earth and sense above,
 Stand changeless, as of old they stood,
 Feeding perpetual streams of love.

Still on—ye carry as ye go
 A clearer atmosphere around;
 If Hope's fair glance ye cannot know,
 Yet Duty's present path is found.

The God whose smile o'er field and flood
 Thou oft hast seen in distance shine,
 Perchance shall meet thee in the cloud,
 And seem more near—more closely
 thine.

The reader will find more pleasure
 in selecting other poems according to
 his own judgment than in following
 our direction. The picturesque tra-
 veller needs no sign-posts nor guide-
 books; and he who wanders in the *land*
of song loves equally to be free of
 control—

Nor by another's *taste* submits to be confined.

The Sinfulness of Little Sins; a course
of Sermons. By J. Jackson, A.M.

"THESE sermons were published,"
 the author informs us, "at the request
 of some who heard them, but against
 the judgment of the author;" he adds,
 however, in that spirit of Christian
 feeling which justly places the reputa-
 tion of the writer below the duties of
 the preacher of holiness, that "should
 they be found useful by but *one reader*
 in the work of self-examination and
 penitence, he will be content to bear
 the blame which he is conscious of de-
 serving for committing to the press
 discourses which have little but the

importance of the subject to recommend them." *That one reader* is already found, and we have no doubt that many others will have profited largely and wisely by the judicious request of a grateful congregation overcoming the too scrupulous judgment of the author, whose modesty alone has prevented him from perceiving that, however important the subject might have been, such a request would never have been made had not the manner of treating it by him made a lasting impression on the minds of his hearers. Other opportunities will no doubt occur in which Mr. Jackson will be able to shew the wide extent of his theological learning and scholastic attainments; in the present he may be satisfied that in pleasing those whom it was his duty to instruct, and in making them feel the value of the instruction, he has performed his office well. The humblest task is best performed by him who is able to do a greater. "Si se ipse submittat, tamen securus est magnitudinis suæ."

The first discourse treats of the sinfulness of sin, treating it *generically*, looking at it in its various terrific shapes as the cause of suffering, the ruin of the soul, as rebellion against God, as ingratitude to our benefactor, father, and Redeemer, and as perjury in the sight of him whose vows are upon us. Thus the various species of sins form the separate subjects of the discourses, as "sins of the temper;" and we remember a great divine who used to say in his discourses, "that the government of the temper formed nine parts out of ten of men's religious conduct and duties." However, it is one grossly neglected by all ranks, upper and lower, equally in the house of princes and the house of beggars; for in the present Pharisaical days men compound for sins as they do for taxes, and buy the indulgence of those they like by the relinquishment of others to which they are less strongly inclined. And the government of the temper being one of those virtues which cannot be successfully assumed, and the false assumption of which would be betrayed at the first unguarded moment, and as it is connected with a whole brotherhood of virtuous principles, such as self-respect, self-command, a sense of duty, a feeling of love, a

reverence of justice—as it is founded on all these, and as these are difficult truly to maintain, impossible falsely to assume, the result is, that the control of the temper is wiped out of the spiritual guide-book, and the wretched consequences that follow its unrestrained indulgence are only too late acknowledged when they are found, which they inevitably will be, to have swelled to the enormity of guilt; for (taking it in one of its various views), a long unrestrained indulgence of a violent temper will at last end in a confirmed malignity of heart. Then follow the discourses on the "sins of pride and vanity." This is an excellent discourse; we give an extract:—

"The pride of talent, of wisdom, of education, is another of the sins to which human nature and the temper of our times render us peculiarly liable. We live in days when intellectual ability is more praised than moral worth, and when knowledge of every description (excepting the knowledge of God's truth) is rated usually far above its real value. The consequence is that men are readily puffed up with any real or imagined mental talent, or any acquirement they may have made; and thus intellectual pride has become one of the prevailing sins of society, from the ponderous knowledge of the deeply learned, and the practised sagacity of the man of science, to him who, having just mastered the rudiments of elementary education, thinks himself entitled to look down in contempt on those less informed than himself. We need not deprecate the worth of sound and useful learning. We may admit to the full the importance of education. We may admire the talents which God bestows as he wills on those whom he is pleased to employ to work out his various purposes. We say we ought to do this, but we must bear in mind that we have nothing which we have not received; that God alone makes us to differ from others; that in his sight mere human knowledge is of little worth, and that one Christian grace would sink the scale weighed in the balance of the sanctuary against the concentrated wisdom of collected ages. Knowledge is an evil, which begets pride, which is a sin, and there is an humiliating truth recorded for our instruction in the Word of God: 'Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than him.'"

We must (though pressed for room) make one short extract from the same discourse touching the same sin in a

still more offensive form, and spreading, as it does, under the shelter of favour in high quarters, over one section of the Established Church—both the shepherds and their flocks.

"I must say a few words of *one kind*, which if not the most common is perhaps the most melancholy of all, as the abuse of the best things is usually proportionally the worst. Spiritual pride is a snare by which Satan too often succeeds in retaining those who would seem to have escaped his power. Made susceptible of their sins, and seriously anxious to serve God and save their souls, men become vain of their seriousness and supposed sincerity. They pray, and are vain of their prayers; are charitable, and are vain of their charity. Their devotions, their acts of self-control, their separation from the world, their internal struggles with sin, their very humility itself, may all become grounds on which to build a pleasing but sinful claim of merit. In some their pride remains a secret canker, preying on the core of their religion. In others it swells to a Pharisaical affectation of superiority over others, adopting the feeling if not the words of God's rebellious people of old, which said—'*Stand by thyself, come not near to me, for I am holier than thou*;' and by all it requires to be guarded against by a frequent self-reflection, repeated humiliation, and earnest prayer to Him who alone can rule and cleanse the heart."

The other discourses are of equal merit, but we have come to the limits of our allotted space.

BABPIOY MYΘIAMBOL. *Babrii Fabulæ Iambicæ*, cxxi. J. F. Boissonade recensuit. 2da editio. 12mo. pp. viii. 67.

Brevis Explicatio Fabularum Babrii ad secundam editionem J. F. Boissonadii. 12mo. pp. x. 81.

THE Fables of Babrius, Babrias, or Gabrias, as the name has been differently written, have long exercised the patience of commentators. Hitherto they were chiefly known by the fragments (including a few entire fables) preserved in Suidas, and the Iambic quatrains of Ignatius Magister, who abridged some of them in that form in the ninth century. This imperfect state made their loss regretted, on account of the merit of the fragments; and the feeling of the learned was like that of the old woman in Phædrus, whom the flavour of the empty cask reminded of its former contents:

Quale in te dicam bonum
Antehac fuisse, tales cum sint reliquæ! (iii. 1.)

"Were his book now extant," says Bentley, in his *Dissertation on Esop* (c. 5), "it might justly be opposed, if not preferred, to the Latin of Phædrus. . . . Suidas brings many citations from him, all which shew him an excellent poet." He proves too that some of the Fables which were published as Esop's by Nevelet were prosaic renderings from Babrius, by poetical fragments which are interspersed. "In all these passages (he says) there are most visible footsteps by which we may trace our imitator . . . but generally he has so disguised the Fables that nobody can find they ever belonged to Babrius." (c. 7.)

A step in advance was made by Tyrwhitt, in his "*Dissertatio de Babrio*," 1776, the Supplement to which (*Auctarium*) was appended to his reprint of Gesner's *Orpheus* in 1781; and the whole was republished at Leipzig in 1785, by Harles, the author of the Greek and Latin "*Notitia*." Tyrwhitt collected and illustrated the fragments,* and, apparently acting on Bentley's hint, produced from a MS. in the Bodleian Library several fables in prose, which bore the name of Esop, and in which poetical traces were discernible. He says, "Ex his, opinor, satis manifestum est, collectionis Bodleianæ auctorem (quisquis fuerit et quocunque tempore vixerit) Babrii librum (fortasse integrum) ante oculos habuisse . . . Casum, an de industria, tot Babrii fragmenta prosæ suæ immiscuerit, non satis liquet. Mihi profecto verisimilius videtur hoc festinationi et inscitie tribui debere, cum non in promptu esset verborum copia." (p. 26.)

Besides this, and Berger's edition of the *Fragments* (Munich, 1816), they have been appended to various editions of Esop, particularly the first one of Coray (Paris, 1810). But, thanks to the zeal of M. Villemain, we are now advanced much further, and have got, not indeed a complete text, but a series of the Fables of Babrius. That eminent Academician, while Minister of Public Instruction in France, sent an emissary

* The late Bishop Burgess, who is styled "*Optime spei juvenis*," (p. 7) assisted in the collation of MSS.

named Minoïdes Menas (*Μινωίδης Μηνάς*, a Greek, we presume,) into Greece to examine libraries and purchase or transcribe MSS. He found in the monastery of Santa Laura, on Mount Athos,* a MS. of Babrius, containing 121 fables, with two prologues or introductions to books; and, though this is scarcely half of the work (for, as cited by Suidas, it contained between three and four hundred fables), still it is a considerable recovery. As Menas could not obtain the MS. by purchase he made a transcript of it, from which the text was edited by M. Boissonade, with a Latin interpretation and notes. This we have not seen; the second edition, which is the one before us, was published in 1844, in a smaller form, with the text only; but it contains the editor's latest corrections, which are by no means unimportant. He says,

"In priore editione procuranda, ob causas memoratu prorsus inutiles, valde mihi properandum fuit. Idcirco adhæsi nonnusquam apographo strictius, et menda nonnulla non tetigi quæ sanari posse reor; nonnulla quoque irrepererunt. In hacce altera, quamvis pauci dies et recensione mee et typhotetarum operæ fuerint concessi, aliquot feci scripturæ mutationes quas plerumque iudicibus criticis non improbatum iri spero." (p. v.)

This edition was adopted as a class book for the colleges of France, by a decision of February 8, 1845; and as it contains only the text, a "Brevis Explicatio," or Compendium of Notes, was published that year by M. Dübner, the editor of several Greek and Latin classics "in usum tyronum," and whose suggestions are honourably mentioned by M. Boissonade in his preface. We have read these notes through with the text, and can bear witness to their utility.

The age of Babrius has always been a matter of uncertainty with commentators. Bentley considers that he was "one of the latest age of good writers." (Esop, c. 7.) On this however Tyrwhitt remarks "Quod vagum est, et nullo, quantum video, argumento fundatum." (Diss. p. 2, ed. Harles.) He supposes that Babrius lived about the time of Augustus, from a passage in the contemporary lexicon of Apollo-

nus, and the language of Avianus,* who seems to place him before Phædrus in the preface to his Fables: "Quas (fabulas scilicet Aesopi) Græcis Iambicis Babrius repetens in duo volumina coartuit; Phædrus autem partem aliquam quinque in libellos resolvit." Coray, arguing from the purity of his style, places him in the age of Bion and Moschus. M. Boissonade, in an article in the *Journal de l'Empire*, 1813, assigned him an earlier date than that of Augustus, as Apollonius cites him without naming him, "Ce qui prouve qu'à cette époque Babrius (sic) était déjà fort connu et en quelque sorte classique." But Knochius suspects the passage, on which this opinion is founded, of interpolation, and M. Boissonade has now seen reason to coincide with him, as else it would stand in the way of his *present* opinion. For in the first prologue Babrius addresses himself to a person named Branchus, whom in the second he calls son of King or Emperor (*Βασιλέως*) Alexander. References are also made to Syria, whence M. Boissonade supposes this person to be a son of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and born in Syria, (which was that Emperor's native country) of a mother of inferior rank, and called Branchus, as being placed under the tutelage of Apollo Branchius. In propounding this theory, the learned editor candidly says,—

"Non ignoro quidem non valde firmis istam meam opinionem niti argumentis. Sed iudicium exspecto modestè judicium eruditiorum. 'Fungor vice cotis, expers ipse secandi.' Mentis aliorum acuo." (Pref. p. viii. Conf. Dübner, p. vii.)

But the author asserts that he is the first who has made this use of the Iambic; for in the first prologue he proposes to tame the bitterness of that metre, which, as is well known, was then devoted to satire;† and in the second he says expressly,

* Tyrwhitt writes Avienus, but Harles in his *shortest* "Notitia," 1803, says "*Flavius Avianus*, olim *Avienus* in codd. antiquioribus dictus." (p. 272.)

† See inter al. Ovid's *Ibis*, l. 51 and 644 :

Postmodo, si perges, in te mihi liber Iambus
Tincta Lycambeo sanguine tela dabit . . .
. . . Et pede, quo debent acria bella geri.

And "pugnacis Iambi," l. 521.

2 O

* For a description of this monastery see *Gent. Mag.* July, p. 10.

ἄλλ' ἐγὼ νέη μουσῇ
 δίδωμι, καθαρῶ χρυσίῳ χαλινώσας
 τὸν μυθίαμβον, ὥσπερ ἵππον ὀπλίτην.

which M. Dübner concisely renders "Ego vero nova musa fabulam Iambicam cecini." He mentions that others have entered in at the door, which he had been the first to open (l. 9), whence we may at least infer that his Fables were published at intervals, perhaps at long ones. Either then he was prior to Phædrus (A.D. 48, Harles, *Notitia*, p. 128), or he was ignorant of the Latin Fabulist, or affected an unreasonable contempt for Latin literature. That he was contemporary with a potentate named Alexander is evident; but how shall we identify such a sovereign, when between B.C. 150—65, there were two of the name in Syria, and three of the Ptolemies (9th, 10th, and 11th) bore it in addition?

The discoverer of the MS., (Minoïdes Menas,) endeavours to extract some personal history from the text, by conjecturing, from the language of Fable 33, that the writer had suffered from a dishonest guardian. That he was a Syrian, either by birth or residence, seems pretty clear, for in Fable 56 he speaks of the Arabs from his own knowledge (ὡς ἐπειράθη) as addicted to falsehood. That he had found instances of the kind is probable enough, for Lord Valentia in his travels gives the Arabs the same character at this day: "Hypocrisy and deceit are so natural to them, that they prefer telling a lie to speaking the truth, even when not urged to do so by any motive of interest; to this they are trained from their youth, and it forms a principal part of their education." Cervantes even extends this character to their Spanish brethren, and says of the fictitious biographer of Don Quixote, Cid Hamet Benengeli, "the author was an Arabian, of a nation too much addicted to falsehood." (Part i. b. ii. c. 22.) But a Spaniard could not speak of the Moors in those times without prejudice, and Cervantes may thus have hoped to throw dust in the eyes of the censorship. Sir William Jones, in his Discourse on the Arabs, gives them a better character, and praises them for "the practice of exalted virtues."

We now proceed to offer some remarks on the collection thus fortunately brought to light. The metre is

Choliambic, thus differing from that of Phædrus, who has chosen the ordinary Iambic. The introduction is preferable to that of Phædrus, and realises Bentley's expectation. Fable 38 is imperfect, as is also 40, but this latter is virtually the same as 27, only the subject is changed from a toad and an ox to a lizard and a serpent. At No. 57 we have a different version of the story of Pandora's box, and one which the fair sex will doubtless prefer, as here the box or vase contains benefits instead of evils, which the *man* (for the *woman* is not mentioned) incautiously lets fly, excepting Hope, who remains to tell "a flattering tale, that joy will soon return."* At No. 65 we have a relic of the early mythology, in which Prometheus is described as a deity anterior to Jupiter:

θεῶν Προμηθεὺς ἦν τις, ἀλλὰ τῶν πρώτων.

which M. Dübner explains, "Non eorum qui nunc *θεοί* vocantur, non duodecim Olympiorum, sed ex primis deis sub *Οὐρανῶ* vel *Cælo*, Titanum ætate;" and he is represented as the creator of mankind, which so far agrees with Ovid's "Quam satus Iapeto," &c. (Met. i. 82.) The subject is the popular one of the two wallets, containing the man's own faults and his neighbour's. No. 94, The Sick Lion, is given by Tyrwhitt from the Bodleian MS. adding "Habemus hic, ni fallor, ipsissima Babrii verba." (Diss. p. 9.) He remarks that the conclusion appears rather frigid, viz. that if the stag had possessed any heart, he would not have ventured twice into the lion's den. The same, however, he says is found in the Oriental collection, entitled "Calilah wa Damnah," which bears the name of Pilpay or Bidpai. Perhaps the heart is supposed to be the seat of *sagacity*. At No. 100, l. 7, 8, translated "inter lupos leo esse videtur, sed inter leones lupus," we have a parallel to Johnson's saying, that Lord Chesterfield might be a wit among lords, but he was only a lord among wits, and which he may have taken from some Esopian source. In No. 101, The Lion reigning equitably, we have

* This opening of a well known song was made the subject of one of his forensic puns, by Lord Norbury, while the court was kept waiting by Counsellor *Joy*, who had gone out, and did not return in time.

an excellent idea of good government thus rendered, "Ibi lepus, hanc diem, inquit, videre cupivi, quæ imbecilles etiam robustis timendos reddat." (l. 10-12.) We are not told in this edition, or in the notes, whether the fragment at the end occurs in the MS. It is found in Suidas, and Bentley calls it "a noble fragment of Babrius," comparing it with No. 245 of Nevelet's *Esop.* (c. 7.)*

We must refer the reader to the notes themselves, and to M. Boissonade's preface, for emendations of the text, particularly on *Introd.* i. l. 19, and *Fables* 49, 60, 71, and 100. The editor had formerly observed of the style of Babrius, in the *Journal de l'Empire*, "Le style de Babrias† (sic) est de la plus exquise élégance; il y a de la naïveté, de la grâce, de l'élévation, quand le sujet le demande, et quelquefois ce ton d'ironie légère dont La Fontaine a fait un emploi si heureux." M. Dübner, writing for French readers, while he acknowledges Babrius as "cæteris omnibus præstans," makes one exception to this eulogy in favour of La Fontaine, and as if to show its justice has given a list of subjects that are handled by both, marking those in which the modern *recedes* furthest from Babrius. Now it has been said, that one ought not to argue with an enthusiast, and therefore we readily leave the French in the enjoyment of their own opinion, but we must remark that the *Fable of The Sick Lion* (*B.* 102; *La F.* vi. 14) is not one of the modern's best, though the terms of French government are happily applied. In No. 110, *The Ass Carrying Salt*, La Fontaine *recedes* a good way from Babrius, whose moral is better, as the fraudulent party is punished, though La Fontaine's is not a bad one, viz. that imitation is sometimes dangerous. (ii. 10.)

This collection contains thirteen subjects, which are not found elsewhere, but some of these are of inferior merit: their uniqueness, like Wouverman's picture without a *horse* in it (see Gilpin's *Essay on Prints*, p. 240), may make them curious, but it lessens their value in other respects, as no other writer seems to have thought

them worth adopting. And so far the character which Harles has given of Phædrus applies to Babrius: "Quamdiu Aesopum sequitur, ingeniosus in fingendo." (*Notitia*, p. 128.) We have said thirteen, exclusive of No. 22, where M. Dübner says "Alibi non videtur haberi," but which is erroneous, or must be meant of *ancient* fabulists, as the same subject occurs in La Fontaine (*b.* vi. 1), but we do not learn whence he has taken it.

In his second prologue, Babrius assigns a Syrian origin to fable, and says that to this succeeded the Greek *Esopian*, and the *Libyan*. With this Müller agrees, in his unfinished work on Greek literature, where in a concise dissertation on the nature and origin of fable, he deduces it from the East (such symbolical narratives being most in harmony with the Oriental character); he considers that the *Libyan*, as its name denotes, was of African origin, and introduced into Greece through Cyrene. (p. 144-6.)

We have thus a new classic added to our list, and one which is worthy of being used in our public schools, as a Greek counterpart to Phædrus. Nor is there any need of an English reprint, as these volumes are creditable specimens of MM. Didot's type, and as the notes of M. Dübner, being in Latin, are more within the learner's reach than if they were in French, of which language few English school-boys have a sufficient command for the purpose.*

The Strayed Reveller and other Poems.
By A.

OF these poems we prefer the one with which the volume opens—*Mycerinus* (*Herodot.* ii. 133), but it is too long for us to give, and not well adapted for an extract. Yet we will try a short one, and our readers must inform themselves of the story, by their own research.

I will unfold my sentence and my crime;
My crime, that rapt in reverential awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery prime
Of youth, self-governed, at the feet of law.

* The student should procure, if possible, Harles's edition of Tyrwhitt, as it is uniform with these volumes. A copy was lately procured for us from Leipzig uncut, whence we infer that it is not out of stock.

* It is the same subject as Phædrus, *iv.* 1, *al.* iii. 20, "Asinus et Galli."

† He has now adopted Babrius.

The Rise and Fall of Rome Papal. By Robert Fleming. *Fep. 8vo. pp. 129.*—This work is reprinted from the first edition of 1701. The author, who was son to a father of the same name, and with whom therefore he is sometimes confounded, was pastor of the Scottish church at Rotterdam, in which office he succeeded his father in 1694.* For a detailed account of his ministry and writings we refer the reader to Mr. Steven's interesting "History of the Scottish Church in Rotterdam," which contains subsidiary notices of the British churches in the Netherlands, and also of the Dutch establishment. The principal of Fleming's larger works is his *Christology*, which has received the praises of Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Doddridge, and in our own time those of Mr. Orme, who remarks that the author "possessed a powerful and very original mind." The principal of his smaller works is "The grand Apocalyptic Question, concerning the Rise and Fall of Rome Papal," which is now reprinted. It excited immense interest, says Mr. Steven, towards the close of the last century, from the astonishing coincidence between his conjectural interpretation of the Fourth Vial (Rev. xvi. 8) and the calamitous events which then occurred in Paris. "The pouring out of this vial on the sun must denote the humiliation of some eminent potentates of the Romish interest, whose influences and countenances cherish and support the papal cause. And these, therefore, must be principally understood of the houses of Austria and Bourbon, though not exclusively of other popish princes." (p. 73.) He considers that the expiration of this vial would be in 1794, before which the French monarchy would be brought low. (p. 74.) How the French revolution affected both those houses it is needless to point out. This striking conjecture revived the work, which had fallen into obscurity, and several editions were printed in England and America, as well as translations into other languages. We have seen it stated that Mr. Pitt was so struck with the interpretation that he shewed it to King George III.; and the preface to the edition now before us mentions that it was urged by the liberal party of the day, as a reason against the war with the French Republic, which (down to the Peace of Amiens) could not be considered successful. Another interpretation has given this work a further degree of celebrity. He conjectures that the fourth vial would end, and the fifth begin, by a

new mortification of the Papacy (p. 76). This he thinks would commence about 1794, and expire about 1848. When the reprints of this work began last year only six months had elapsed, and the fulfilment of Fleming's conjecture was problematical. Subsequent events, however, have placed it in the foremost rank of happy interpretations. On the 24th of November, 1848, Pius IX. fled from Rome, and on December 29, the great bell of the capitol, which usually tolls only for the death of a pope, pealed solemnly. On March 3rd, 1849, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome (Rusconi) addressed a note to all the powers, saying "We have at least done one great and glorious act, we have destroyed the temporal dominion of the Pope." French intervention, inconsistent indeed in a revolutionary government, has restored the Pope, but a forced restoration is itself an outrage, and a bad omen for a permanent or tranquil sovereignty. This judgment, Fleming infers, will ruin the Pope's authority signally, "but yet we are not to imagine that this vial will totally destroy the papacy, though it will exceedingly weaken it." (p. 82.) He places its final destruction under the seventh vial, towards the year 2,000. Our readers are now in possession of the essence of Fleming's curious work, which, as Mr. Steven observes, "is distinguished throughout by uncommon ingenuity and modesty." It has naturally excited great interest; several reprints have appeared, and one of them professes to be the eleventh thousand, exclusive of others.

Lateinos, the Mark or Name of the Beast. By the Rev. R. Rabett, M.A. *8vo. pp. xxvi. 296.*—This is an enlarged and revised edition of a work which was reviewed in our Magazine for December 1835, when the opinion expressed of it was that the author had "fought his battle manfully and well." Other periodicals concurred in this opinion, nor has the encouraging effect of these praises been lost upon the author. Fortified by these approbations, he maintains his ground boldly, and "fights his battle o'er again" courageously. He remarks at p. 221, "I think it pretty certain that *Lateinos* will never have a rival name of equal identity concerning the solution of St. John's enigma and vision." In this we fully agree with him, for those writers who dispute this solution are either obliged to give up the idea of attempting one, or to advocate the claims of others with inferior probability; and till some one of equal importance is substituted we must accept of this as the best. Neither do we think that the attempt to introduce various

* For a notice of the elder Fleming's "Fulfilling of Scripture," see Oct. 1848, p. 403.

readings has succeeded. The importance of the subject is too great to be contested, for one of the victories of the blessed (Rev. xv. 2) is over "the number of his name." Mr. Rabett has accompanied his book with a chart, exhibiting the *compound symbol* of the Apocalyptic beast, with his seven heads and ten horns and crowns; but, ingenious as it is, we prefer the old representations. This point, however, does not affect the main argument; and we cannot do otherwise than say that Mr. Rabett has produced a standard volume, indeed a storehouse of citations and reasonings, which will be of considerable use to other writers. Mr. Elliott, in his celebrated "*Horæ Apocalyptice*," has already availed himself largely of the former edition of this work, which is no bad omen for its future utility and reputation.

The Order and Ceremonial of the Mass. By the Rev. F. Oakeley, M.A.—We do not profess to notice works of this description; but, as it has been put into our hands, and will inform our readers of Mr. Oakeley's present employment at "St. Edmund's College," whence he dates, we briefly notice it. He says at p. viii. "The desire of some aid toward understanding the ceremonies is by no means confined to converts; it is shared to a very great extent by many who have enjoyed the unspeakable happiness of Catholic communion from their infancy." This is a curious sentence, and virtually implies that the ceremonies are too numerous, or too mysterious, to say nothing of the service being performed in an unknown tongue.

Absolution no Sacrament in the Church of England. By the Rev. J. Smythe, M.A. 8vo. pp. 36.—This pamphlet consists of remarks on a sermon of the Rev. W. Maskell. Mr. Smythe has taken his stand on ground from which he cannot easily be dislodged. There are few arguments that cannot be sustained, in some degree, by vague expressions in human writings; but the language of the catechism of the xxvth Article is so plain, that there can be no doubt concerning the positive doctrine of our Church.

Remarks on the subject of an Asylum Harbour for Portland Roads, as projected by the late Mr. John Harvey. 7th edition, 1848, 8vo.—*The Hand Book to the Island of Portland; with a description of every object worthy of notice.* By J. Sherrin. Square 32mo.—Our notice is directed to these little books in consequence of the works of the intended Harbour of Refuge

at Portland island being now actually in progress, and having been inaugurated by the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert, of which we give an account in the Local News of our present Magazine. It appears that a breakwater for Portland Roads was the life-long project of Mr. John Harvey, formerly postmaster at Weymouth, and who had been previously engineer at the Bootle waterworks at Liverpool. The design was entertained by him so long since as 1794, and he urged it upon the attention of all persons of authority and influence within his reach, by the presentation of books and charts, until his death in 1829, when the task was pursued by his son of the same name, the present postmaster at Weymouth, whose friends are now congratulating him upon the final triumph of the object of his exertions: in which, of course, they are inclined to attribute to him a considerable share. The more immediate origin of this great undertaking is the Commission on Harbours of Refuge which was appointed in 1844. The late Mr. Harvey's chief argument rested on strategical principles: the harbour of Portland was to counteract the French works at Cherbourg, which in their earlier stage were destroyed by Lord Howe in 1758, and of which Lord Rodney said in 1787, "If Cherbourg harbour is completed, then the British Channel is no more: it will be the French Channel." Cherbourg has since been brought to a state of great completeness, but only coincidently with still greater changes, of which steam navigation is the most important in relation to maritime affairs. In a somewhat happier spirit than that of Mr. John Harvey the Portland breakwater is now undertaken, not to promote or counteract hostile tactics, but as a harbour of refuge for all way-faring vessels in distress. The two little books before us, though ranking low as literary performances, will be perused with interest. Mr. Harvey, besides chronicling his father's efforts and his own, gives some account of the works begun, and also a description of Cherbourg, and the diaries of several excursions made to that port. The pamphlet is illustrated by a chart of Portland Roads. Mr. Sherrin's hand-book, though written in a still more imperfect style, is full of information, which is evidently the result of diligent and personal inquiry, and therefore deserves encouragement. It comprises a description of the older features, both natural and artificial, of the Isle of Portland, as well as all he could collect with reference to the Breakwater and Prison.

Urgent Reasons for Reviving the Synodal Functions of the Church. By the

Rev. T. P. Wright, M. A. 8vo. pp. 120.—It might seem indecorous and unchurchmanly to dissent from the author's object, but, when the revival of synodal functions is advocated, we naturally ask, What will be gained by the measure? The answer to this question depends on another, viz. What party is likely to predominate in the synod? If we have had any misgivings on the subject, this pam-

phlet does not quite remove them. The author thinks that the best way to guard against the evil of party spirit in a convocation is, "by returning men of moderate views to the lower house." (p. 71). But who will ensure this? It is indeed most desirable, and unfortunately, in the present state of parties, as unlikely as it is desirable. And, on the whole, less is risked by delay than by precipitation.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The following is a list of the Professors who have received their appointments to the new colleges:—

Queen's College, Belfast.

The Greek Language.—Rev. Frederick H. Ringwood, formerly Scholar of Trinity college, Dublin, Senior moderator in Classics and Ethics at the degree examination in 1837, Berkeley Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin, editor of "A Selection from the Remains of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus."

The Latin Language.—C. Macdougall, formerly Professor Elect of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh; author of an "Inaugural Lecture on the Study of the Oriental Languages," and of a critical Essay on a work of Albertus Van Hengel.

History and English Literature.—George L. Craik, LL.D. editor and one of the principal writers of the Pictorial History of England; author of the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," "The New Zealanders," "Sketches of the History of Learning and Literature in England," "Spenser and his Poetry," "Bacon, his Writings and Philosophy," "The Romance of the Peerage," and other works.

Logic and Metaphysics.—Robert Blakey, A.M. author of an "Essay on Logic," "A History of the Philosophy of Mind," and other works.

Mathematics.—W. Parkinson Wilson, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman at the degree examination in 1847.

Natural Philosophy.—John Stevelly, LL.D. M.R.I.A. science gold medallist of Trinity college, Dublin; late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Belfast Institution; author of Original Scientific Memoirs in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Chemistry.—Thomas Andrews, M.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A. Vice-President of Queen's college, Belfast.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Alexander Cartc, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, late demonstrator of anatomy in Trinity college, and conservator of the Museum in the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Natural History.—George Dickie, M.D. lecturer on Zoology and Botany in the University and King's college of Aberdeen; author of numerous contributions to botanical science, published in various scientific periodicals.

Modern Languages.—M. T. Frings, Ph. D. formerly Professor of the French language and literature in the Grauen Kloster, and Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasia at Berlin; author of

a grammar of the French language for the use of Germans, and other educational works.

Mineralogy and Geology.—F. McCoy, author of a work on the fossils of carboniferous limestone of Ireland, and on the Irish Silurian system.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D. barrister-at-law, Archbishop Whately's professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, and author of various lectures and essays on political economy.

English Law.—Echlin Molynceux, barrister-at-law, professor of Equity to the Dublin Law Institute.

Civil Engineering.—John Godwin, C.E. engineer to the Ulster, the Belfast and County Down, and other railway companies.

Agriculture.—John F. Hodges, M.D. late professor of Chemistry to the Royal Belfast Institution.

The Irish Language.—John O'Donovan, M.R.I.A. author of an Irish grammar, and editor of various works published by the Archaeological Society.

Practice of Medicine.—John C. Ferguson, M.D. late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine to the King and Queen's College of Physicians; Physician in ordinary to Sir P. Dunn's Hospital.

Practice of Surgery.—Alexander Gordon, M.D. late professor of Surgery in the Royal Belfast Institution.

Materia Medica.—Thomas O'Meara, M.D. formerly University Medical Scholar, University of London.

Midwifery.—William Burden, M.D.

Queen's College, Cork.

The Greek Language.—John Ryall, LL.D. Vice-President of the Queen's college, Cork.

The Latin Language.—Bunnell Lewis, M.A. Fellow of the University of London.

History and English Literature.—The Rev. Charles Darley, A.M.

Logic and Metaphysics.—George Sidney Read, M.A. Fellow of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

Mathematics.—George Boole, author of numerous memoirs on Mathematical subjects, published in the "Cambridge Mathematical Journal."

Natural Philosophy.—George Frederick Shaw, A.M. Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

Chemistry.—J. Blyth, M.D. late Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural college, Cirencester.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Hugh Carlile, M.D.

Natural History.—Wm. Hincks, LL.D. formerly Professor in the Manchester college, York.

Modern Languages.—Raymond de Véricour,

formerly Professor in the University of Paris; author of "Milton et la Poesie Epique," "Rapport sur les Instituts de Fellenberg," a work "On Modern French Literature," and a translation of Guizot's "Civilisation of Europe."

Mineralogy and Geology.—James Nicol, Secretary to the Geological Society of London, author of Prize Essays on the Geology of Peeblesshire and Roxburghshire, of a "History of Iceland, Greenland, and the Feroc Islands, with an Account of their Natural History," a "Treatise on Mineralogy," and other works.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—R. Horner Mills, A.B. late Professor of Political Economy in the Glasgow Commercial College.

English Law.—Francis A. Walsh, barrister-at-law.

Civil Engineering.—C. B. Lane, A.B. Fellow of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers of London, late Resident Engineer to the Birmingham and Oxford Railway.

Agriculture.—Edmund Murphy, B.A. editor of the "Agricultural and Industrial Journal."

The Irish Language.—Owen Connellan, translator of "The Annals of the Four Masters," and author of the Irish Grammar.

Practice of Medicine.—D. C. O'Connor, M.D.

Surgery.—Dennis B. Bullen, M.D. one of the Surgeons to the North Infirmary, Cork.

Materia Medica.—A. Fleming, M.D.

Midwifery.—J. A. Hervey, M.D.

Queen's College, Galway.

The Greek Language.—Wm. Edward Hearn, scholar of Trin. Coll. Dublin.

The Latin Language.—Wm. Nesbitt, formerly scholar of T. C. D.

History and English Literature.—Edward Berwick, Vice-President of Queen's college, Galway.

Logic and Metaphysics.—Thomas William Moffett, Head Master of the Classical Department of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.

Mathematics.—Michael Roberts, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, Dublin; author of "Mathematical Memoirs" communicated to the Academy of Science of Paris.

Natural Philosophy.—John Mulcahy, A.B. of the University of Dublin; obtained the gold medal in 1829.

Chemistry.—E. Ronaldis, M.D. Lecturer on Chemistry in the Middlesex Hospital; editor of "Knapp's Applied Chemistry," and of the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

Anatomy and Physiology.—Croker King, M.D. M.R.I.A. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Dublin Society.

Natural History.—A. G. Melvide, M.D. formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy to the University of Edinburgh.

Modern Languages.—A. Bensbach, graduate in Medicine of the University of Heidelberg; author of "a Sketch of German Literature," &c.

Mineralogy and Geology.—William King, late curator of the Newcastle Museum, and lecturer on Geology.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—Denis Caulfield Heron, barrister-at-law.

English Law.—Hugh Law, barrister-at-law.

Civil Engineering.—Thomas Deane, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

Agriculture.—Thomas Skilling, formerly Agriculturist to the Board of Education, Principal and Manager of a School of Education at Ardrey, near Galway.

Irish Language.—Cornelius Mahony.

Practice of Medicine.—N. Colanan, M.D.

Surgery.—James V. Browne, M.D. Member of the College of Surgeons of Ireland, A.B. T.C.D.

Materia Medica.—Simon McCoy, M.D. Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, and Examiner in Materia Medica in the Royal College of Surgeons.

List of Office-bearers in the Queen's Colleges.

Queen's College, Belfast.—Registrar, W. T. C. Allen; Librarian, James M'Adam; Bursar, Alexander Dickey.

Queen's College, Cork.—Registrar, Francis Albani; Librarian, H. Hennessy; Bursar, Edward Fitzgerald.

Queen's College, Galway.—Registrar, Bernard O'Flaherty; Librarian, James Hardiman; Bursar, P. G. Fitzgerald.

PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS.

The president (Dr. Solby) and officers of "The Dover Museum and Philosophic Institution," have surrendered their collection to the Corporation, pursuant to the regulations of the Museum Act. The Mayor, in a neat speech, conveyed to the institution his own and the Corporation's thanks for the complete and satisfactory condition in which they had received the collection. The Museum, therefore, with all that it contains, is now the property of the Corporation, and the public will henceforth be admitted at 1d. each. The collection of birds, especially, is extensive and excellent, and together with the fossils, minerals, coins, &c. &c. forms a cabinet of the curiosities of nature and art such as is rarely to be met with in a provincial town. The arrangement and ordering of the collection have chiefly devolved on the president, Messrs. J. Friend, G. T. Thompson, — Hambrook, jun. and other active members of the Philosophical Society.

With respect to the Museum at Leicester, the similar transfer of which was noticed in our last Magazine, p. 195, we are told that it is interesting to observe the quantity of small articles, such as coins, fossils, and antiquities, which are presented by the artizan visitors. Their curiosity to inspect its contents seems almost equalled by their desire to contribute them. Amongst their offerings is a large assortment of Roman coins, all of which have been dug up in various parts of the town. Coins of the Constantines, Antoninus Pius, Carausius, Allectus, Nero, and Hadrian, are of frequent occurrence. Amongst the recent acquisitions are two ancient Greek lamps, dug up between Athens and the Piræus in 1842, in the presence of Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B. Commander of the station: presented by the Rev. R. W. Kendall Wood, M.A. They evince the love which the Athenians possessed for beautiful forms, even in their ordinary utensils, made of common clay.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The annual meeting of the Archæological Institute has been held at Salisbury. The proceedings commenced at the Assembly Rooms on Tuesday the 24th of July, when the Marquess of Northampton, in the absence of Earl Brownlow, inducted the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert into the chair as President.

Mr. Herbert then addressed the meeting at some length and with considerable eloquence. With regard to the place of meeting he remarked, he could not help regarding Salisbury as presenting an epitome of English history, so intimately interwoven were the men and the events with which it was associated with the course of national events. Its vicinity was equally remarkable. Need he remind them of Old Sarum—of the races who had come and gone, looming out largely on the page of history, and then dimly receding before the advent of triumphant successors? Was theirs not Clarendon with its regal associations, its Constitutions, its strife between a prelate backed by Norman power, and a portion of the nobility supported by a Saxon populace? and termagant prelates, too, in those wild stormy times, were not unknown at Salisbury, in proof of which he might cite the instance of the conflict between King Stephen and a predecessor of the prelate on his left. Turning to Wilton, he trusted he should be forgiven for reminding them of the great names which had hallowed that locality. There Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*, there had Philip Massinger been born and reared; and there, too, Shakspeare himself had walked and talked! Of the conspicuous position which the Pembroke had occupied in English History it would ill become him to speak, but he expected to have the honour of receiving the Association at Wilton House, and showing them the trophies brought by his ancestors from well-fought fields. Stonehenge offered them an inexhaustible field for inquiry: the theories which had been hazarded were innumerable, but still the subject was involved in deepest mystery. He hoped, however, that the author of "*Cyclops Christianus* *" would be among the number of those who purposed joining the excursion, and that he might be enabled to throw some light upon that inscrutable

mystery, without establishing the employment of a diabolic agency in its construction. Of the great men who had signalled themselves by the pen or by the sword, and who had derived their birth and nurture from this county, he would only mention the names of Hobbes, of Malmesbury, of Harris the philologist, of Lord Arundell Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and of that great man, who went forth from the little manor house at Stratford sub Castro, with no higher ambition than that of a cornetcy in the dragoons, and the thunders of whose eloquence subsequently shook Europe itself, while the splendour of his genius and the wisdom of his counsels won for him the title of the *great* Earl of Chatham,—a greatness which was destined to be overshadowed by that of his immortal son! With Bemerton the name of that sweet singer and that pious divine, George Herbert, naturally associated itself, suggesting vividly to mind that memorable conversation between Herbert and Archbishop Laud, when the latter had so much difficulty in persuading him to undertake the cure of souls at Bemerton, that, when he had finally persuaded him, he forthwith sent for a tailor from Salisbury to measure him for his canonicals, so as to ensure his entering upon the holy office. That village, too, was memorable as having been the residence of Archdeacon Coxe, whose name and fame were familiar to them all. Recollections and associations like these served to cherish an affectionate attachment to localities, and to link us with the spirits of the illustrious dead.

The Bishop of Oxford next delivered an eloquent address on the merits of archæology: and in allusion to the previous speaker he remarked that the President, when naming Bemerton, had omitted to make mention of the pious Norris in connection with that locality; and, while touching on the subject, he could not forbear reminding them that on these downs the judicious Hooker, immortalized by his *Ecclesiastical Polity*, was seen watching his sheepfold.

George Matcham, esq. of New House, then read an Essay on the results of Archæological Investigation in Wiltshire. He commenced by observing that "it must be allowed that the county of Wilts, the southern division of which has been now chosen as the scene of investigation by the Archæological Institute, does not stand foremost among those portions of England remarkable for beauty of scenery, or for

* A recent work on Stonehenge, by Mr. Herbert, of the Carnarvon family.
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majestic remains of monastic and baronial architecture; nevertheless, it possesses its own peculiar, I may say exclusive, objects of interest; nor is it entirely deficient of those advantages to which I have referred. If the traveller stands on the northern ridge of that portion of our downs known as Salisbury Plain, his eye will meet beneath him a wide and fertile vale, interspersed with numerous villages and intervening woods, in whose recesses may still be found the ruined cloister and mouldering battlement, and more than one mansion whose moated precinct and pointed windows declare their existence and splendour in the days of the Plantagenets. Eastward, the rich vale of Pewsey merges in the glades of Savernake forest; and to the west, the country approaching the banks of the Somersetshire Avon is varied by the remains of the ancient forests of Pewsham and Blackmore. To the north, the Marlborough Downs, stretching into Berkshire, close the view of this extensive scene. Nor must the stranger suppose, as he travels over our plains, that all around him is one waste and solitude. On either side of his road, in the deep and narrow valleys formed by the four streams which here converge, and as one river water this city, continuous lines of villages afford habitation for the population, each of which presents its manor-place and rustic church, where the antiquary may often view a living picture of ancient simplicity. Of the plain itself, I may observe, that it must be regarded with favour by the archaeologist, as it has been the means of preserving those primeval monuments for which this county is pre-eminently distinguished." Having glanced at the original tribes who inhabited Wiltshire, Mr. Matcham adverted to their existing earthworks and edifices. It is well known that, although the barrows on our downs early engaged the attention of the curious, it was not until what an old man may call our own times that the effectual method of opening them was discovered. Stukeley rarely found the true deposit, but Mr. Cunnington and Sir Richard Hoare ascertained that the primary deposit was on the native soil, and that a section made in the centre to the level of the adjoining ground, met the real interment. Conclusions derived from the various forms of barrows seem uncertain; but three different modes of depositing the dead are clearly shown, and to a certain extent their relative antiquity. "Of these different kinds of interment, I am of opinion (continues Sir Richard) that the one of burying the dead entire, with the legs gathered up, was the most ancient; that the system of cremation succeeded, and

prevailed with the former; and that the mode of burying the dead entire, and extended at full length, was of the latest adoption."—(*Ant. Wilts.* p. 24.) After alluding to the Glain Neidyr, or holy adder-stone, and other spoils preserved in the museum at Stourhead, Mr. Matcham added that a smaller but valuable collection is preserved at Lake House, in which may be seen the relic supposed to be a talus, or tessera, declared by the historian of South Wilts to be the greatest curiosity yet discovered.

From tumuli, Mr. Matcham turned to the British camps and earthworks, alluding particularly to Ogbury camp, near Salisbury, where a single rampart, without a foss, incloses an area of 62 acres, not as a defence against invaders, but as a place of refuge against the irruption of a neighbouring tribe, whither the Britons secured their cattle and families. In the same neighbourhood Vespasian's camp exemplifies the fact of the Romans taking possession of, and fortifying a British intrenchment, where the area, intersected by a ditch near the centre, still indicates the original work. Yarnbury camp also shews entrances not appertaining to the first construction, where coarse British pottery is found intermixed with fine Roman ware, and unfashioned querns lie near the coins of the emperors.

Grimsditch and Bockerly, intercepted by the Roman road in this neighbourhood, probably exemplify the territorial boundaries of bordering aboriginal tribes. The ridgeways on the downs have been identified with the trackways of the Britons, of which that near Yarnbury Camp is a conspicuous example. Whether Wansdike, in North Wiltshire, is referable to the original inhabitants, or to the Belgæ, is a subject of debate; but, as part of the foss was filled to form the Roman road where they join about the village of Calston, it seems reasonable to date it before the invasion of Cæsar.

Mr. Matcham then proceeded to notice the venerable temples of Abury and Stonehenge, reviewing the opinions of Stukeley, Dr. Smith, Lisle Bowles, Godfrey Higgins, and others, concluding with describing the theory of the Rev. Edward Duke, who, in his "*Druidical Temples of Wiltshire*," has developed a scheme which all must consider grand, and many may think sufficiently supported by facts and observation. "If surprise at the discovery of an ancient stationary orrery in the Wiltshire downs, on a meridional line extending E. by S. 16 miles, with the planets, seven in number, revolving round Silbury Hill, should create an incredulity, that impression may possibly be removed if

the facts are established, that the relative distances of those heavenly bodies are preserved in their assumed representations, still remaining,—if their names are in part still applied to them,—if the proportions of the Belt of Saturn, and the planet itself, may be tested by the circle of Stonehenge and its surrounding foss. If further it is recollected that the great meetings of the Celtic nations were held at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and that these facts are combined with other visible proofs, let candour at least be exercised towards the theory of my ingenious friend. We may bear in mind, that Carnac now presents a monument nearly as extensive as this supposed line; that it was an Eastern custom to parcel out ranges of country into astronomical nomes; that Mont Meru, in Upper India, was the primæval emblem of the earth, with its seven belts, typifying the planets in their elliptic orbits, and that this scheme was imitated at Meroë, and at Babylon with its seven concentric squares and houses; that if, indeed, as Diogenes Laertius asserts, the Druids are to be classed with the gymnosophists of India, and if, as Cæsar relates, they were so skilled in astronomy, it may require no great stretch of imagination to suppose that these ancient Buddhist priests introduced here a representation of the celestial universe, and I think that the observations of Mr. Bowles on Abury show that calculations in the calendar may be there traced. If Teutates or Mercury was the chief god of the Britons, he was also the inventor of astronomy; if, as is said, he introduced the intercalary days, they appear there in his astronomical temple, and it may be remembered that in those dedicated to him in Egypt the circle and the serpent were discovered by Denon, whilst the numerous Toothills in this neighbourhood attest his general worship. If, again, the groups in these structures agree with the Metonic cycle and that of the Neros, it may be difficult to disprove their scientific use."

Passing over the Roman roads, and the stations on them contested by Camden, Horsley, and Stukeley, as sufficiently familiar, Mr. Matcham next adverted to the discovery of a road not mentioned in the Itineraries, by Sir Richard Hoare, leading from Old Sarum to Uphill on the Severn. "Mr. Hatcher has shown the progress of the Roman army under Vespasian through this country by the Ickneld-street and Old Sarum; and with regard to its subsequent operations under P. Ostorius, I feel bound to mention an opinion formed from local observation, and communicated to me by the late Capt. Clarke, of the Artillery, whose knowledge as a military surveyor

was well known, that a line of Roman forts could be traced from the earthwork known as the Moat, on the Avon, to the Severn; to which he referred the passage in the annals of Tacitus, *Cunctosque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*. To Mr. Hatcher we are also indebted for tracing, with peculiar success, the progress of the Saxon invasion in this neighbourhood, at Charford, Cleerbury, Figbury camp, and Old Sarum, his local knowledge affording him an advantage which Whitaker did not possess. To linger on the site of subsequent conflicts, as the identity of Ellandun with Wilton, would scarcely interest the present company, but the restoration of the site of the battle of Edington to the village of that name, near Bruton (by Sir Richard Hoare) from the positive objection of the Historian of Manchester, may be cited to show the superiority of personal research over the ingenious theories of the closet.

"The disposition of estates in Wiltshire recorded in Domesday book is familiar to us by Mr. Wyndham's translation; and the line of descent has been traced, with more or less success, in the history of South Wilts. The elaborate chartulary of the Hungerford family afforded great assistance in this respect. We learn from the list of knights' fees and *Pedes finium*, privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, as well as from other sources, that property in this county soon became subdivided; and few baronial estates of large extent, with their subordinate feudatories, can be traced. The investigation of our ancient families has been facilitated by the heraldic visitations and monumental inscriptions gratuitously supplied by the gentleman above mentioned; but the critical account of the ancient Earls of Salisbury, the correction of their origin, now clearly assigned to the House of Roumare, from the errors of former genealogists, and the romantic events related of several members of it, as vividly shown by Mr. J. Gough Nichols in the description of Lacock Abbey, assumes rather the dignity and value of historical research. We are indebted to the History of South Wilts for extended accounts of the abbeys of Amesbury and Wilton. It may be observed, that the three great monasteries in this neighbourhood, Wilton, Amesbury, and Shaftesbury, which held so large a portion of the surrounding territory, were all consecrated to the purposes of female devotion, and that of all those majestic edifices time and the hand of man have 'left not a wreck behind.'

"The outlines of the ancient cathedral, and of its precincts, on Old Sarum, are visible on the turf in dry seasons, and were

clearly ascertained by Mr. Hatcher some years since. It is needless to refer to the well-known descriptions of our present cathedral by Mr. Britton and others, although I know not whether the spirit of minute technicality which characterizes modern investigation will be satisfied with them. I have not seen the survey of this church mentioned by Mr. Gough as made by Sir Christopher Wren, a native (by the way) of our county, nor do I know that more than a cursory account has been given of the singular process of superimposing the spire on the fabric after its completion. The documents of the ancient church music and services 'secundum usum Sarum' are universally known."

After reverting to some minor subjects of interest, Mr. Matcham continued, "It remains for me to advert to the elaborate topography of the ancient and royal forest of Clarendon, in this immediate neighbourhood, which has been completed since the death of Sir Richard Hoare, through the diligent accuracy of Mr. J. G. Nichols; and I venture to believe that a more perfect picture was never presented of an establishment of this kind than in this hunting seat, not only of our Norman but of our Saxon kings. In the extracts from the Clause Rolls, and those of the Exchequer, the repairs, the improvements, and the paintings of this sylvan palace are shown, and the ground plan, lately discovered by Sir Thomas Phillipps, displays the long mass of irregular building all on the ground floor. Norrington House, an example of a manor-place, not of a defensive character, in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. has found a congenial topographer in the late Charles Bowles. Of Wilton and its treasures I need not speak. The designs of Thorpe have rendered the original plan and detail of Longford Castle (a building unique in its union of Elizabethan and cotemporary continental architecture) familiar to antiquaries. Many vestiges of ancient buildings are described in Hall's *Memorials of Salisbury*. Of these, perhaps the most remarkable are the Halle of John Halle; the building once a convent, and then converted into a town residence by the family of Audley, and at present the city workhouse; and a good example of the ancient hostel.

"Of manners, customs, and local incidents, the history of this city presents no slight memorial. The rise of the guilds and companies, and the communications arising from foreign trade, might perhaps be further illustrated, and deserve a particular investigation in North Wilts, where several families of Flemish origin appear

to have settled: but the singular position in which the citizens of Salisbury were placed, as in those days so subservient to the bishops, as lords of the manor, gives a peculiar individuality to this subject. The process for procuring the canonization of St. Osmond, completed in 1456, with proofs adduced of miracles wrought at his tomb, and the execution here of Ann Bodenham, for witchcraft, in the 17th century, are both lamentable examples of imposition, credulity, and fanaticism, which may yet be read with interest, if not with practical advantage. In the work to which I have alluded, some spirited sketches are introduced of old provincial society in this city and county, and also some original biographies of natives, both written by the late lamented Recorder of Salisbury.

"But if I have glanced at the results of Archaeological research, chiefly with regard to the Southern division of Wilts, I must refer to its Northern portion as only not entirely destitute of description, though still altogether inadequately investigated. Its more prominent features have, it is true, been presented to the public in the popular publications of Mr. Britton, but his plan necessarily interdicted minute and particular detail. The Abbey of Lacock has indeed found a poet and historian in Mr. Bowles and Mr. Nichols; but Malmesbury demands a thorough investigation of its architecture and its archives, and many other monastic houses are unrecorded. Nor can we say more of the castles of Marlborough, Castle Coombe, Trowbridge, and Devizes, or of the vast extent of subordinate knights' fees dependent on them. Though the mansions of Chalfield, Wraxall, and Corsham may have engaged the notice of architects, yet the ancient Manor-houses of Littlecott and of Charlton, and Spyce Park (with the modern splendour of Bowood) remain undescribed. It may be hoped that the Wiltshire Society, lately established, will, in time, direct their attention to the practical end of topographical research and description. From the educated class of resident gentry and clergy in that division, very valuable assistance might be obtained; and, be it observed, that such communications (when not made the vehicles of professional pretensions or political controversy), if they fail to attract general attention, must, at least as a local benefit, be duly appreciated in their own neighbourhood. Nor let it be thought that the superintendence of a contribution to such works is beneath the attention of superior ability. It is indeed the verdict of Samuel Johnson, that "a mere antiquarian is a rugged

being," and we certainly cannot expect *that* sympathy to be *universal* which some of us may feel towards the uncouth phraseology of Leland, or Speed, or Plot, or Hearne; but all may admire the classical allusions of Camden and the unbounded learning of Selden. Bentham may show us how architectural detail may be stript of mathematical formality and communicated at once with correctness and interest. We may commend the clear unpretending diction and perseverance of Hutchins; the unwearied labour, candour, and urbanity of the elder Nichols; the well-informed mind and high spirit of the English Gentleman which characterised Dunham Whitaker; and who will deny to the historian of Hallamshire the praise of an accurate style, acute investigation, and happy development of his subject. Had Gray left us a topography, we know from his antiquarian sketches that it would have been marked by the grace, precision, and genius which distinguished his poetry. Had Scott undertaken the history of his shire, his narrative would have been as attractive as his historic tales; and in Thomas Warton, the scholar, the poet, and the archæologist, we may see how his matured taste and vigorous understanding could elevate such subjects, and how a lively imagination could transport the writer into those scenes and times themselves, without clouding his mind and impairing his judgment."

After this excellent dissertation was concluded, one scarcely less interesting was read by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. entitled "Topographical Gatherings at Stourhead, 1825-1833." This essay was commenced with allusions to Sir Richard C. Hoare's early predilection for Classical antiquities, and to his subsequent devotion to the earliest antiquities of Britain, when Mr. Fenton suggested to him the translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, and Mr. Cunningham of Heytesbury instructed him in the best modes of investigating the barrows of the Wiltshire downs. At the same period, Wiltshire possessed in Mr. Archdeacon Coxé a man of historical research and general literary curiosity; Mr. Wansey, of Warminster, had made some collections for the illustration of part of the county, which he willingly imparted to Sir Richard; Mr. Hatcher, with the assistance of Mr. Leman, had prepared his translation of that very dubious treatise attributed to Richard of Cirencester; Mr. Britton was then beginning his topographical inquiries respecting Wiltshire; and there were one or two other persons known to him who had some taste for these researches, and

some acquaintance with the subject. To Sir Richard Hoare himself, however, Mr. Hunter assigns the chief merit of the "Ancient Wiltshire," remarking that "in this great work he is entitled to stand very much alone as its author, and it is but in that spirit of modesty which was a striking part of a character singularly gentle and amiable, that he assigns to any other person any material share in the labour." With the "Modern Wiltshire" it was somewhat otherwise. The rough-hewing of Wiltshire topography had not yet been performed, and it was neither consistent with Sir Richard Hoare's habits, nor, indeed, with his state of health, to undertake it. Wiltshire unfortunately, had not had, like some other counties, collectors who had left in manuscript what they had gathered in public repositories of topographical information; nor were there those public repositories opened there now are, or the printed copies so extensively made or so widely distributed as they were some time after, under the liberal administration of Record affairs by Mr. Purton Cooper. So that Sir Richard Hoare soon found, that to execute such a work as he had undertaken, it was necessary that he should call in the assistance of others, not of surveyors and draftsmen only, but of transcribers, and, ultimately, of persons who could undertake the whole labour, for portions of the county, subject only to a slight superintendence on his own part, sufficient to secure the uniformity of his work. It was out of this that the annual gatherings of topographers at Stourhead arose.

"Always hospitable, always liked, always generous and kind, he had long been accustomed to receive at his house persons of literary taste and habits; but now the hospitalities assumed something of a more systematic character, and those who had the honour and privilege to join these assemblies were accustomed to expect a summons for the September week, from Monday to Saturday, as the invitations always ran. The persons who composed these socialities were usually six or seven; not always the same, as the invitations could not always be accepted by all to whom they were issued." Mr. Hunter then proceeded to allude to some of the gentlemen who may be said to have composed this little Antiquarian Club, beginning with the youngest members of it, two friends, who seem to have caught their antiquarian taste from the father of Wiltshire Archæology,—Mr. Matcham, to whom more than one entire hundred was committed, and Mr. Benson, who had a share in that which is the most difficult part of the duties of a topographer, the history of

the metropolitan city. He next named Mr. John Gage, the amiable author of the *History of Heugrave*, Mr. Thomas Lister Parker, the author of the *History of Browsholme*, whose turn was mostly for architectural curiosities, and who brought, on one occasion, an extraordinary collection of drawings (by Mr. Buckler,) of the old mansions of Lancashire and Cheshire, so large that scarcely any thing in those counties that was worth drawing could have escaped his notice. Then there were the two Bowles', William Lisle and Charles, men who will be long honoured in the literature of their times. Mr. Charles Bowles was one who undertook a particular hundred as part of Sir Richard Hoare's design, and completed it in an admirable manner: but Mr. Lisle Bowles's contributions to topography, though they related to the county, related to places, Lacock and Bremhill, which were not comprehended within the southern part of the county, which only Sir Richard considered as his province. The Northern Hundreds of Wiltshire, it was at that time understood, would be undertaken by another of the Stourhead party, Sir Thomas Philipps, and it is to be hoped that he has not yet abandoned the design. There was also the late Lord Arundell, of Wardour, occasionally present, a man of frank manners and noble bearing. He also had undertaken one of the Hundreds, and he completed his work before he went to reside at Rome, where he was cut off in the midst of his days. In this circle was also to be found Mr. John Caley, who had at his command a great amount of the national records, from which he supplied Sir Richard from time to time, but sparingly, with the materials for his history. These formed the party properly topographical; but it seldom happened that there were not other persons present, besides members of Sir Richard Hoare's own family, and his librarian, Mr. Cassau. There was not unfrequently an artist, Mr. Smith, son to the Mr. Smith who invented the poker-drawings. He was engaged by Sir Richard to prepare a set of portraits in small, and in a loose sketchy manner, of his guests, which was not very successfully performed, though the same found a place in the worthy Baronet's private apartments. Nor ought I to omit to mention that there were three or four clergymen who were frequent visitors in those days at Stourhead, all more or less distinguished in the literature of the time. Among them were, Mr. Meyrick, a fine scholar and a most ingenious man; Mr. Warner, whose name is so honourably distinguished in several departments of literature; Mr. Skinner, the Rector of Camerton, who left large

collections of topographical and philological matter; and Mr. Leman, a great master of the Roman Antiquities of Britain.

"Sir Richard usually breakfasted in his own apartments, where he occasionally admitted one or two of his guests, where he was seen with his table and the floor strewn with books, manuscripts, and torn papers, engravings, seals, charters, and all the other paraphernalia of the antiquarian student, with abundance of copy and proof sheets and fragments of his own work, over which he studied daily with great assiduity. At twelve o'clock he usually joined the party in the library, where he remained for about half an hour, and did not again make his appearance till the hour of dinner approached, which was commonly served at five o'clock. The evenings were passed in conversation and other amusement. To the more studious of the party, and especially to those of them who had not easy access to so rich a collection of printed books, the library afforded sufficient employment; to the lover of the fine arts, the pictures for which the house at Stourhead is so renowned; while the gardens abounded in attractions for the botanist; and the beauty of the walks through the grounds, and the many objects of interest which are presented in them, were a perpetual delight to all. It will be seen from this, that the studies of the party were not very intensely pursued, and that the Antiquaries were not wholly absorbed by the object which had brought them together. There was no want of holiday, for there was no restraint upon any one. Whatever any one could contribute, of information or amusement, was most graciously accepted. The days passed smoothly and pleasantly along, and it was a matter of regret to every one when the day of separation arrived. The last of these re-unions, at which I was present in 1832, was when Sir Richard Hoare was greatly enfeebled, and perhaps it was the last that was held, for he lived only two or three years after that date in increasing weakness; yet he continued working in his favourite employment, and when he died it was but little that remained to be done to complete his History of that part of the county, the southern half of it, to which latterly he limited his design. He maintained his place in the high respect of every one to the last—the Atticus of his neighbourhood, the truly good man, the friend to every one; who set, not in his own county alone, but in the kingdom at large, examples of correct taste in all that belongs to the decoration of the seats of opulence, and of an energetic employment of time and abilities,

which are but too commonly devoted to pursuits and occupations which end in temporary gratifications."

After the conclusion of this essay the assemblage broke up, the greater part resorting to the temporary museum, which was arranged at the King's House, and of which we shall give some account before we conclude.

At 4 o'clock the visitors re-assembled to partake of a collation in the council chamber, to which they were invited by the hospitality of the Mayor, Magistrates, and Town Council. The Mayor (R. Farrant, esq.) took the chair, supported on his right by the Marquess of Northampton, and on his left by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. In the evening a conversazione was held in the assembly-rooms, at which Mr. Tucker read a letter from the Rev. Edward Duke, F.S.A. disclosing his latest views on the temples of Stonehenge and Abury. These have already been partly unfolded in the dissertation by Mr. Matcham. Of Stonehenge he remarked, that the outer circle originally consisted of *thirty* upright stones, united by one superincumbent and encircling corona: this, then, Mr. Duke suggests, was the perpetual monthly calendar of the Druids. Of the great trilithons of the inner circle or ellipse, Mr. Duke considers there were originally seven, rising in elevation towards the centre of the ellipse, of which the two smallest have now disappeared, though their possible existence is admitted by Sir R. C. Hoare, and was adopted in the plans of Smith and King. These Mr. Duke suggests were intended, not only to express the cycle of the planets (which was Smith's theory), but also the cycle of the days of the week. The inmost range of stones, which consists of nineteen granite pillars, advancing in height in like manner as the trilithons, is regarded by Mr. Duke as the Metonic cycle, a consistent part in every temple of the sun, and representing a mode of calculation which, originating in an earlier philosophy, was incorporated by the Romans into their system, and has been subsequently accepted by ourselves, and used in the construction of our calendar.

The Dean of Hereford next favoured the company with some details connected with the pending excavation of Silbury Hill, and the exploration of some barrows opened by him during the past week. He said his attention had been directed to those antiquities more than 30 years ago, and it afforded him infinite pleasure to adopt the suggestion of his friend Mr. Way, and renew his investigation of those localities. The meeting would be gratified to learn that a tunnel had been formed

laterally for thirty feet in Silbury Hill, at about twenty-five feet below the summit. At the point of contact between the original earth-work and the superadded chalk, they had come upon a mass of blue clay, like that used by modellers, and, believing that the excavation had now reached the vicinity of the cist, he had directed the labourers to suspend operations until the visit of the Institute. Near the same spot he had opened several barrows. In the one nearest to Silbury Hill, about one foot below the surface, he came upon some British pottery, within the rude fragments of which were the bones of a child, which had not yet shed its first teeth; two feet lower, on the chalk, he found a skeleton in a position indicated by a sketch produced, and which he believed to be the remains of a sacrificial victim. In this view he was supported by the concurrent testimony of the flint-diggers in the neighbourhood, who repeatedly dug up skeletons lying in that constrained and painful posture. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that the skeletons found in barrows were those of persons of distinction, while those dug up beneath the level surface were the remains of victims or of ordinary individuals. In the second, or bell-barrow, at the depth of eight feet below the crown, he came upon a quantity of burnt wood, beneath that he found some pulverised charcoal, covering a mass of calcined bones; and in a third both British and Roman pottery, and no fewer than 83 Roman coins, together with a lock and two keys, a porcelain bead, the heads of a spear and an arrow, and a quantity of nails.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, an excursion was made, the objects of which were the barrows at Bulford, Stonehenge, Vespasian's Camp, and Old Sarum.

Two barrows had been opened, but they yielded nothing, having been previously visited by Sir R. C. Hoare.

At Stonehenge the Dean of Westminster delivered some remarks on its geological structure. He stated that the altar-stone was the only one which would resist the action of fire, and that it must have been brought a distance of 150 miles. The vast trilithons could only have been brought from the neighbouring vale of Pewsey, but how or by whom brought must still remain a mystery. Their elevation and adjustment was scarcely less extraordinary, though the cutting of them was an operation of a simple and ordinary character. It was worthy of notice that most cromlechs were composed of the same material—pure sandstone, similar in character to the well-known

sarsan-stones and grey wethers so plentifully scattered over Clatford Bottom. He considered this to have been the highest temple of druidical worship in Britain, and that the surrounding barrows were the final resting-place of the magnates of the land. He should like to keep that locality sacred,—undefiled by a single dwelling, and for ever maintain its primitive and solitary aspect. After some further allusions to the primary and secondary interments in the neighbouring barrows, and to the chain of hill forts which occupied surrounding eminences, the Dean concluded by suggesting the possibility and propriety of re-erecting the trilithon which fell in 1797.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert then came forward, and in support of the proposition just made begged to remind the meeting that that proposition involved no incongruous addition to, or alteration of, the temple. The stones had fallen in the memory of man, and they would be re-erected precisely in their former position, in a spirit of reverent regard to their antiquity. For the sake of posterity, he was deeply desirous of taking every precaution to preserve that august relic of the past, in its integrity and simplicity. The Bishop of Oxford likewise gave the weight of his opinion in favour of the restoration, and Sir John Awdry having assured the assemblage that the proposal met with the entire concurrence of Sir Edmund Antrobus, who had moreover liberally offered to raise the stones; the question was put to the show of hands, and carried by acclamation.

The company now repaired to the ancient fortification known as *Vespasian's Camp*, on the *Prætorium* of which, beneath two large marquees, the bountiful hospitality of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus had prepared an ample and sumptuous repast, which, after abundantly serving more than two hundred Archaeologists, was devoted to the entertainment of a second party, embracing the tenantry and neighbouring villagers, with their wives and children. Nearly an hour was subsequently devoted to a promenade in the beautiful grounds immortalized by Gay, and associated with the name of the lovely Duchess of Queensberry, whom Prior and Walpole both apostrophised in verse. Few of the party left the lovely view, which is commanded by the natural terrace above the lake, without a sentiment of regret.

Old Sarum was inspected in the homeward route, and the hour appointed for the evening conversazione had arrived before the company reached Salisbury.

This was held in the evening at the Council Chamber, under the presidency of

Sir Stephen Glyane, Bart. when some interesting papers were read on the excavations at Fountains Abbey, by Mr. Walbran; and by J. H. Markland, esq. on the remarkable features in the church of St. Mary Ottery, co. Devon.

At the conclusion of these papers, the Rev. Dr. Ingram came forward and begged to invest that eminent antiquary Mr. Britton with a medal, containing a bas-relief of Dr. Stukeley on the obverse, and one of Stonehenge on the reverse, which he did amidst the applause of the assemblage.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual congress of this association commenced at Chester on the evening of Monday the 30th of July. The members were welcomed to the city by the Bishop of Chester, who inducted Lord Albert Conyngham into the President's chair. Lord Albert addressed the meeting on the ancient history of Chester; and he was followed by Mr. Dillon Croker reading an essay on the general merits of archaeology. J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. read a dissertation on the Seals of the Earls of Chester.

Mr. W. Beamont read a paper on the origin, history, and existing remains of Eddisbury, seven miles from Chester. He observed that in the map prefixed to Bishop Gibson's edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, the county of Chester, in its whole extent, exhibits only four names of places, and the adjoining and far larger county of Lancaster only three names, while no ancient road is shown approaching nearer to the latter county than the city of Chester, which is touched by one portion of the celebrated Watling-street. One of the four Cheshire places is Eadesbyrig, stated in the *Saxon Chronicle* to have been founded in the year 913 by Elfreda, an heroic princess, worthy of her illustrious sire, our immortal Alfred; and Eddisbury was selected by her, together with Runcorn, as fortified outposts for resisting an incursion of the Danes. No Saxon authority notices Eddisbury again until the compilation of the *Domesday Book*, which mentions Hugh the Norman Earl as its last possessor.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. read an essay on the bas-reliefs of an Ivory Casket of the 13th century, in the possession of Seth Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. of Norwich, and which was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1847. It closely resembles in its general character and in all its designs but one the casket engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*: which then belonged to Gustavus Brandër, esq. F.S.A. and

which is now in the Museum at Goodrich Court. (See a full description of it by Sir S. R. Meyrick in our Magazine for April 1836, p. 382.) Mr. Wright's observations were directed to show that the favourite romantic literature of the age usually supplied the subjects for such works of art, as well as for the carvings, paintings, and tapestry used in architectural decoration; and some designs of such origin are even now to be found on the *misereres* of church choirs (as he had pointed out in his paper read last year at Worcester). The earliest romances are historical, and none were more popular in England than those of the cycle of King Arthur; but gradually they became more allegorical and mystical, a class of which the grand type is the famous romance of the Rose, which allegorizes the progress of the soft passion. Four compartments at the back of Mr. Stevenson's casket Mr. Wright traces to the romance of Lancelot, two others to the romance of Tristan; and those on its front to the romance of Alexander, and another called the lay of Aristotle. The design on the lid represents the siege of the Castle of Love, garrisoned by ladies, and assaulted by knights: no other weapons are used but roses, except by Love himself, who makes use of his arrows. This was a favourite subject, and is repeated in an ivory tablet engraved in the 16th volume of *Archæologia*, on another in M. Du Sommerard's album, and also in one of the illuminations of the Lutterell Psalter.

The last paper was one by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. on the Cottage Literature of the Palatine Counties, illustrated by notices of fugitive tracts chiefly relating to Chester. The quotations were chiefly from "The new and diverting history of Tom of Chester, containing his witty pranks, jests," &c.

On Tuesday the 31st July, William H. Black, esq. Assistant Keeper of her Majesty's Records, read an elaborate lecture on the Public Records of the Palatinate of Chester. These records commence in the 10th Edward I. but those concerning the old Earls of Chester are not in existence, having perished through damp or rats. Having adverted to the courts of the justices of Chester, and the manner in which they were held, together with their purposes, he observed that by a statute 33 Henry VIII. the sheriff of Chester was empowered to hold courts in the shire hall, for plaints under 40s. He next proceeded to describe the method of prosecuting for murder. If a party charging another did not strictly prove his charge, he was committed for having put in a bad plea. The records of the courts were

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generally written in Latin or Norman-French, but in the reign of Charles II. English began to be used. The records of the exchequer of Chester, so far as he was aware, had never been used for the purpose of illustrating history, although they were most remarkable, and in them was contained a fund of antiquarian wealth never yet explored. They reached from the time of Edward II. and III. down to the period when the jurisdiction ceased.

Sir William Betham followed with a paper on Palatinate Jurisdictions in Ireland.

In the evening Mr. A. Ashpitel read a paper on the history and architecture of the abbey church of Chester, now the cathedral; and the Rev. J. C. Bruce described the present state and original design of the Roman Wall which extends from the Tyne to the Solway.

On Wednesday the 1st August an excursion was made to Flint and Conway Castles, at the former of which they were welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Browne, the Vicar, who presented to Mr. Pettigrew an historical sketch of the place, prepared by Mr. Ronaldson. There are, it seems, no records or tradition that any British town existed on the present site of Flint; the Romans it is supposed built a fortress there, as the ancient town was formed of a square, surrounded by a deep ditch; the remains of the greater part of which can be distinctly traced. Flint was very early the seat of considerable metallurgical operations. At *Pentre Ffwrn Dán*, or "the hamlet of the fiery furnace," a furnace bottom was found, and numerous coins of Nero and Vespasian discovered; at *Gwaith y Coed*, or "the work in the wood," also were found several furnace bottoms, together with a perfect tin containing litharge, and several test bottoms composed of bone earth, precisely the same as those used at the present day. These last two facts prove that the mode of separating the silver by oxidising the baser metal was practised at a period of great antiquity. Where the present Flint, Lead, and Alkali Works are built, several Roman bricks and tiles were found, on sinking the foundations for some of the new buildings erected by the Messrs. Roskells and Co.; these were the more remarkable, as being composed of a light yellow clay, which cannot be found in the neighbourhood; leaden pipes were also found of a very ancient construction, being soldered, not drawn. Salt works previously existed on this spot, called the *Gwaith Halen* (salt-works). A chain of Pharos or Watch Towers formerly existed over the Clwydian range of hills, for the purpose of alarming the country on the

advance of the enemy; the remains of two are to be seen in the vicinity of Flint. Within sight of the castle is Coleshill, where Owen Gwynedd met Henry II. in battle, when the latter was defeated; different fields are known to the present day under the names respectively of the field of the standard and the wounded. The Castle is supposed to have been erected by Edward I.

At Conway the tourists were addressed by Mr. Hicklin, Editor of the Chester Courant, on the history and architecture of Conway castle, which was completed in the year 1284, under the personal direction of King Edward I.

On Thursday the 2nd August a large party of the members made an excursion to Liverpool; but others remaining at Chester were present at the reading of three dissertations:—

1. On the Ancient Mints of the City; by Lord Albert Conyngham. The earliest evidence of the existence of a Mint at Chester is afforded by the coins of Ethelstan, who reigned from 924 to 940. In his days *Totes* and *Elfwine* were moneyers at Chester. Coins of this mint exist of Edgar, Edward the Martyr, Ethelred the Second, Edward the Confessor, and Harold the Second. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were seven moneyers in Chester. There are pennies of Henry the First and of Stephen, bearing L E on the reverse, which may have been struck in the Mint of Chester, but as these letters commence the name of another town (Leicester, for instance), the appropriation is doubtful. There are also coins of Henry the Second and Edward the First. In the year 1601, Sir George Carey was appointed to the office of Exchanger between England and Ireland, and was authorised by his patent to establish an Exchange here. No other record of this Exchange exists. During the civil war a mint was established in Chester by Charles I. The pieces are distinguished by the mint mark of three garbs, the arms of the county. A mint was in full operation here in the reign of William the Third, and receipts, &c. for clipped silver, brought in to be recoined, according to the statute 8 and 9 William III. were exhibited. The money thus recoined at Chester is distinguished by the letter C. under the bust, and the whole amount struck was 660lbs.

2. On the Ancient Customs of Cheshire; by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt. These were, principally, the soul-cakes of All Souls' day; the carrying about of Old Hob (a horse's head) at Christmas; the begging on St. Thomas's day; the pasche eggs at Easter; the May-poles on May-day; the

mummers or guisers at Christmas, with their game of St. George; rush-bearing; dressing of wells; blessing of the brine-pits; and bear-baiting.

3. On the Roman Antiquities of Chester, by Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. He remarked that Chester was included among the chief cities of Roman Britain, possessing municipal institutions and privileges similar to the great towns of Gaul and Italy. Like York and Caerleon, it was honoured by the permanent presence of a legion, and thus connected it appears in the few historical records which have survived the loss of the annals which would, doubtless, had they descended to us, have furnished materials of the most precious kind for supplying information, not merely of local interest, but of general importance, in the first great chapter of the history of our country,—the rise and fall of the Roman domination. The legion quartered at Deva, which afterwards took the name of Chester, or the *castrum* "par excellence," was the twentieth. Upon tiles taken from the foundations of Deva, is stamped LEG. XX. V. V., or *Legio vicesima Valens* (or *Valeria*) *victrix*. Various monuments illustrate the movements and services of the twentieth legion in Britain, and its connection with Chester. It appears to have sided with Carausius, when, by his daring valour and military skill, he elevated Britain from a province into an empire; for it is found recorded upon a coin which was unknown to the learned author of the "*Britannia Romana*," and which indeed has but recently been detected by numismatists; while Horsley discussed at length a coin of Carausius which he erroneously imagined to refer to this legion, and overlooked the instance which gave its name and cognizance. From the coins formerly assigned to Chester must be withdrawn the supposititious one mentioned by Goltzius, reading *Col. Devana*, &c.; it is altogether spurious, as is one of similar import referring to Caerleon. The *vesillarii* of the twentieth legion were engaged in the celebrated battle in which the heroic Boadicea was conquered, and it was probably engaged under Ostorius in subduing the Cangî, who occupied a territory now known as Cheshire and Shropshire. The employment of this legion seems to have been regulated with those of the second legion, whose quarters were at Caerleon. They were engaged together in the North of Britain in building the great wall, as inscriptions of the time of Hadrian and Pius prove: and from thence they returned to Chester and Caerleon. From the dedicatory monument erected by Longus Longinus to the *Augusti*, therein styled *invic-*

tissimi, it would appear that this legion returned to the service of Diocletian and Maximian after Britain was regained to the Roman rule. Its co-operation with the 2nd legion, styled *Augusta*, is further recorded in a curious pictorial monument, which has been overlooked by English antiquaries, and a notice of which he (Mr. Smith) had just printed, but not yet published, in an account of the antiquities of Rutapia, where the 2nd legion was quartered at a late period. On a circular plate published by Buonarroti in 1698, is represented, in a style of workmanship which betokens a late period, a design intended to denote the 20th and the 2nd legions. Each is shown by five soldiers, armed, and bearing oval shields. The foremost soldier of the 20th legion carries a military standard, beneath which is inscribed *LEG. XX. V. V.*, and the figure of a wild boar, its badge or device. The other group is distinguished by the words *LEG. SECYND. AVGVSTA*, and a capricorn; between them is the name *AVRELIVS CERVIANVS*, and beneath, *VTERE FELIX*, while various animals fill the field of this singular work. Who Aurelius Cervianus was, or on what occasion these two legions were under his command, must, it is feared, remain a mystery. Towards the period of the retirement of the Roman soldiers from Britain, when the *Notitia* was compiled, no mention is made of the Chester legion, and its old associate, the 2nd legion, was removed to Richborough, in Kent. Mr. Smith then reviewed other inscriptions found at Chester, one, dedicated *I.O.M. IOVI TANARO*, he explained as addressed to *Jupiter Tonans*, under a twofold attribute of the Roman Jove and the Teutonic Thor, an exemplification of the religious toleration of the Romans, whose system of mythology recognised the divinities of all countries; and wherever they planted their standards, there they invoked the gods, known or unknown, adopting those which differed from their own, and uniting under one appellation others whose attributes corresponded. The altar recently discovered near the Julian Tower at Chester he read thus:—*GENIO AVERNIVL QVINTILIANVS, Julius Quintilianus to the Genius of Avernus*; and he compared it to another of the Chester series inscribed *Genio Loci*, and observed, in illustration of this peculiar class of monuments, that we have inscriptions to the genius of Caesar, to the genius and lares of Augustus, to the genius of the army, of the Roman people, of cities, of fountains, of forums, of granaries, of theatres. Every spot had its protecting spirit or genius, who was frequently propitiated without any other designation than that of *genius*

hujus loci, or *genio loci*; and, in like manner, we find the nymphs addressed simply, *nymphis loci*, "to the nymphs of the place;" and there is one dedication running thus:—*Nymphis quæ sub colle sunt*, "to the nymphs which are under the hill." Inscriptions are extant to the infernal gods; to the Stygian Jupiter; in one, the word "*genius*" is associated; to Pluto and Proserpine; and to the genius of Pluto. To these, if our reading be accepted, we may now add that to the genius of Avernus; every one would call to mind the oft-quoted words *facilis descensus Avernus*. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the inscriptions on the blocks, or pigs, of lead, of which so many have been found in the vicinity of Chester, one even within the last few months, which was exhibited in the museum. They occur of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Pius, and Verus, and also with the names of persons who appear to have been vested with authority to collect the tribute or taxes. From notices found in ancient authors, it appears that the Britons well understood the arts of extracting tin and lead, as well as other metals, from their mines, and they ranked among the chief articles of British commerce, and were the temptations which induced the Romans to brave unknown seas and inhospitable shores, to carry roads over morasses, and walls over mountains, and to retain possession for four hundred years, at a frightful sacrifice of human life and liberty, of "Britain divided from the world." There can be but little doubt that the Romans employed the subjugated Britons to work their own mines, or appointed tributaries so heavy and onerous, that a large portion of the products went to the Roman revenue. The pigs of lead which in past time have been found in Cheshire, are among the most interesting of our national monuments. Some are stated to have been inscribed—*IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE. CEANG*. The Ceangi, or Cangi, as before remarked, inhabited this district. They are mentioned by Tacitus, and in one inscription the word is spelt Kiangi.

The Chairman conducted the audience round the city wall, pointing out the remains of Roman work at the North gate, at the Roodey, and in other places. At the north wall is a cornice of undoubted Roman work; and a question was raised as to whether it surrounded the entire wall, or had at some remote period belonged to a temple, and was adapted for the mural erection. An arch near the Julian tower was also visited; and, lastly, the sculpture on a rock, representing Minerva beneath a canopy.

The Rev. Mr. Marsden, of Nantwich, read a short paper containing particulars concerning the widow of Milton, who survived her husband fifty-two years, and was buried in the Baptists' burial-ground at Nantwich. She was the daughter of Edward Minshall, esq. of Stoke, situated three miles from that town. Milton, at the time of this his third marriage, was fifty-three years of age, and this lady married him when "blind and infirm," and appears to have died in 1730. No monument marks the spot where her remains rest, but tradition points to a grave on the left hand of the entrance to a small inclosed court, near the old dilapidated meeting-house in Barker-street.

The excursion to Liverpool was made on the invitation of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and of the mayor of Liverpool. The party were conveyed by a special train to Monks Ferry, where they were received by members of the Historic Society, and embarked on board the Wirral steam-packet. On landing at Liverpool they found carriages ready to take them, as they preferred, to Speke Hall, or to Sefton Church and the mansion of Ince Blundell, esq. which contains a portion of the Townley marbles. At five o'clock they were entertained to dinner at the Adelphi hotel, Liverpool, by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; after which Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper on the sepulchral brasses of Roger Legh at Macclesfield and Sir Peter Legh at Winwick, the background of the former of which contains a representation of St. Gregory's Mass, and the latter is remarkable for its union of the costume of a knight and priest in one person.

F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A. then read a paper on the ceremonial observances and public processions of ancient Guilds.

The last paper read was by the Rev. A. Hume, on the Chester Mystery Plays. These performances are traced up to the twelfth century, but from 1268 to 1577 they were nearly annual, and were attended by large crowds. The season of the year in which they were performed was "the Whitsun-week," a period which is still regarded as unquestionable holiday-time by the inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire. The plays were twenty-four in number, so that eight were performed on each of the first three days. The locality was the streets of the ancient city, in the open air; and the weather at that season of the year is usually favourable to open representation. From the peculiar structure of Chester, it must have presented unusual facilities for seeing and hearing. The auditors in the rows were like spectators in the boxes of an ordinary theatre;

they could see and hear without the necessity of crowding. The performances were managed by the members of the various Guilds, or Trades' unions, superintended by the clergy, who were supposed to have a superior knowledge of the subjects. Each trade took the performance of one play, except where the numbers were small, and then two or three acted together. The language in which the plays were originally written seems to have been French; but they have evidently existed for a long time in English, and several of the obsolete words and phrases are still retained in the provincialisms of this district. Thus, *dig*, *crache*, *losel*, *clear* or *file*, *delve*, *sleech*, *hilling*, &c. will be recognised at once. In some instances the directions to the performers are given in Latin, and occasionally a verse of scripture, with the reference, is quoted in Latin, showing that the monks had acted as superintendents of the performances. Mr. Hume's essay contained various other interesting remarks connected with the subject. The plays themselves, as is well known, have been edited by the late Mr. Sharp of Coventry, and by Mr. Wright for the Percy Society.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 2. The second anniversary of this Society was held in the Town Hall, Buckingham; the chair was taken by J. Tyringham Bernard, esq. of Winchendon Priory, near Thame, one of the Vice-Presidents. The hall was hung round with a large collection of brass rubbings, chiefly from churches in the county; and a long table was spread with architectural drawings and objects of antiquity, including—British gold coins found in Whaddon Chase, belonging to the Society, with drawings and descriptions of the several types there discovered; Medal of Pope Innocent VI. from Chetwode Priory; fragment of a glass vessel discovered in the Roman Barrow near Thornborough; a metal dish, with an embossed enamel bearing the arms and initials of King Charles I., exhibited by G. W. Stowe, esq. Buckingham; the brass matrices of the Conventual Seal of St. Blaise, Boxgrave, exhibited by the Rev. J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone; a coloured drawing of the rood-screen at Southwold, Suffolk; portions of a rich pede carpet worked in blue worsted, with gold diaper and *fleurs de lis*, intended for the sacrum of St. Mary's, Aylesbury, &c.

The following Lectures and Papers were then delivered:—On the *places* of finding British Coins, illustrated by drawings and a map, communicated by J. Y.

Akerman, esq. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; on Monumental Brasses, illustrated by rubbings from Churches in the county, by Rev. A. Baker, Hon. Sec.; and some historical and architectural notices of Ackhampstead Chapel, Oxon, about to be destroyed by an order of the Diocesan Court of Oxford, by G. L. Browne, esq. Hon. Sec.

ROLLIN COLLECTION OF COINS.

Messrs. Rollin of Paris, well known as the most extensive and respectable dealers in Antiquities of France for the last half century, and well trained in every kind of antiquarian learning, having found the pursuits of numismatics considerably abated since the revolution of February 1848, have lately, at the suggestion of their London Agent, effected a sale by auction at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's of a small part of their immense stock of coins and antiques. It took place July 25th to August 2nd, and went off, on the whole, satisfactorily, notwithstanding this being a period the most critical in European history, the lateness of the season, and the consequent absence from town of the greatest and most zealous of our collectors. The whole sale realized about 1,300*l*. Amongst other merits of these ancient medals, the fine Greek series in copper, one of the most rich and valuable in all respects ever sold in London, was valued at above 1,200*l*. according to Mionnet's works, which constitute in every respect the best guide for ancient coins; this class included coins of more than 510 cities and 70 kings. Many of the silver coins of Greece realized very fair prices, as for instance lot 121, a good coin of Hyrium, at 2*l*. 8*s*.; lot 271, a coin of Velia with KAEYΔΩΠΟΥ on the helmet, (see Raoul de Rochette's *Lettre à M^r. le Duc de Luynes, sur les graveurs*, &c. 4^o. 1831,) sold for 55*s*.; lot 293, an extra rare coin of Crotona, produced 2*l*. 4*s*.; four beautiful Syracusan medallions brought only 23*l*. A splendid medal attributed by some to Dionysius II. King of Sicily, lot 447, sold for 4*l*. 4*s*.; a remarkable coin of Acanthus, lot 534, for 4*l*. 3*s*.; these last were worth much more, as was lot 537; Ossa, &c. sold for only 25*s*. A most rare coin of Orthagoria, wt. 154 $\frac{2}{3}$ grs. troy, brought 21*s*.; Philip V. of Macedon, at 43*s*. a reasonable price. Demetria, very rare, 21*s*.; lot 674 and 675, two fine coins of Epirus, produced 3*l*. 8*s*. and 2*l*. 6*s*. each; very good prices. A most rare coin of Damastium, lot 678, wt. 203 grs. 21*s*.; it was worth three guineas. A rare coin of Proconnesus sold at 66*s*.; a good price. Lot 851 contained the rare hemi-cistophorus of Tralles-Seleucia (Lydia), wt. 84 grs.; it was formerly in the celebrated

Thomas Cabinet (see lot 2409). A fine tetradrachm of Euthydemus, sold at 5*l*. 5*s*. and numerous others equally well. Altogether the prices obtained for the gold coins, especially those of Greece, were considered rather low, many being as fine as on the day they were first issued from the mint. An Antiochian medallion of Galba, lot 957, in good silver, and alleged to be one of the scarcest extant, was disposed of for 44*s*. About 145 Greek coins in copper, all presumed to be unpublished, were sold in the last day's sale for 30*l*. The fine and rare Sassanide coins in silver, of which so many have not been dispersed by the "smart tap" of the auctioneer's hammer for many years, sold on the average very fairly. An unpublished small silver coin of Canusium, lot 119, was bought by General Fox for 8*l*. 15*s*.; it is very likely unique. Lot 389, a fine small medallion in bronze of Alexander Severus, produced 24*s*. Lots 497 and 498, two Bactrian coins in gold, brought 2*l*. 3*s*. each coin; they were both fine. A beautiful large brass medal of the Roman Empress Manlia Scantilla, sold at 2*l*. 19*s*.; and one of Gordian II. at 3*l*. 10*s*., a very good price. A most rare didrachm of Nero sold for 10*s*.

Amongst the antiquities, all of which sold extremely well, we may notice lot 966, a pair of perfect Roman Elastics for horses' fronts, at 21*s*.; lot 968 at 21*s*., an Etruscan Speculum, or round-shaped plate of bronze, with the edge turned up, slightly concave, having the outer side gilt and highly polished, and the inner adorned with the Goddess of Fate, or a female with wings and Phrygian head-dress; this design is scratched in, not in relief; see Gerhard "*Etruskische Spiegel*," Denni's *Etruria*, &c. Lot 971, a Striginis, or flesh scraper, with a name on the handle, brought 19*s*. The Etruscan Pottery, of which myriads of specimens have been found in the Etrurian soil within the last twenty years, all sold well; the collection consisted of Rhytons, Cylixes, Bowls, Lepastes, Tazzas, Diotas, Amphoras, Ascots, Gnochoes, Scyphi, Lecythis, Alabastrons, &c. A unique square Egyptian mosaic, mounted in gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was bought by Mr. A. Hertz, for 6*l*. 6*s*.

The arrangement of the catalogue (a fine 8vo. of 138 pages) was, as usual, entrusted to Messrs. Rollin's agent, Mr. Curt of London, Antiquary, a judicious and impartial cataloguer, distinguished by an intelligent spirit of patient research, and a profound acquaintance with Numismatography, &c. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell a larger portion of Messrs. Rollin's antiquities of all descriptions during the forthcoming season of 1849-1850.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 21. Mr. *B. Osborne* moved for papers connected with the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of HUNGARY.—Lord *Palmerston* said, Austria was a most important element in the balance of Europe, and anything which might cripple her power would be a great calamity; but it was not as an ancient ally of England, or as the point of resistance in the centre of Europe against any disturbance to the balance of power, that Austria found favour in the eyes of some men who have had the conduct of public affairs in this country—it was because she was supposed to be identified with resistance to the progress of liberty, with resistance to political and social improvement. The House would not expect him to pronounce judgment between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian nation: but he firmly believed that this war between Austria and Hungary has enlisted on the side of Hungary the hearts and souls of the whole people. He regarded Hungary as a state which had been united for centuries with Austria by the link of the crown, but separate and distinct from Austria by its own complete constitution; and took the question now to be fought for on the plains of Hungary to be this—whether Hungary shall continue to retain its separate nationality as a distinct kingdom, with a constitution of its own, or whether it shall be incorporated in the aggregate constitution which is to be given to the Austrian empire. It was devoutly to be wished, for the interest of Austria, and of Europe, that this great contest could be brought to a termination by an amicable arrangement between the contending parties; but no opportunity had yet presented itself to the British Government for making any official communication of its opinions on the subject.

July 23. Mr. *Hindley* moved the second reading of his bill for preventing SUNDAY TRADING in the metropolis.—Sir *G. Grey* and several hon. members urged him not to proceed with it, as it would be impossible to pass it this session; but he persisted in his desire to have the principle of the measure affirmed by the House.—Mr. *Wall* moved the adjournment of the debate until the 1st of August. The House divided—For the

amendment, 55; against it, 26: the bill was consequently postponed.

The PROTECTION OF WOMEN Bill passed through committee, having been amended by the limitation of its operation to women under twenty-one years of age.

The MARRIAGES BILL, for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was withdrawn by Mr. *S. Wortley*, as he saw that, this session, he could not carry it against its opponents; but he announced that, unless the heads of the Church took the matter into consideration, he would feel it his duty to bring in a bill of the same description in the course of next session.

July 24. The LEASEHOLD TENURE (IRELAND) Bill, the object of which was to convert perpetual leasehold tenure in Ireland into fee-simple, was opposed by Mr. *Law*, who moved that it should be committed on that day three months. The hon. gentleman represented the Irish Society of London, who complained that the bill would oust them from the control of their estates in the north of Ireland.—After a short conversation, Mr. *Law* withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee; but he subsequently moved the addition of a clause to exempt the Society from the operation of the bill. The committee divided—For the clause, 10; against it, 88. The bill was then passed through committee.

Lord *Ashley* brought under the notice of the House the condition of a portion of the juvenile population of the metropolis, and moved:—"That it is expedient that means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to some of her Majesty's colonies of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called RAGGED SCHOOLS, in and about the metropolis.—Sir *G. Grey* thought the Ragged Schools were admirable institutions, and that all who were concerned in their support were entitled to the greatest credit; and he did not deny that great advantages might be derived from holding out emigration as a reward for good conduct in these schools; but the danger of establishing a premium for crime should not be overlooked, and the funds for emigration were insufficient to meet the

demands of honest people desirous of emigration.

July 25. The PROTECTION OF WOMEN Bill was read a third time after a division—For the bill, 65; against it, 22.

The bill for the consolidation of the BANKRUPTCY LAWS was considered in committee.—The *Attorney-General* gave a brief explanation of the general scope of the measure. The bill as it now stood was principally a consolidation of the old law. As it came from the Lords it contemplated several changes, such as the making of new offices, which the committee had struck out, being of opinion that if it were necessary to alter the constitution of the court, it ought to be done by a separate bill.

July 27. A question of privilege arose on the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Bill for the Amendment of the IRISH POOR LAW. The *Speaker* stated the rule was, that the Lords could deliberate and propose amendments on any bill sent up to them by this House, provided that they did not interfere with the amount or disposal of any rates, or with the persons who had to collect such rates. This rule had been strictly adhered to up to the time of the passing of the Irish Emancipation Bill of 1834, when a considerable infringement of these principles took place. The Irish poor-laws of 1838, and of 1847, also furnished opportunities for like infringement; and it was for the House to consider whether they would consent to accede to these precedents, and waive their privileges, or whether they would assert them.—Lord *J. Russell* suggested that in this case they should waive their privileges. If the House determined to assert its privileges, he should consider it hopeless to introduce any measure at all; for he could not undertake to introduce any bill which should not be open to amendment in the House of Lords.—After some more discussion, the House divided—For waiving privilege, 111; against it, 62. The consideration of the Lords' amendments was proceeded with in the evening sitting. Some were agreed to and some not, but the omission of the clauses fixing a *maximum* rate, struck out by the Lords, was agreed to.

July 28. Mr. *Baillie* said that, having had the honour to be chairman of the Ceylon and Guiana committee, he had been instructed to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for the royal permission that a commission should be appointed to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the suppression of the recent INSURRECTION IN CEYLON. The committee had great difficulties to

contend with from want of evidence, and after considering several propositions had decided on instructing him to make this motion.—Lord *J. Russell* objected to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the means taken to suppress an insurrection, as calculated to impair the authority of the persons entrusted with the functions of the Government. He would be ready to meet it if Mr. Hume would, next session, move for a select committee in order to lay on the table of the House articles of impeachment against Lord Torrington.—The House divided—For the motion, 33; against it, 90.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 26. The PILOTAGE Bill came on for second reading, and was opposed by the Duke of *Wellington*, who feared that it would prove injurious to the interests of the fellowship of Cinque Port pilots. He had been Warden of the Cinque Ports for twenty years. In the first ten, from 1829 to 1839, 3,800 ships on the average were brought into the river annually. In that period there were only twenty-two complaints of accident through the misconduct of pilots, and on inquiry it turned out that only nine had any foundation. In the second ten years there were only fourteen complaints, and of those only six were well founded. He could not see how any public advantage or pecuniary saving was to accrue from this measure, while it might have the effect of putting down our present efficient pilotage.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* showed that the bill was only permissive, and did not interfere with any of the ancient jurisdictions.—The Earl of *Ellenborough* thought inquiry was necessary, and moved that the bill should be read a second time on that day three months.—The House divided—For the second reading, 15; against it, 10. The bill was then read a second time.

July 30. The Commons' amendments to the amendments made by their Lordships in the bill to amend the POOR-LAW IN IRELAND were considered.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne*, in moving that the Commons' amendments should be adopted, said the House of Commons were entitled to thanks for giving up the maximum rate in deference to the opinion of that House, more especially as they considered that their peculiar privileges were involved in it; and he hoped that the moderation shown by them would be met by a corresponding feeling on the part of their lordships, and that they would adopt the amendments of the House of Commons on their amendments.—Lord *Monteagle* moved that the amendment restoring the

17th, 18th, and 19th clauses, which enacted that arrears of poor-rate may be sued for in the courts of the assistant-barristers, should not be agreed to: but he finally withdrew his opposition, and the Commons' amendments were agreed to.

May 1. Parliament was prorogued by commission, and the following Speech was read by the Marquess of Lansdowne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session. Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation-laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace. The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of her Majesty, and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definitive and permanent treaty. Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it had been interrupted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty

to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service. The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjab. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

"Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament. It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty. The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.—Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

The re-establishment of the Pope's authority was proclaimed on the 15th of July, and a *Te Deum* was chanted at St. Peter's in thanksgiving for the event.

General Oudinot having formally resigned to the Pope the provisional authority with which he was invested, his Holiness sent the three cardinals Della Genga, Altieri, and Vannicelli, as his commissioners; and having entered Rome on the night of the 31st of July, they established themselves in the Palazzo della Consulta,

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on the Quirinal. Their first acts were the re-establishment of the ecclesiastical courts; a decree abolishing all the laws without exception promulgated since the 16th Nov. 1848; the dismissal of all the persons who served under the Republic, and the appointment of those only who refused to serve it; and, above all, a measure by which the value of the republican paper money has been reduced 35 per cent. on its nominal value. These acts have rendered them exceedingly unpopular. The commission has dissolved the whole

of the Roman army, including even the troops which had remained faithful to the Pope. The *Concordia* publishes a proclamation addressed by Mazzini to the Romans, recommending them to endure with constancy and firmness the calamity of foreign intervention. He calls upon the municipalities to repeat with firmness that they adhere voluntarily to the republican form and to the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope. He says, "Let the cry be constantly heard, 'Down with the government of priests! Free suffrage for ever!'"

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has returned to his States, having landed at Viareggio, on the 24 of July. The Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and War, went to meet him. Flowers and poetic congratulations were also presented to the royal family. The Grand Duke received deputations from Florence, Lucca, Comajore, and Pietro Santo. The deputies of Lucca addressed a speech to the Grand Duke, in which they stated that the people would wish to see the franchises granted by the fundamental statute fully re-established. The country, they said, would then enjoy the blessings of liberty under the salutary influence of the laws, free from all despotism and licentiousness. The Grand Duke acknowledged the address by a few expressions of benevolence and affection for the inhabitants of Lucca, regretting that the difficulty of the times should not have permitted him to render them all the service his heart suggested.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians, after a struggle scarcely paralleled in history for gallantry, have been compelled to yield to the overwhelming force arrayed against them in the combined Imperial armies. The town of Szegedin was captured by the Imperialists on the 31st July, and on the following day the head-quarters of the commander-in-chief were transferred to that place. The city of Csongrad, the inhabitants of which assisted the Hungarians in attacking the Imperialists, was sacked and burned by order of General Haynau. The capture of Hermannstadt and the Rothen Thurm Pass was the work of twelve hours' hard fighting, in which the Austrian corps of General Clam, 11,000 strong, which had effected a junction with the Russian General Lüders, at Cronstadt, took an active part. On the approach of the allied armies, Hermannstadt, the dépôt of arms, and last bulwark of insurrection in Transylvania, was found defended by a force of 12,000 men, 2,000 cavalry, as many pikemen, and 48 guns, but the town was taken by Generals Lüders and Clam on

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the 20th July. On the 4th of August the Hungarians stole a march, and surprised the garrison of Raab; but on the 13th the force of Görgey, amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, surrendered, at Vilagos, to the Russian general Paskiewitsch, who also captured 138 cannon. Grosswardein has been occupied by Paskiewitsch, and Temesvar by Haynau. The Hungarian army which besieged Temesvar was defeated after a battle of many hours, but the Imperialist troops were too much exhausted to follow up their victory. The fortress of Arad surrendered on the 16th to the Imperialists; but Komorn was, according to the latest intelligence, still in the hands of the Hungarians.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

An armistice for six months, preliminary, as is presumed, to a peace, has been established between Denmark and Prussia. It is to continue to the 1st Jan. 1850, and can then be renewed for separate terms for six weeks. The Prussian troops are to withdraw behind a line of demarcation to be drawn from Flensburg to Tondern; the blockade is to cease, and Denmark is to restore the captured German vessels. A Regency is to be appointed for the Duchy of Schleswig. The present Regency of the two Duchies will continue its functions for Holstein. The Schleswig Regency is to consist of three members, to be appointed by England, Prussia, and Denmark. Alsen and Æroe are to remain in the hands of the Danes. It is stated that the following points are contained in the preliminaries for the peace:—1. Holstein and Lauenburg are to continue in their present relations and to receive a Constitution. 2. Schleswig is to have legislative and administrative independence and a Constitution. The political union between Schleswig and Denmark is to continue, but it shall be limited to the identity of the Sovereign. The special regulation of the succession is to be left to future negotiations; but, in such a manner that, 3. Denmark endeavours, before the definitive conclusion of a peace, to regulate the succession.

SAXONY.

Negotiations for forming a closer union among the small Thuringian States have been brought to a conclusion. They are eight in number, namely, Weimar, Meiningen, Altenberg, Coburg-Gotha, Rudolstadt, Sondershausen, Reuss of the elder, and Reuss of the younger, line. The difference in the laws of these minor powers has created the necessity of establishing one general code for all of them, which is to be drawn up by a body com-

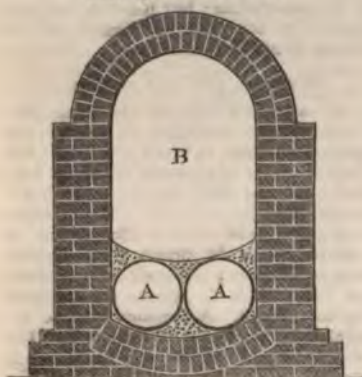
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posed of the representatives of the different governments and collective committees elected from the several Chambers. The political independence of the several States will not be affected by this arrangement,

which is, in fact, an application to the internal laws of the various Duchies of a principle similar to that which established the Zollverein with regard to the imports of commerce.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.
Metropolitan Sewers.



The present Sewers altered to the perfect system. B, watercourse. A A, foul sewers.

A plan of sewerage has been submitted to the Commissioners of Sewers, by Mr. William Bardwell, of Great Queen Street, St. James's Park, which possesses the recommendations of great simplicity, economy, and efficiency. Mr. Bardwell suggests, "The perfect system of drainage appears to be this: that *the present sewers should become clean subterranean ways*, affording a receptacle for the foul sewers, a passage for the sewers-men, and a conduit for the surface drainage; that deep intercepting sewers shall be constructed which shall convey all offensive matter to stations remote from the centre of the metropolis, into which deep sewers the contents of the foul sewers should be always running, while the surface, or rain water, would pass over into its natural receptacle, the river. Hence we shall have a ready means of examining and of flushing the foul sewers when necessary; the prevention of stench in the streets; the preservation of the waters of the river from pollution; and the great sewers so clean that any lady might traverse them." In conformity to the peculiar plan and surface outline of the metropolis, Mr. Bardwell arranges the sewers into three

separate intercepting sewer and depôt for the sewage manure. His first proposed intercepting sewer commences at Trafalgar Square, and empties itself at a depôt near the Counter's Creek, near Chelsea bridge, a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which line may be advantageously extended to Fulham Common, and receive the sewage of Hammersmith. The second commences at Villiers Street, Strand, and runs to a depôt in Bromley Marsh, a length of five miles. The third commences at the Effra, near Vauxhall Bridge, and runs to Bermondsey, a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which sewer may be extended to Woolwich. These sewers would be laid five feet lower than the lowest sewer in each division, with a fall of one foot in a mile. The termini or depôts will consist of a sump, into which the sewers will be continually running, and from which the sewage will be pumped up into tanks; these to consist of four, of a capacity of one million cubic feet each, or 12 hours' sewage, so that 24 hours may be allowed for subsidence and clearing deposit, and one tank be always at rest; the fourth to contain the overplus and the sewage for irrigation at the proper seasons. The bottoms of the tanks will be 4 feet above low water and the sides 20 feet high, so that the clear water may run itself off into the river. Each charge of 12 hours' sewage will leave a deposit of upwards of 100 tons. The area of the tanks and sump will be about half an acre, and the area of the whole establishment 4 acres, as there must be large warehouses for storing the manure, offices, &c. The $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of intercepting sewer will cost 10*l.* a yard, or, including compensations and casualties, 287,600*l.* Each terminus will cost 53,372*l.* The return obtainable for this outlay will be 200,000 tons of pondrette, worth at least 3*l.* a ton, or 600,000*l.*; and, deducting one-sixth for expenses, will leave a clear profit of 500,000*l.* a-year, without noticing the money derivable from irrigation. Mr. Bardwell calculates the manure as sold at 3*l.* a ton, but the Manure Company with which he is connected sell their manure at 5*l.*, and this is retailed in the country at 7*l.* or 8*l.* a ton. Moreover, it is an ascertained fact that the product of the Hartshorn Lane sewer

alone is worth more than 50,000*l.* a-year. Lime is the common and usual disinfecting agent, but lime would deprive the manure of its ammonia, and thereby deteriorate its quality. If electricity should prove inconvenient, there are chymical agents simple, plentiful, and cheap, such as would add to the fertilizing qualities of the sewer deposit, and completely deodorize it, while at the same time the supernatant water would become chymically pure and clear as that from any spring.

July 21. A new church erected on the site of the late residence of the Earl of Listowel, Ennismore Gardens, *Knightsbridge*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The patronage to the church is vested in the Rector of St. Margaret's, who has appointed as the first incumbent the Rev. Wm. Harness, M.A. (the learned editor of Shakespeare's works), formerly minister of Regent-square Chapel, St. Pancras. The church is dedicated to "All Saints."

July 31. The first church which we believe the Jesuits ever possessed in London was opened by Dr. Wiseman, assisted by Dr. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wales; Dr. Gillies, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh; and a numerous body of clergy. The church stands in the mews, near *Mayfair*. The form and style of the church are the work of Mr. Scholes; but the decorations of the sanctuary and of the interior are by Mr. Pugin. On the right and left of the high altar, and in either aisle, is a chapel—the one of the Blessed Sacrament, the other of St. Ignatius (the founder of the order) and another saint. With the intrinsic beauty of the church the furniture and equipments of the altar are in harmony. The missal is a gift from Sir Charles Tempest, and will serve to illustrate the liberal character of the general decorations. The mere binding of the book, we are informed, cost 35*l.* Between the beginning and conclusion of the pontifical service Dr. Wiseman preached an impressive sermon on the history and present situation of the Jesuits; on their expulsion from Rome previously to the democratic outbreak, as from other states and countries on the eve of revolutionary troubles; and congratulated his own flock on the accession of such fellow-soldiers in due form, and with adequate means, to their common warfare. In the evening Dr. Browne delivered a sermon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The bust of Waller—a composition bust by Rysbrach from the known portraits of the poet—was sold about a fortnight ago at a sale at *Hall Barns*, near Beaconsfield, to Sir Robert Peel, for fifty guineas.

Hall Barns was the family seat of the poet of the Panegyric upon Cromwell; but few or no traces remain there coeval with the poet's time. The house, of dull red brick, pleasantly seated in a park full of the characteristics of Buckinghamshire scenery,—was built, we believe, by the poet's son. The library, rich in books of Waller's period, was sold about fifteen years ago by a country auctioneer, at country prices. Burke's fine house in the same neighbourhood has long been levelled with the ground.—*Athenæum*.

CUMBERLAND.

July 16. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle consecrated the neat little church of *Newton Arlosh*, in the parish of Holme Cultram. On the 17th his lordship repaired to *Skinburness*, and consecrated the new church erected there; and on the 18th he performed the same office at *Mowbray*, near Allonby.

DORSETSHIRE.

July 25. His Royal Prince Albert visited the works lately commenced for the *Portland Breakwater*, and deposited a foundation stone. He was taken to the Southampton docks by the Fairy steamer, thence by railway to Dorchester, where he received an address from the corporation; was escorted to Weymouth by the Dorset Yeomanry, under the command of the Earl of Ilchester, and having received there another address, embarked for Portland in the Victoria and Albert royal yacht. In the stone were deposited the current coins of the realm, covered by a stone bearing this inscription: "On the 25th day of July, A.D. 1849, in the 12th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., &c., deposited this stone, to record the commencement of the Portland Breakwater. James Meadows Rendel, engineer-in-chief; John Coode, resident engineer." The situation of Portland, with reference to the Channel Islands and the southern coast generally, and the admirable anchorage to be found in the roads, have suggested the important undertaking. A harbour of refuge will be formed by the Chesil Bank on the west, by the Isle of Portland on the south, by the breakwater on the east, and by the Nothe and Weymouth Bay on the north. The breakwater springs out from the north side of the island about three quarters of a mile to the south-east of Portland castle. It is to extend in a north-east direction for a distance of a mile and a quarter, sheltering an area of 1,822 acres. It will be constructed in two parts, the smaller one 1,500 feet long, the larger 6,000 feet; be-

tween these there will be an entrance 100 feet wide. The breakwater will be sunk about seven fathoms below low-water mark, and will rise to a height of ten feet above it. Its base will, on the average, be 260 feet wide, and its surface 23 feet 6 inches. The small breakwater points due east, the large one north-east. The convicts on the island will load and bring the waggons to the head of the railways, and the other portion of the work will be effected by free labour; and from the extraordinary facilities which the stone quarries on the island and their elevated position afford for the work, the estimated cost is only 560,000/. At the same time the works will relieve the quarries of the upper layer of inferior "cap-stone," of which no use is made for building purposes. The works were commenced in the year 1847, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in that year.

After leaving the breakwater the Prince inspected the convict prison, the building of which was commenced last year, and which is now occupied by about 800 convicts, a number which is intended to be materially increased.

OXFORDSHIRE.

July 11. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Wood Green, in the parish of *Witne*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. It is built in the early-English style, and does great credit to the taste of Mr. Ferrey, the architect who furnished the plans, and to Mr. Hope, of Oxford, the builder, who has executed them with great care and judgment. The eastern window, which is chaste and extremely well proportioned, is filled with painted glass, as are also the other windows of the chancel; the whole producing a very pleasing effect. Nearly all the sittings are free and unappropriated. The expense has been defrayed by subscriptions, and grants from the Metropolitan and Diocesan Church Building Societies. The church is the third which has been erected in this extensive parish within the last fourteen years.

Aug. 21. A small Roman Catholic chapel, at *Dorchester*, erected at the cost of John Davey, esq. was opened for public worship by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, the Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District. The Bishop's train was borne by the two younger sons of Sir Thomas Throckmorton, Bart. The edifice is of Decorated architecture, with chancel, sacristy, nave, and porch. It is fitted with a rood screen, stone altar, &c., and the ceiling of the chancel is emblazoned with colours and gilding. The windows of the chancel are all fitted with stained glass. All the carving and sculpture is exceed-

ingly good. There is a niche over the porch door with a figure of the Virgin and Child, and at the west end a large statue of St. Birinus in episcopal vestments, to whom the church is dedicated. The whole is from a design by W. Wardell, esq. of London. The carved fittings and stained glass were contributed by the Rev. R. Newsham, late of St. Clement's, Oxford, who has liberally endowed it.

SOMERSET.

A magnificent pulpit of old oak, elaborately carved, with steps of very beautiful workmanship, in good keeping with the architectural details of the edifice, has been erected in the parish church of *Kingsbury Episcopi*, Somerset. It is the gift of the Rev. J. Edwin Lance, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Buckland St. Mary's.

SUFFOLK.

July 2. The opening of the *Stour Valley Railway* was celebrated by a general holiday and a dinner at Sudbury. It commences at the Mark Teys station on the Eastern Counties line, and proceeds by Bures to Sudbury: the principal engineering work being the Chappel viaduct, which crosses the Colne valley at the height of 75 feet, by 30 arches, each 30 feet in span. The dinner was held in the town-hall at Sudbury, when the chair was taken by G. W. Andrews, esq. the mayor, supported on the right by T. L'Estrange Ewen, esq. chairman of the board of directors, and on the left by C. H. Hawkins, esq. mayor of Colchester. Among other addresses to the company, Mr. Fulcher (late mayor of Sudbury), after taking an amusing historical retrospect of the progress of travelling, proposed the health of Mr. Bruff, the engineer of the line, but who was absent in consequence of the opening of the Diss line on the same day.

SURREY.

July 12. An interesting ceremony, arising out of the recent application of an ancient fund to a charitable purpose, took place within a short distance of the village of *Tooting*. It was the inauguration of a very handsome and picturesque pile of building, (very extensive, and in the Elizabethan style,) erected for the accommodation of the decayed parishioners of St. Clement Danes: for such persons, in fact, who, having at one period in their lives contributed to the common expenses of the parish, are now from unforeseen circumstances reduced to poverty and comparative want. Among those who took an active part in the ceremony, were Mr. R. Twining, jun.; Mr. Downing, Chairman of the Building Committee; and the Rev. W.

Ellis, Rector of St. Clement Danes. The entire fabric, it is said, cost the parish, about 20,000*l*.

SUSSEX.

An Act of parliament has been passed "to authorize the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and the grounds thereof, and to apply the money arising from such sale." It empowers the Lords Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make sale and dispose of the said Royal Pavilion, its lawn, and grounds, and before the sale to pull down the buildings, and sell the materials. The commissioners are empowered by clause 4 to purchase the reversion of leasehold portions. The money arising from the sale is directed to be applied to the construction of a carriage road or public highway from "a point near to Marlborough-row and Church-street, on the north, to another point at or near Castle-square, on the south," of the width (including foot paths) of at least 50 feet. This palace, as is well known, was erected by, and for many years was the favourite residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. His immediate successor, William IV. visited it several times during his reign; and her present Majesty, on two or three occasions in the early period of her succession to the throne, became its occupant. Its glories are now passed away. A preliminary agreement has been signed by Mr. Leigh Pemberton, the solicitor to the Woods and Forests, and Mr. Slight, the town clerk of Brighton, by the terms of which the Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue are to sell to the inhabitants of Brighton the entire property for the sum of 53,000*l*. We understand that it is intended to throw open the extensive lawns of the palace to the public use as promenades and pleasure grounds—a desideratum of long standing in that fashionable watering place; the larger rooms of the Pavilion to be converted into concert, lecture, and assembly rooms.

WESTMERLAND.

A carved oak pulpit and reading desk have been set up in *Heversham* Church, by the Vicar, and his sisters, in memory of their father, the late Dr. Evans.

IRELAND.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.—Her Majesty left Cowes in the Victoria and Albert yacht on Wednesday the 1st of August, and arrived in Cove harbour on the following evening. She was accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert and her four elder children. After surveying the banks of the beautiful harbour on the fo-

lowing day, she landed at the quay, and, in compliance with an address then presented to her by the inhabitants, was graciously pleased to change the name of Cove to *Queenstown*. She then re-embarked, and proceeding up the river landed at the Custom-house of *Cork*, where a pavilion had been erected which accommodated 400 ladies. Her Majesty received on board the yacht the Earl of Bandon, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquess of Thomond, the Earl of Listowel, Viscount Kilworth, the High Sheriff, the Bishop of Cork, and the Mayor of Cork. Addresses were presented from the clergy of the diocese, the Roman Catholic clergy, and the Corporation, and her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor. After a public procession through the city her Majesty re-embarked at 6 o'clock, and at 10 next morning the yacht was again under weigh, and anchored in Kingstown harbour at 8 on Sunday evening.

On Monday Aug. 6, about nine o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon, together with Prince George of Cambridge, the Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquess of Ormonde, the Lords Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, the Master of the Rolls, Sir W. Somerville, M.P. Mr. Redington, Mr. Corry Conellan (private secretary), Captain Ponsonby (aide-de-camp), and a very brilliant staff, proceeded on board the yacht; and shortly afterwards the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Abercorn, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Howth, the Marquess of Headfort, &c. followed at intervals; while the Earl of Mayo, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Brabazon, Lord Jocelyn, Viscount Massareene and Ferrard, Sir Philip Crampton, surgeon-general, and many other gentlemen, were in attendance to pay their respects to her Majesty. On the quarter-deck of the Victoria and Albert were also visible Earl Fortescue, Sir G. Grey, Secretary of State, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir James Clark, Colonels Phipps and Gordon, equerries in waiting; Lady Jocelyn and Miss Dawson, ladies in waiting; and at the landing-place were the officers of the Board of Works, and the directors of the railway company.

The deputation of the county of Dublin, consisting of the Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Brabazon, the Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, Viscount Monck, the Hon. St. John Butler, the Hon. Ed-
ton, Sir R. Shaw, Sir E. Ken-

nedy, Baron de Roebeck, Mr. J. Hans Hamilton, M.P. Lieut.-Colonel Edward Taylor, M.P. Mr. H. Woods, Mr. C. Cobbe, jun. Captain C. Domville, Mr. J. Barlow, Colonel Latouche, Mr. C. Fitzsimon, Mr. Crofton, Mr. J. Lentaigue, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Mr. Ennis, high sheriff, and Mr. W. Lewis, jun. sub-sheriff, presented an address to her Majesty.

Her Majesty landed at 10 o'clock, and having proceeded to *Dublin* by railway, made a public entry into the city, where she was received with the utmost enthusiasm. In the afternoon she visited the Botanic gardens at Glasnevin.

The next day she surveyed the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), the National Model Schools in Marlborough-street, Trinity College, and the Royal Military Hospital. The Prince and a numerous party visited the exhibition of the Agricultural Society. Upwards of 200 persons were invited to the Royal table at the Viceroyal Lodge.

On Thursday, there was a grand review in the Phoenix Park, and in the evening the Queen held a drawing-room, at which the presentations were very numerous, and many addresses were presented. On Friday, her Majesty visited the Duke of Leinster, at Carton, where she was entertained by a dance of the peasantry in the pleasure-grounds. The same evening she re-embarked at Kingstown, and the squadron ran into Carrickfergus roads about five o'clock the next morning, and in the afternoon steamed up to the Custom-house quay at *Belfast*, where the Mayor came on board to present an address of welcome, and received the honour of knighthood. Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by Sir George Grey, Earl Fortescue, and the royal suite, then proceeded on shore, and was conducted by the Mayor to her carriage, superbly appointed for the occasion by the Marquess of Londonderry. She proceeded up the High-street to the Linen-hall, where the various products of Irish industry were tastefully laid out by the Royal Flax Society, and afterwards visited several other public establishments.

At half-past five Her Majesty returned on board the *Fairy* steamer, where she remained on deck to acknowledge the marks of respectful attachment she received on every side, until she arrived at six o'clock at the anchorage. A violent gale detained her until the afternoon of the following day (Sunday, Aug. 12), when after a very rough and stormy passage across the Mull of Galloway, the Royal squadron put into Loch Ryan, on the Scotch coast, at a quarter past five, and anchored for the night. The next day the squadron proceeded to the Clyde, and on Tuesday morning, Her Majesty arrived at *Glasgow* shortly before noon, where the Lord Provost, having presented an address from the corporation, received on board the honour of knighthood. Several deputations were introduced, and presented addresses, and Her Majesty immediately afterwards, in company with Prince Albert and the royal children, proceeded to visit the cathedral and the college, receiving in her progress through the vast and orderly assemblage the most enthusiastic plaudits. In the afternoon the royal party proceeded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to Perth, where she slept, and on Wednesday, August 15, reached her own Highland palace of Balmoral.

July 6. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the *Limerick* docks was attended with great pomp. A vast concourse of all classes was present, and the company were addressed appropriately by Mr. Griffith, the eminent engineer, and by the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Ryan. The docks will be 800 feet long, 400 broad, and 16½ deep at low water.

July 9. The State prisoners, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donohoe, were placed on board Her Majesty's brig *Swift* for transportation to Van Diemen's Land. On the preceding evening Mrs. Smith O'Brien and her children visited the prison, where the venerable Lady O'Brien also took farewell of her son.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

July 21. Francis Richard Haggitt, of Belmont, esq. M.P. for the county of Hereford, son of Francis Haggitt, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham Courtenay, co. Oxford, by Lucy, daughter and coheir of William Parry, of King's street, co. Hereford, esq. by Frances, sister of Richard Prosser, D.D. late of Belmont aforesaid, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Durham, (in compliance

with the will of his said maternal great-uncle Dr. Richard Prosser,) to take the surname of Wegg-Prosser in lieu of Haggitt, and bear the arms of Wegg and Prosser quarterly with his own family arms.

July 26. The Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B. to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

July 27. Brevet, Capt. T. J. Costello, of the 53d Foot, to be Major in the

July 30. The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines sworn of the Privy Council.

Aug. 3. 23d Foot, Capt. H. G. Chester to be Major.—36th Foot, brevet Major W. R. Halliday, from 93d Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. Roberts, 74th Foot, Capt. I. Elton, 45th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Aug. 4. Edward Henry Sieveking, esq. M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, to be one of the Physicians to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Aug. 7. William George Knox, esq. to be Chief Justice, and Herbert Townshend Bowen, esq. Puisne Judge, for the island of Trinidad.—James Grignon, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Venice,) to be Consul at Portland, in the United States of North America.

Aug. 11. Henry Murray Lane, Gent. to be Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

Aug. 14. The Earl of Lanesborough elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Aug. 21. 16th Foot, Capt. William Ashmore to be Major.—23d Foot, Major Charles Crutchley to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Daniel Lysons to be Major.

Aug. 25. Timothy O'Brien, of Merrion sq. Dublin, and of Borris in Ossory, esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin, created a Baronet.

Aug. 28. Thomas Nicholas Redington, esq. Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be K.C.B. of the civil division.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Boston.—Hon. Dudley A. Pelham.

London.—Right Hon. Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor.

Reading.—John Frederick Stanford, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. R. Wollaston, to be Archdeacon of Australia.

The Ven. Archdeacon Rushton, D.D. and the Rev. F. R. Raines, to be Hon. Canons of Manchester.

Rev. A. Kent, to be Minor Canon of Gloucester. Rev. — Dykes, and the Rev. E. Greatorex, to be Minor Canons of Durham.

Rev. J. Baker, Littleton-upon-Severn R. Glouc.

Rev. J. Bardley, St. Philip's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. R. S. Barton, Greinton R. Som.

Rev. John Bennett, Istock R. Leic.

Rev. T. Bennett, Withington P.C. Lanc.

Rev. T. H. Bird, Yarkhill V. Heref.

Rev. R. Boys, St. Mary Platt P.C. Wrotham, Kent.

Rev. J. Bridger, Charlton by Dover R. Kent.

Rev. C. Bridges, St. Mary's R. Weymouth.

Rev. J. Brown, Christ Church R. Surrey.

Rev. J. Brown, West Walton R. Pemb.

Rev. S. Buckland, G. Torrington P.C. Devon.

Rev. James Davenport, Weston-on-Avon V. Warwickshire.

Rev. P. S. Dobree, Clandown P.C. Som.

Rev. W. Doda, Chillingham V. Northumb.

Rev. C. Dudley, Lemington P.C. Glouc.

Rev. R. S. Eaton, Compton Abbas R. Dors.

Rev. G. Edwards, Minera P.C. Denbigh.

Rev. J. Edwards, Llanwnnen V. Cardig.

Rev. Whitwell Elwin, Booton R. Norf.

Rev. R. Evans, Wenvoe R. Glamorg.

Rev. W. C. Fearon, Kingstead Parva R. Norf.

Rev. J. Fernie, Yelden R. Beds.

Rev. A. Fitch, Thornton Steward V. Yorksh.

Rev. R. E. Formby, Dunkirkville P.C. Kent.

Rev. W. F. Fortescue, Chesterton V. Oxf.

Rev. Joseph Gedge, Hilderton R. Suffol.

Rev. James Glencross, St. Kew V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Goode, Allhallows the Great and Allhallows the Less RR. London.

Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, Bradwell near the Sea R. Essex.

Rev. W. Harness, All Saints new church P.C. Knightsbridge, Middx.

Rev. H. J. Hasted, Sprooughton R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. H. Hughes, Kislbury R. co. Npn.

Rev. D. F. Jarman, Bedford Chapel P.C. Bloomsbury, Middlesex.

Rev. J. H. F. Kendall, Little Holbeck new church, Leeds.

Rev. T. W. Knipe, Tincleton P.C. Dorset.

Rev. J. Luxton, Brushwood P.C. Devon.

Rev. W. C. Mee, West Burton P.C. Notts.

Rev. J. Morgan, St. Andrew's R. Glamorg.

Rev. S. T. Mosse, Doddbrook R. Devon.

Rev. H. J. Newcome, Shenley R. Herts.

Rev. P. J. Newell, East Lydford R. Som.

Rev. E. R. H. G. Palmer, West Somercotes V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Reynolds, Whittlesey St. Andrew V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. F. W. Rhodes, Bp's Stortford V. Herts.

Rev. T. O. Rocke, Clungunford R. Salop.

Rev. F. J. Scott, Holy Trinity P.C. Tewkesbury.

Rev. W. S. Serres, Hepton R. Sussex.

Rev. J. R. Stock, All Saints P.C. Islington, Middlesex.

Rev. J. H. Theodosius, Renton V. Staff.

Rev. J. Tidemore, Tosside P.C. Gisburne, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. F. Whidburne, Hanley P.C. Staff.

Rev. A. Williams, Cerne Abbas P.C. Dorset.

Rev. J. Williams, Llanyowddwy R. Merioneth.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. Bellamy, to the new borough prisons at Plymouth.

Rev. W. Bolton, to Lord Cowley.

Rev. H. F. Fletcher, to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Rev. J. M. Mason, to the Somerset Lunatic Asylum.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Kay, M.A. (Sub-Rector and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford,) to be Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

Rev. T. B. Cornish, to be Head Master of Macclesfield School.

Rev. W. H. Coleman, M.A. to be Assistant Master of the Grammar School at Ashby de la Zouch.

Rev. Horace F. Gray, M.A. Preb. of Wells, to be (the first) Professor of Pastoral Theology in Queen's College, Birmingham.

John Oliver Hanson, esq. to be a Director of the Bank of England.

BIRTHS.

March 18. At Government house, Adelaide, South Australia, Lady Young, a son.

June 22. At East Retford, Notts, the wife of Dr. Ballard, late of Gower st. a son.

July 7. The wife of George Moore, esq. of Appleby hall, Leicestershire, a dau.—At Clarendon park, Lady Bathurst, a son.—8. In Grosvenor st. the wife of Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, esq. a son.—9. At Cambridge square, Hyde park, Lady Armitage, a son.—10. The wife of Lord John Russell, a son.—13. At Castle-Asby, Northamptonsh. Lady William Compton, a son.—14. In New street, Spring gardens, the wife of J. Bonham Carter, esq. M.P. a dau.—17. At Up-Ottery, the wife of the Hon. William W. Addington, eldest son of Viscount Sidmouth, a dau.—19. At Morden lodge, Surrey, the wife of Henry James Hoare, esq. a son.—At Cong-

ham lodge, Norfolk, the wife of M. B. Ffolkes, esq. a son.—21. At Brighton, Viscountess Newry, a dau.—23. At Leamington, the wife of Kevill Davies, esq. Croft castle, Heref. a dau.—25. In Grosvenor cresc. Lady Eddisbury, a dau.—In Tavistock pl. the wife of Gerard W. Lydekker, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—26. At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Capt. Yorke, R.E. a son.—At Ickham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Eden, a son.—At Madeira, Viscountess Northland, a son and heir.—30. In Lowndes sq. the Countess of March, a son.—At Bolton st. Viscountess Stopford, a dau.

Aug. 3. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, a son.—In Hertford st. May fair, the wife of Reginald T. Cocks, esq. a dau.—5. At Florence court, the Countess of Enniskillen, a dau.—6. At Streatham, the wife of Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N. a son.—8. The Lady Ashley, a son.—At Moor hill, Harewood, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a dau.—In Clarges st. Lady Mary Phipps, a dau.—At Abridge, Essex, the wife of Capt. A. S. F. Holcombe, 13th Regt. a dau.—9. At Berkeley sq. Lady Harriet Duncombe, a son.—At Woodlands, Norwood, Mrs. S. Leigh Sotheby, a son.—11. In Dorset place, Lady Louisa Rabett, a son.—At Marshalls, Essex, the wife of John Laurie, esq. a son.—At Conington castle, the Hon. Mrs. J. Heathcote, a son.—12. In Montagu sq. Lady I. Jodrell, a dau.—14. At Chester sq. the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son.—15. At Temple house, Bucks, the wife of T. P. Williams, esq. M.P. a son.—At Woodcote, Lady L. Cotes, a dau.—At Beckenham, the wife of George Hankey, esq. a son.—At Leeds, the wife of Wilson Armistead, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 17. At Sydney, New South Wales, Lieut. C. B. Fule, R.N. Commanding H.M.S. Bramble, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. F. Priddle, esq.

June 9. At Futtighur, S. B. Cookson, esq. of the 73d Bengal N.I. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cookson, R.A. to Eleanor, dau. of T. G. Lay, esq. of Walcoots, Great Tay, Essex.

11. At Madras, the Hon. Sir William Westbrook Burton, Kt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to Maria-Alphonsine, third dau. of the late John Beatty West, esq. M.P. for Dublin.

14. At Port Patrick, and afterwards at St. George's Hanover sq. James Richard Rumsey, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Camb. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Carrick, esq. of Southgate.

16. At Bombay, Thomas Lowten Jenkins, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emily-Eliza, youngest daughter of Charles Vaughan, esq. of Clifton, co. Gloucester.

26. At Bicester, the Rev. John Statter, of Rose hill, Oxford, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Richard Wooten, esq. of Oxford, and Rose hill.

30. At Paris, the Rev. John Magnus Lynn, of Keswick, Cumberland (grandson of the late Bishop of Carlisle), to Mary-Hume, youngest dau. of James Crooke Thomson, esq. late of the 7th Hussars.

July 5. At St. Thomas's Stamford hill, John Barker, esq. of Springfield, Upper Clapton, to Frederica-Caroline-Wood, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel John Jervis, H.E.I.C.S.—At Milford, Hants, the Rev. John St. George Williams, of Monkstown, Dublin, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Usher, C.B. K.C.H.—At

Upper Chelsea, Frederick Charsley, esq. of Amersham, Bucks, to Fanny-Kenyon, second dau. of the late William Charsley, esq. of Wyndham pl.—John South Phillips, esq. only son of the late John Phillips, esq. of Great Barton, Suffolk, to Mary-Anna-Charlotte, second dau. of John Henry Heigham, esq. of Hunston hall.

7. At Portsea, William Spear, esq. of Cobland house, Totton, near Southampton, to Harriet Jones, only child of the late Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, R.M.—At St. Pancras, Theodosius Webb, esq. Capt. Royal Engineers, second son of Sir John Webb, K.C.H. to Julia Thal, dau. of the late William Caldwell Brandram, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henrich Franz Schaefer, esq. of Koenigswinter-on-the-Rhine, to Julia-Sherard, youngest dau. of the late John-Sherard Coleman, esq. of Bitwell house, Leic.—At St. Pancras New Church, Robert Lewis Roumieu, esq. second son of John Roumieu, esq. of Regent sq. and Lincoln's inn, to Charlotte-Foster, eldest dau. of the late William Stevens, esq. of Hunter st.—At All Souls, Langham pl. David Black, esq. of Brighton, to Clara-Maria, only dau. of George Patten, esq. A.R.A. of Berners st.

10. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. E. B. Slater, of Pocklington, Yorkshire, Fellow of St. John's College, Camb. to Georgina, second dau. of George Smith, esq. solicitor, Golden square.—At Petersham, Capt. Douglas Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons, to Charlotte-Mary, only dau. of the late Charles Heard Beagoe, esq. Royal Engineers.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Herbert Leigh, esq. second son of the late Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Wickham Bishop, Essex, to Charlotte-Elizbeth, youngest dau. of the late John Wright, esq. of Wickham Place.—At Paddington, Henry-Hamilton, second son of Henry Smith Cafe, esq. of Westbourne cresc. to Adelaide-Eliza-Ana, only dau. of J. D. Harding, esq. of Abercorn place.

11. At Whetstone, Charles Holland, esq. M.D. F.R.S. of Queen st. Mayfair, to Alice, eldest dau. of Joseph Baxendale, esq.—At Beckenham, the Right Rev.—Smith, Lord Bishop of Victoria, to Lydia, only dau. of the Rev. A. Brandram, M.A. Rector of Beckenham, and one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

12. At West Teignmouth, James Brooman, esq. R.N. of Torquay, to Ann-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Eardley Wilmot Michell, esq. of Hurstmonceux, Sussex.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Thomas Fletcher Twemlow, esq. eldest son of Francis Twemlow, esq. of Betley-court, Staff. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of William Paynter, esq. of Belgrave sq. and of Camborne house, Richmond.—At Knightsbridge, the Rev. W. H. Guillemard, B.D. Fellow of Pembroke Coll. Camb. and Head Master of the College, Armagh, to Elizabeth-Susanna, elder dau. of William H. Turner, esq. of Rutland gate, Hyde park.—At Marylebone, Giles Loder, esq. of Clarendon pl. and of Wilsford, Wilts, to Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Bott, 5th Light Cavalry, youngest dau. of the late Richard Murcott Satchwell, esq.—At Islington, Joseph Thomas Cooper, esq. F.R.A.S. of Dalston, to Ellen-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Leapidge Smith, esq. of Highbury.—At St. George's Hanover sq. William Roddam, esq. of Roddam, Northumberland, to Selina-Henrietta, dau. of the late John Cotes and Lady Maria Cotes, of Woodcote, Shropshire.—At Bramshaw, Henry Blackburn, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late George Eyre, esq. of Warrens, Wilts.—At Paddington, William Needham, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Fraser, H.E.I.C.S.

13. At All Souls, Langham-pl. William Edward Fox, esq. M.D. of Brisington, Som. to Emma, widow of Sir George Molyneux, Bart. of Castledillon, Armagh. — At Sherborne, Dorset, William H. Williams, esq. M.D. of Sherborne, to Mary, eldest dau. of Benjamin Chandler, esq.

14. At St. George's Bloomsbury, John-Lee, son of William Brown Scott, esq. of Tyne-mouth, and grandson of the late Richard Lee, esq. formerly of Lombard st. to Sophia-Louisa, third dau. of James Oliphant, esq. of Bedford place. — At St. Margaret's Westminster, Charles-Evan, younger son of the late Evan Thomas, esq. of Llwynmadoc, Brecknockshire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Henry Shepherd Pearson, esq. of Spinfield lodge, Bucks. — At Portsea, the Rev. John Luke Barton, Incumbent of St. George's, Portsea, to Alethea, dau. of Henry Harrison, esq. of Woolwich, Kent. — At Chew Magna, the Rev. Samuel Clark, M.A. Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to Ellen, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Heath, esq. of Andover.

16. At St. James's, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Foley, to Lady Mary Charlotte Fitzalan Howard, eldest dau. of the Duke of Norfolk.

17. At Salcombe Regis, the Rev. William Blake Doveton, fourth son of the Rev. John Frederick Doveton, of Karsfield, Devon, to Georgiana-Cecilia, dau. of W. Wingfield Yates, esq. of Salcombe hill house. — At Leamington Priors, the Rev. George Irving Davies, eldest son of the Rev. William Davies, Rector of Llanygindl, Brecknockshire, to Elizabeth-Paulina, only dau. of Thomas Dawson, esq. of Naples. — At Oystermouth, Samuel Horman Fisher, barrister-at-law, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Robert Eaton, esq. of Brynmawr, Swansea. — At Walcot, Bath, Charles Vaughan Wilkison, of the Circus, Bath, to Rosamond-Charlotte, second dau. of Lawrence Blount Williams, esq. — At Durham, the Rev. George Hustler, third son of Thomas Hustler, esq. of Acklam hall, Yorkshire, to Louisa, eldest dau. of R. T. Hawley, esq. of Hartley-Wintney, Hants, formerly of the King's Dragoon Guards.

18. At Paris, Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. to Charlotte-Frances, second dau. of Capt. William Pulteney Dana. — At Newton Ferrers, Devonshire, Charles Thomas John Moore, of Frampton hall, Linc. esq. to Fanny-Mary-Vassall, eldest dau. of Henry Richard Roe, of Guaton hall, Devonshire, esq.; and at the same time, Frederick Henry Hastings Glasse, Captain R.N. to Ada-Maria, second dau. of Henry Richard Roe, esq. — At Kenwyn, Philip Protheroe Smith, esq. of Truro, Cornwall, to Marianne, only dau. of the late William Paul, esq. of Southleigh.

19. At Littleham, the Rev. Edward Henry Powell, B.A. second son of the late W. R. H. Powell, esq. of Maes-Gwynne, co. Carmarthen, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Daniel, esq. Clifton. — At Stoke Gabriel, E. C. Donville, esq. Lieut. Royal Marines, to Ellen-Jane, dau. of John Churchward, esq. of Stoke Gabriel. — At Blaisdon, Gloucestershire, the Rev. F. P. Voules, Rector of Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Henry Hurl, esq. of Ramsbury, Wilts. — At Staines, James Rickman, jun. esq. to Matilda, eldest dau. of Apsley Pellett, esq. of Knowle green, Middlesex. — At Burnley Wood, Burnley, James Wortley, esq. of Dundalk, county of Louth, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Veevers, of Hill Top, Burnley.

20. At Westbury-upon-Trym, John, eldest son of John Tyrrell, esq. of Sidcliffe, near Sidmouth, to Marianne-Louisa, third dau. of Wingfield Yates, esq. — At St. Pancras, Geo. Pike Nicholls, esq. of Houghton pl. Harring-

ton sq. to Amelia, only dau. of the late Sef-frien John Alken, esq. of Mornington road, Regent's park.

21. At Islington, Henry, second son of the late Henry Buckler, esq. of Islington, to Jane, younger dau. of the late Edward Payne, esq. of Lombard-street. — At Bintry, Norfolk, Capt. P. W. P. Wallis, to Jemima-Mary-Gwynne, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, K.C. Governor of Gibraltar. — At Mortlake, the Rev. Henry Edward Ffolkes, third son of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart. of Hillington hall, Norfolk, to Geraldine-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Unwin, esq. of the Treasury. — At St. George's Hanover sq. John James Colley, esq. of Barderop park, Wilts, to Agnes-Caroline, only dau. of H. B. Trelawney, esq. of Hertford street.

23. At St. Marylebone, George de Saumarez, Capt. in 21st Madras N. Inf. to Ann-Letitia, youngest dau. of Frederick Le Lisle, esq. of York pl. Portman sq. — At Plymouth, Charles-Francis, youngest son of the late Thomas Slooks, esq. of Bedford pl. Russell sq. to Caroline-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Reed, 62d Foot. — At St. Mark's Kennington, James A. Hodgskin, Lieut. R.N. to Maria-Louisa, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Arnold, M.A.

24. At Norton, Staff. Alfred Ricketts Hudson, esq. of Wick, near Pershore, to Caroline-Elizabeth, third dau. of Edmund Wells Oldaker, esq. — At Paddington, John William Cripps, of Beaufoy-terr. Maida Vale, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late F. J. Whitehurst, esq. R.N. Maida hill. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Capt. Charles Edwards, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, formerly of the 47th and 19th Regiments, to Mary, only child of the late William Ness, esq. of Mitcham. — At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, George Lewis Wilmot Horton, esq. youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. G.C.H. to Frances-Augusta, youngest dau. of Henry Pitches Boyce, esq. and Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce. — At Kensington, William-George, son of the Hon. Charles Compton and Lady Catharine Cavendish, to Henrietta-Frances, dau. of the Right Honourable William Sebright and Lady Caroline Lascelles. — At Bishopwearmouth, James Sidden, eldest son of J. A. Lloyd, esq. late Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Sunderland, to Lucy-Anderson, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Scotch House, Durham. — At Manby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. K. Blathwayt, Assistant Chaplain to the Government Prison, Isle of Portland, to Anne-Christiana, youngest dau. of William Teale Welfitt, esq. of Manby hall.

25. At Aston, the Rev. J. B. Stevenson, M.A. to Emma, only dau. of William Wheelwright, esq. Erdington hall. — At Edinburgh, the Rev. Edward William Whately, only son of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to Leslie-Anne, eldest dau. of the late William James Fraser, esq. of Ladhope, Roxburghshire. — At St. Alban's Wood st. Thomas May, esq. of Sonning, Berks, to Anne-Hughes, eldest dau. of W. Hughes Hughes, esq. formerly M.P. for Oxford. — At Torrington, William Thomas Kitching, esq. to Agnes-Ross, youngest dau. of the late Robert Tunstall Haverfield, esq. Comm. R.N. — At Abbot's Anne, Hants, the Rev. William Grey, Chaplain to the Bishop of Newfoundland, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Rev. F. H. White. — At St. George's Hanover sq. George H. Lutton Boynton, esq. of the 11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, son of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth-Laura, only dau. of the late T. H. Keeling, esq. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry Constantine, second surviving son of

William Mount, esq. of Canterbury, to Mary-Anne, only child of the late John Crook, esq. of Devizes.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Francis, youngest son of William Rhodes, of Bramhope hall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Brown Darwin, of Elston hall, Nottinghamshire.—At Petersham, the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, B.A. Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, to the Lady Georgina-Augustus Kerr, youngest dau. of William sixth Marquess of Lothian.

26. At Dudley, John William Fletcher, esq. F.R.C.S. Bengal Army, to Emily, second dau. of Thomas Badger, esq. of the Hill, Dudley.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Robert P. Oldershaw, esq. son of Robert Oldershaw, esq. of Islington, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Francis Harris, esq. of Bengal.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Samuel Brandram, esq. of Tavistock sq. to Gertrude-Ellen-Emmett, third dau. of George Green, esq. of Upper Harley st. and Ashurst park, Kent.—At Marylebone, Edward Wilberforce Umwin, esq. son of the late Rev. Edward Umwin, of Wootton park, Staffordshire, to Penelope-Sarah, dau. of the late Francis Ellis, esq. of the Crescent, Bath.—At Wanstead, Frederick Crossley Young, esq. to Clari-Mary, youngest dau. of the late R. P. Sayer, esq. of the Temple.—At Paddington, James Watson, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of James Watson, esq. M.D. Bath, to Augusta-Christiana, second dau. of William Wilberforce Bird, esq.—At Bromsberrow, the Rev. Henry Mawson Milligan, of Sutton Valence, Kent, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Tiddington house, near Stratford-on-Avon.—At Whitby, the Rev. W. Twigg, M.A. Vicar of Pickhill, near Thirsk, to Mary, dau. of Oswald Younghusband, esq.—At Edinburgh, Theophilus Alfred Gilbert Willington, M.D. fourth son of Joseph Willington, esq. of Balsall, Warwicksh. to Mary-Lauderdale, eldest dau. of the late David Blaikie, esq. W.S. Edinburgh.

28. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. the Hon. John de Blaquiere, eldest son of Gen. Lord de Blaquiere, to Anna, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Christie, esq.

31. At Lee, Edmund Charles Curry, esq. of Doctors' Commons and Blackheath park, to Rosa-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Philip Charles Moore, esq. of Doctors' Commons.—At Beddington, Sussex, William, youngest son of the late Edward Henry Josiah Compton, of Fletton, near Peterborough, to Sarah-Maria, youngest dau. of John White, esq. of Asheham, Sussex.—At Yeovil, Thomas Bates, esq. M.A. fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Emily, only dau. of John Batten, esq. of Hollands, Yeovil.—At Chertsey, Surrey, Vandeleur B. Crake, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of William Crake, esq. Stanhope st. Hyde park gardens, and of Hastings, to Louisa-Frances, eldest dau. of the late William Browne, esq. of the Bury, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Higgin, esq. of Fern hill, Pembrokeshire, to Charlotte-Lort, youngest dau. of the late John Lort Phillips, esq. of Haverfordwest.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Henry Malcolm, of Dunblane, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot.

Aug. 1. At Bedford, Allardice Hodgston, esq. of Kensington, to Frances-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Henry Edward Platt, esq. of Liddington, Bedf.—At Islington, Samuel B. Dudley, esq. of Winslow, to Louisa-Harriet, only child of the late William Wilson, esq. and granddau. of the late George West, esq.—At Easterhill, Lanarkshire, Francis Richard Sandford, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Daniel

Keate Sandford, to Margaret, dau. of Robert Findlay, esq. of Easterhill.—At Ardrachan, William Wallace Hozier, Scots Greys, eldest son of James Hozier, esq. of Newlands and Barrowfield, Lanarkshire, N.B. to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John O'Hara; esq. of Raheen, co. of Galway, and Lady O'Doncl.—At Sculcoates, J. H. Bennett, esq. M.D. Bradford, to Ellen, second dau. of Abraham Wade, esq. of Hull.—At Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Charles Braddon, esq. of Hare House, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester-shire, to Isabella-Simpson-Barrett Kinsey, granddau. of the late General Kinsey.—At Heavitree, W. Popham, youngest son of John Arscott Lethbridge, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Matilda, youngest dau. of Edward Hewish Adams, esq. of Heavitree.—At Heavitree, Christopher Grigg, esq. R.N. to Anna, third dau. of the late Prebendary Dennis.—At Blyford, Henry George Spong, esq. elder son of Ambrose Spong, esq. of Frindsbury, Kent, to Lucy, third dau. of Seaman Gerrard, esq. of Blyford hall, Suffolk.—At Kew, John Dorney Harding, D.C.L. advocate in Doctors' Commons, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. John Harding, rector of Coyty and Coychurch, Glamorganshire, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Wyld, rector of Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts.—At Rangeworthy, Edward, youngest son of the late Dr. Poore, of Andover, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Hicks, Incumbent of the former place.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. Thomas Prater, M.A. Rector of Hardwicke and Tismore, Oxon, youngest son of Charles Prater, esq. of Portland pl. to Hyacinthe, second dau. of Dr. Golding.

2. At St. Michael's Chester sq. John Scott Bankes, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bankes, and grandson of the late Earl of Eldon, to Annie, dau. of the Attorney-General and Lady Jervis.—At Stoke new Guildford, the Rev. William Henry Steens, Curate of the same parish, to Mary, widow of the late George S. Snallpiece, esq. of Guildford.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Thomas R. Parker, esq. of Upper Seymour st. to Isabella, second dau. of Edward George Henderson, esq. of Wellington road, St. John's wood.—At Rearsby, co. of Leicester, Edmund Thomas, esq. of Worcester, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan, Rector of the former place.—At Corfu, Morton Cornish Sumner, esq. only son of Richard Sumner, esq. of Futenham Priory, Surrey, to Penelope, only dau. of the Count and Countess Valsamachi, of Cephalonia and Corfu.

4. At Lambeth, the Rev. Frederic Robert Perry, B.A. to Elizabeth-Fanny, dau. of the late W. Phillips, esq.—At Teston, Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Matilda-Catherine-Emma, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Francis James Noel.—At Froyle, William Smith Nicholson, Captain Cameronians, second son of George Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of Froyle park.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Horatio Piggot, esq. fourth son of John Piggot, esq. of the Elms, near Malden, Essex, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Houlton, esq. M.D. of Lisson Grove.—At Paddington, Austin Cuvillier, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. A. Cuvillier, of Montreal, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Canada, to Charlotte, dau. of E. Erichsen, esq. of Gloucester road, Hyde park.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. Guy, eldest son of Thomas Osborne, esq. of Yoxhall lodge, Stafford, to the Hon. Miss Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes, eldest dau. of the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN SMYTH, BART.

May 19. At Heath House, Stapleton, co. Gloucester, aged 73, Sir John Smyth, Bart. of Long Ashton Park and Wraxall Lodge, Somerset, Brockley House, Wilts, and Stapleton, Gloucestershire.

Sir John Smyth, who was very wealthy, was descended from an ancient house which, as early as the beginning of the 15th century, was seated at the village of Ayleburton, in the Forest of Dean. For three centuries the family have been connected with the parish of Long Ashton, near Bristol, in which, and the adjacent parishes, their principal estates are situated. It has been twice raised to the dignity of the baronetage. The first Baronet, Sir Hugh Smyth, so created in 1661, was the son of a staunch adherent of the Royalist cause at the time of the civil war, but with his grandson John the title expired in 1741, for want of male descendants. It was revived in Jan. 1763, when John Jarrett Smyth, esq. a representative of the city of Bristol in Parliament, who had married Florence, sister and co-heir of the last Baronet, had the title conferred on him.

The deceased Sir John was the younger son of Thomas Smyth, esq. of Stapleton, (younger son of Sir John Jarrett Smyth,) by Joan, only daughter of Joseph Whitchurch, esq. of the same place. His elder brother Hugh succeeded, in 1802, his uncle, Sir John Hugh Smyth (son of Sir Jarrett), and dying Jan. 28, 1824, without issue by his wife (who was Margaret, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, and died in 1841,) left the title to his brother now deceased, who was a bachelor. By the will of Sir Hugh Smyth, the property went to the late baronet, and after him, in default of issue, to the female branches. He left two sisters, Florence, second wife of the late John Upton, esq. of Ingmire hall, co. Westmerland; and Mary, married to the late Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks. Thomas Upton, esq. of Ingmire hall, the issue of this marriage, died Dec. 23, 1844, (having enjoyed the Westmerland and Yorkshire estates, which were ceded to him by his half-brother, John Upton, esq. issue of a previous marriage.)

He married, July 16, 1829, his cousin, Eliza, second daughter of the late Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks, by whom he left two sons: the elder,

Thomas Smyth, died March 10, 1848, aged 17; the second son, John Henry Greville, now thirteen years of age, and two daughters, are living. (See account of Upton family of Ingmire hall, in Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv. p. 385, edit. 1838.)

The whole of the landed estates in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts, have passed into the possession of Sir John's elder sister (now Mrs. Upton Smyth). A large accumulation of funded property has been bequeathed by the deceased Baronet to Mrs. Way, and her numerous family.

Sir John Smyth died very suddenly, without previous illness, and without having called his servants to his bed-side. At the coroner's inquest, Dr. Wallis stated that he arrived at the house about eight in the morning, the body was not then cold, and, in his opinion, death must have occurred about 6 o'clock; he had no doubt whatever that the deceased died from a fit of epilepsy, to which disease he had been subject for the last four years.

The funeral took place at Long Ashton on the 29th of May. The hearse was followed by five mourning coaches, and by the carriages of the deceased, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Way, the Rev. Henry H. Way, Rector of Henbury, Gloucestershire, Capt. Langton, Mr. G. Langton, and ten others, and was joined at Westminster bridge by forty tenants on horseback.

GEN. SIR JASPER NICOLLS, K.C.B.

May 4. At his residence near Reading, Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. Colonel of the 5th Foot.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 45th Regiment on the 25th of May, 1793.

He was made Lieutenant Nov. 25, 1794, and Captain Sept. 12, 1797.

He served in the West Indies, and acted as Regimental-Paymaster, twice as Judge-Advocate, and also as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Nicolls; subsequently in the East Indies as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the same officer, until he joined as a volunteer the army under the Duke of Wellington. He commanded a company of the 78th Foot in the Mahratta war, and was at the battle of Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gawiel Ghur. He returned to Europe on his promotion to a Majority in 1804. In 1805 he embarked for Hanover, and in 1806 for the Rio de la Plata with

the troops under Brig.-Gen. Crawford. He was engaged commanding a detachment in the town of Buenos Ayres; and subsequently employed as a hostage and head of a committee to correspond with the Spanish Government after the return of the army to Monte Video. He commanded the 14th Foot in Spain under Sir David Baird, and was at the battle of Corunna, where he distinguished himself, and for which he received a medal.

In 1809, he served in Walcheren. In April, 1811, he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards; and on the 1st of Jan. 1812, Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland, where he was seven months at the head of that department, Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B. being at that time on service in Spain. In August, 1812, he was nominated Quarter-Master-General in the East Indies, and repaired thither in Jan. following. In March, 1815, during the Nepaul war, at the desire of his Excellency the Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief, he took charge of the reinforcements destined to support the operations commenced, in the mountainous province of Kurraoor, by a body of irregular infantry under command of Lieut.-Col. Gardner. The enemy concentrated his force, between three and four thousand men, in the vicinity of Almorah, the capital; but being attacked with success on the 23rd and 25th of April, the Goorkale Chiefs surrendered the whole province on conditions on the 27th, and it was formally ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of peace.

In Dec. 1815, and in March, 1816, he was again directed by the Marquess of Hastings to take charge of a corps ordered to assemble in the Naloab Vizier's territories, for the purpose of invading the Western province of Nepaul. On this occasion the troops had moved from the point of assembly, in number about 5500 men, but their exertions became unnecessary in consequence of the rapid and astonishing success of the army under the command of Major-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, G.C.B.

In 1817, this officer returned to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, with the Governor-General, and during a part of the operations against the Pindarrees and Mahratta powers, he commanded a brigade in the centre division of the grand army, with which his Excellency the Marquess of Hastings was present. The treaty with Scindia prevented this division from having any active share in the operations of 1817-18.

At the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825, Major-General Nicolls commanded the 2d infantry division, which division carried

the left breach on the 18th Jan. 1826. For this eminent service he was the same year nominated a K.C.B. In 1833 Sir Jasper Nicolls became Colonel of the 93d Foot; in 1840 he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 38th Foot, and in 1843 to that of the 5th Fusiliers.

He became a Lieut.-General in 1837, and in 1839 was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, with the local rank of General.

He married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Stanhope Badcock, esq. of Little Missenden Abbey, co. Bucks, and sister to the late Major Lovell Badcock, of the 14th Dragoons.

MR. JUSTICE COLTMAN.

July 11. At his residence, in Hyde Park Gardens, aged 68, Sir Thomas Coltman, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Sir Thomas Coltman was the fourth son of John Coltman, esq. of Beverley. He was admitted to Rugby school in 1796, and was thence elected, on an exhibition, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 13th Wrangler, in 1803, and obtained a Fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1806. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 24th May, 1808. His practice lay in the Common Law courts, and he went the Northern circuit. Though not a brilliant orator, he acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer, and was considered first-rate in black-letter lore. He was appointed a King's Counsel in Michaelmas vacation, 1830. On the 24th Feb. 1837 he was invested with the dignity of the coif, and upon that occasion he gave rings to the Bench and the sergeants, bearing the following motto, "Jus sum cuique." On the same day he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Gaselee. Shortly after he received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Thomas Coltman had officiated as judge in the Central Criminal Court on Saturday the 9th July, and was preparing to go the Norfolk Circuit. On Monday night he was seized with symptoms of cholera, from which he but slightly rallied, and he expired at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

He married, in 1823, Anna, daughter of George Duckworth, esq. formerly of Manchester.

SIR THOMAS READE, C.B.

Aug. 4. At his country-house at Maya, after a long and painful malady,

Sir Thomas Reade, Knt. and C.B., Consul-general of England at Tunis for twenty-eight years.

He received the 3rd class of the order of Ferdinand and Merit in 1813 for his services near Messina in 1810, being then Assistant Quartermaster-general to the forces in Sicily. In 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath and received the honour of knighthood. He was some time Deputy Adjutant-general at St. Helena; and in 1821 he was appointed Consul at Tunis.

Sir Thomas Reade was a zealous investigator of Carthaginian and Romano-African antiquities, and wrote several accounts of their discoveries, as well as papers on the Berber and other languages in North Africa.

In 1824 he was placed on half pay as Captain of the 24th Foot; and he attained the rank of Colonel in the army in 1837.

His funeral was celebrated with a solemnity and pomp unexampled at Tunis, the Bey having determined that the greatest honours should be paid to the deceased as representative of Great Britain. The body was removed into the town in a carriage of the Bey, which was covered with mourning, drawn by six mules with funeral ornaments, and escorted by a detachment of three hundred cavalry. The next day the funeral took place: two regiments with arms reversed walked on each side of the procession, and the coffin was surrounded by the clergy of the Greek Church, who officiated in the absence of a Protestant minister. The two Christian ministers of the Bey MM. Raffo and Boga, all the generals and principal officers of the Regency, and all the consular corps, and a crowd of Europeans, attended the ceremony. It was an unusual thing to see the great dignitaries of the country, who seldom go out on foot, walking under the burning sun, especially in the fast of Ramadan; but the Bey never ceases to give proofs of his tolerant principles and his progress in international relations.

SIR NICHOLAS FITZSIMON.

July 31. At Broughall Castle, Frankford, King's County, of apoplexy, aged 42, Sir Nicholas FitzSimon, Knt. Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, and a Captain in the Monaghan regiment of Militia.

He was the eldest son of the late John FitzSimon, esq. (or Fitzsimmons,) of Broughall Castle, by the eldest daughter of Count Awly Magawly, of Frankford. He was a member of Trinity college, Dublin, and obtained honours at that university.

At the first general election after the Reform of Parliament in Dec. 1832, he was returned as one of the members for King's County, after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Nicholas FitzSimon, esq.	754
Lord Oxmantown	469
Hon. F. Bernard	460

It was stated that he was returned with the entire approbation of Mr. O'Connell, though he was not related to Mr. Christopher FitzSimon the barrister, who married the Liberator's eldest daughter. He was rechosen in 1835 and 1837, we believe without a poll, but retired in Feb. 1841, when he was appointed a magistrate of the head police office in Dublin. On the 9th Sept. following, he received the honour of knighthood from Earl Fortescue, then Lord Lieutenant.

Sir Nicholas was the author of some pamphlets on the Ballot question.

He married in 1829, the second daughter of Sir John Power, Bart. the eminent distiller of Dublin.

VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY HILL.

June 7. At an advanced age, Vice-Admiral Henry Hill, R.N.

He was one of the sons of Lieut.-Col. William Hill, of Boniface, Isle of Wight, sometime Lieut.-Governor of Berwick, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Popham, esq. of Shanklin, Isle of Wight; and was brother to the Ven. Justly Hill, Archdeacon of Bucks, and Rector of Bonchurch with Shanklin.

He entered the naval service in 1787, as a midshipman on board the *Vestal* of 28 guns, commanded by Sir R. J. Strachan, with whom he removed into the *Phoenix* frigate, on the East India station; where he was engaged in a variety of service, particularly that of transporting the battering train, &c. belonging to the Malabar army, up the Ballypatam river, to the foot of the Ghauts; and in the actions with la *Resolu* French frigate, Nov. 19, 1791.

The *Phoenix* returned to England in 1793; and Mr. Hill was soon after removed into the *Boyne*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, under whose auspices he first went to sea, and by whom he was almost immediately promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the *Zebra* sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Robert Faulkner, and forming part of the fleet sent to reduce the French West India colonies, where the services of the *Zebra* during the campaign of 1794 were very conspicuous.

After the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, &c. the Zebra was sent to the coast of America in company with a squadron of frigates, under the orders of Commodore Josias Rogers; but returned from thence to the West Indies at the latter end of the same year, and subsequently cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers, several of which she captured and destroyed.

In March 1795 the French having disembarked on the island of St. Vincent, Lieut. Hill was landed on the 12th with a party of seamen and a 6-pounder, to co-operate with the British land forces then on the island. At this moment the enemy were in possession of Dorchester hill, a commanding eminence immediately above the town of Kingston, which they were preparing to cannonade. The post taken by Lieutenant Hill becoming untenable, he suggested to the Governor and Capt. Skynner the necessity of driving the enemy from their position. In this brilliant affair, Lieutenant Hill received a very severe wound in the right shoulder, which obliged him to retire immediately to his ship, and subsequently to return home.

Lieut. Hill was advanced to the rank of Commander, July 24, 1795; and in Feb. 1797, had the honour of being coupled with Capt. Skynner in a letter of thanks from the Agents for the colony of St. Vincent. His sufferings in consequence of his wound were long and severe; nor do we find him again in employ till the spring of 1798, when he was appointed to the Sea Fencibles in the Isle of Wight. He afterwards commanded the Gorgon 44, on the Mediterranean, and Megera fire-vessel, attached to the Channel fleet. His post commission bore date Jan. 1, 1801. His subsequent appointments were, in succession, to the Princess Royal of 98 guns; Ruby 64; Camilla 24; Orpheus 32; Agincourt 64; and Naiad, a 38-gun frigate.

In April 1805, Captain Hill worked the Orpheus out of the Tagus during a gale of wind, to the astonishment of the most experienced pilots, and succeeded in conveying and forwarding intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets having formed a junction at Cadiz, to our squadrons off Ferrol, Brest, and Ireland. Previous to, and after that event, he was principally employed in affording protection to the trade.

Capt. Hill was appointed to the Superb 78, guard-ship at Portsmouth, Dec. 20, 1825, and to the Melville 74, March 31, 1826. In the latter he served on the coast of Portugal and at Gibraltar, until shortly before she was paid off, Feb. 28, 1829.

He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in July 1830, and that of Vice-Admiral in

Nov. 1841. He enjoyed a pension of 250*l.* for his wounds, and in the year 1845 the good-service pension was awarded to him.

He was twice married, first to Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Woraley, of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, by whom he had issue Henry, Commander R.N.; and secondly to Caroline, daughter of Joseph Betteworth, esq. of Ryde, by whom he had issue five sons, all in the service of their country, and the youngest, Edward, Lieut. R.N. and four daughters.

RICHARD GODSON, Esq. M.P.

Aug. 1. At Springfield hall, near Lancaster, aged 52, Richard Godson, esq. Q.C., Counsel to the Admiralty, Judge Advocate of the Fleet, one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and M.P. for Kidderminster.

Mr. Godson was the fifth son of the late W. Godson, esq. one of the coroners of Worcestershire, and was born on the 19th of June, 1797. He was a member of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, as 26th Wrangler, M.A. 1821. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 10th July, 1821; he practised in the Common Law Courts, and attended the Oxford circuit and the Worcester and Stafford sessions. He was the author of a *Practical Treatise on the law of Patents for Inventions*, and on that of *Copyright*. He was nominated a Queen's Counsel on the 2nd Nov. 1841.

He first sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's, appearing as a Reformer at the memorable struggle of 1831, and ejecting its hereditary representative Lord Viscount Grimston. The result of the poll was,

Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.	421
Richard Godson, esq.	406
Lord Viscount Grimston	297

After the passing of the Reform Act he solicited the new borough of Kidderminster, and was returned by 172 votes to 159 polled for G. R. Philips, esq. In 1835 Mr. Philips defeated him by 197 votes to 124. In 1837 he was again returned, after a contest with John Bagshaw, esq. who polled 157 votes, and Mr. Godson 198. In 1841 he beat Mr. Samson Ricardo by 212 votes to 200; and in 1847 he was re-elected without opposition. Thus Mr. Godson had been member for Kidderminster from its first erection as a borough, except in the parliament of 1835-7. He was a conservative Liberal, and on one occasion described himself as "a Reformer, pledged to uphold the Established Church."

He voted in favour of the Jews, and for the abolition of slavery; against the admission of dissenters to the Universities, and against the appropriation clause of the Church of Ireland bill.

Mr. Godson married, in 1825, Mary, only daughter of the late Henry Hargreaves, esq. of Springfield hall, near Lancaster.

W. M. THACKERAY, M.D.

July 29. At his house in Nicholas-street, Chester, aged 79, William Makepeace Thackeray, M.D.

He was born at Cambridge on the 15th of April, 1770, being the second son of Thomas Thackeray, esq. surgeon, and brother to the present Frederic Thackeray, M.D. of that town. Of his father, who died in 1806, a character will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXVI. p. 1176. Dr. W. M. Thackeray graduated at Trinity College, M.B. 1794, M.D. 1800. Soon after he went to practise at Chester, and *The Chronicle* of that place pays the following well-deserved tribute to his life of usefulness:—

“An eminent physician naturally holds a high place in the society of a provincial town; and if that influence is increased by the personal qualities of the individual, and extended by a protracted life, it is hardly possible to conceive any one round whom the combined feelings of gratitude, regard, and veneration, will collect a larger amount of interest. Such has been the case in Chester in days still remembered by its inhabitants; and such in no ordinary degree was the case with the lamented subject of the present notice. Beyond the respect due to his professional skill, and the influence which was gained by the liberality in which it was exercised, Dr. Thackeray had established claims on the good will of his fellow-citizens by a long series of services rendered to the public, and by a spirit which rendered him alive to every call where the good of the community might be promoted. To his fostering care, and to the prudence with which he managed his concerns, that excellent institution the Blue Coat School owes its present prosperity, if not its present existence. Unwearied in his exertions, he was always at his post when the monthly board required his attendance; and he exhibited as much attention to the details of internal management as he did to its general maintenance. In all the other charitable institutions of the city he took the same lively interest; and at a period when most men would have pleaded, and many would have felt, that increasing infirmities and aggra-

vated pain justified absence, he seemed resolved to labour while life lasted, and to devote the little strength that was left, to the cause which he had originally promoted in his more vigorous days.

“For all these varied offices he possessed peculiar qualifications. A warm heart and a strong mind found in him a frame capable of great labour; a voice that could always make itself heard, and a constitution which proved its strength by the protracted struggle it sustained with agonizing pain; and, if his warm feelings ever carried him beyond that limit which the strict letter of courtesy requires, those feelings were sure to redress the apparent wrong, and to soothe the spirit which had been borne down by the vigour of his address, by the frankness of his apology.

“In those hours of retirement from professional duties which he had the wisdom to claim, Dr. Thackeray entered largely into the pursuit of agriculture. As a scientific planter he ranks high amongst those who have contributed to that branch of national wealth. He lived to see a wide extent of the hilly country near Mold covered with trees raised from acorns of his own sowing; and had reason to pride himself on the success of a system which had turned a waste into a forest, during the life of him who undertook the work.

“We have hitherto merely glanced at what the world saw, and at what the world knew, of Dr. Thackeray, as a public character; and perhaps it is due to the delicacy of domestic life, that a public testimonial should be limited to public qualities, and leave the rest to be conjectured from what has been already said. The many, however, who knew what he was in private life, who knew the tenderness of his feelings, the warmth of his affections, his exemplary discharge of every private duty, would feel that the most important features in the portrait were omitted, if these were not noticed. Let it be enough to say, that the man who in public was always loud in denouncing what he thought was wrong, strenuous in contending for what he deemed to be right, and who seemed made for the rough tumult of political or civil strife, was at home indulgent, forbearing, and forgiving; the tenderest of parents, the most affectionate of brothers, a hearty friend, an indulgent master; concealing his own sufferings lest pain should be caused to those who loved him, and as patient and submissive under infirmity and agony as he had been active and energetic in the business of life.

“Such union of qualities naturally so diverse, and in themselves so opposite,

can, we believe, flow but from one principle, and that the best and highest. The calmness with which he contemplated death did not arise from any desire to escape from sufferings which were hardly to be borne, for he despised the pain which was wearing out his strength, and could converse with cheerfulness as soon as the paroxysm was over; but it was, we may believe, the fruit of reliance on Him, whom he had known to be sent into the world to seek and to save that which was lost."

The funeral was a public one, and the whole of the inhabitants of Chester vied in shewing their respect for the deceased.

HORACE SMITH, ESQ.

July 12. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 70th year, Horace Smith, esq.

Mr. Horace Smith was one of the sons of Robert Smith, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. solicitor to the Ordnance, by Mary, daughter of James Bogle, esq. who took the name of French on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (with her sister Keturah, wife of Primatt Knapp, esq. of Linford, co. Bucks.), of Nathaniel French, esq. of Barbados.

His elder brother James, who was his associate in the "*Rejected Addresses*," and other literary productions, and whose memoirs and remains he edited in 1840, followed the profession of his father, and succeeded to his office of Solicitor of the Customs. Horace was a stockbroker. Their father, though himself occasionally dallying with the muse, rather discouraged than fostered the first literary predilections of his sons, fearing perhaps, that such avocations might militate against their more material interests; but in later years, when he had survived this misgiving, and was gratified by the unexpected success of their efforts, he sometimes amused himself by recommending such subjects, and supplying materials to Horace for his historical novels.

Their first effusions were contributed to the *Pic Nic* newspaper, founded by Colonel Greville in 1802, in connection with a society principally formed for the production of amateur theatricals; and they next wrote several of the prefaces to a new edition of Bell's *British Theatre*, which was published under the sanction of Mr. Cumberland's name. From 1807 to 1810, they were contributors to the *Monthly Mirror*, in which originally appeared the imitations entitled "*Horace in London*," which were subsequently collected in a volume. Both brothers contributed to these parodies, and the share of each is distinguished by the initials of his christian name.

12

The far celebrated "*Rejected Addresses*," which were put forth on the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, in Oct. 1812, were also their joint performance. The idea had been casually started about six weeks before by Mr. Ward, secretary to the theatre; and, having been eagerly adopted by the brothers, it was immediately arranged what authors each should imitate: whereupon Horace left London on a visit to Cheltenham; executed his portion of the task, and returned to town a few days before the opening, when each submitted his productions to the other, but there was little time for revision; the little book was put forth, the town was in ecstasies of delight, and its sale was almost unparalleled. In a preface to the eighteenth edition, published in 1837, Horace Smith has related the history of the affair, and in the memoir of his brother has enumerated those written by him. The others, viz. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, and all following No. 20 (if any, for we have not the volume at hand) were his own.

"Some of the half-sentimental, half-playful *vers de société* contributed by Mr. Horace Smith to the '*New Monthly Magazine*,' while it was under Mr. Campbell's editorship, were his best metrical efforts. His fictions were many, comprising *Brambletye House*, *The Tor Hill*, and other historical tales written in emulation of Scott—*Zillah*, an antique romance aimed at the readers whom *Valelarius* had charmed and *Salathiel* astounded—and more recent stories, half-philosophical, half-domestic—in which, to speak familiarly, something of 'a cross' betwixt the manner of the Moores and Bages and Godwins of a past school, and of the Dickens and Jerrolds of the present, was infelicitously attempted.

"As a companion he was singularly kindly and cheerful—devoted to the cause of truth and freedom—and advocating this, whether gravely or gaily, with an earnestness and consistency in which was mingled no single drop of rancour. This is high praise for a man having wit at command, and who frequented society during the times lived through by Mr. Horace Smith."—*Athenæum*.

Mr. Smith's first publication preceded the "*Rejected Addresses*;" it was "*Horatio, or Memoirs of the Davenport Family*," a novel, in four volumes, 1807. In 1813 he published "*First Impressions, or Trade in the West, a Comedy*;" afterwards, "*The Runaway*," a novel, 4 vols. and "*Trevanion, or Matrimonial Errors*," also in 4 volumes. These are well-nigh forgotten. The *Literary Gazette* states that "he commenced his novels with

Gaieties and Gravities in 1825, and ended them with Love and Mesmerism in 1845, and within these twenty years also gave to the public Brambletye House, Tor Hill, Reuben Apsley, Zillah, The New Forest, Walter Colyton, Jane Lomax, The Moneyed Man, Adam Brown, and Arthur Arundel; the whole of which were, we believe, published by Mr. Colburn."

His "Involuntary Prophet," is a shorter tale in a volume of Bentley's Standard Novels.

Mr. Smith had latterly resided for some years in Cavendish Place, Brighton, where he was an active supporter of the local charities, particularly the County Hospital. He had been unwell for several months, but the immediate cause of his death is stated to have been ossification of the heart. He was a widower; and has left two daughters.

CHARLES ST. BARBE, ESQ. F.S.A.

April 28. At Lymington, Hampshire, aged 73, Charles St. Barbe, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. St. Barbe was the representative of the very ancient family settled at South Brent, in Somersetshire, from the times of our Norman kings, which in the sixteenth century produced Ursula, the wife of Sir Francis Walsingham. The elder branch of the family, resident at Broadlands, in Hampshire, was raised to the dignity of a Baronet in 1663, in the person of Sir John St. Barbe, but he died without issue in 1723.* The direct ancestor of the gentleman now deceased was William St. Barbe, a gentleman of the privy chamber to king Henry VIII. and one of the witnesses of his will. To that person was granted the college of St. Edmund, at Salisbury, with its appurtenances; and on the rectory of Whiteparish, one of its possessions, his family continued to reside for several generations. The elder branch of this line was afterwards of Ridgeway, co. Southampton; and the father of the subject of this memoir, Charles St. Barbe, esq. resided at Lymington, where he was the principal proprietor of the salt-works, and in 1788 established the first banking business in that town; he died in 1826, being a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Southampton. His wife was Anne, daughter of John Hicks, esq. of Efford, in the same county, by whom he had a numerous family.

Charles, the eldest son, was born in

* His father, John, M.P. for Hampshire, supposed by Courthope (Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage) to have been the first Baronet, was previously dead, in 1652.

1776. Having a taste for historical literature, he made many communications to our miscellany, some of which we are able to specify:—

Remarks on the collar of SS. in Sept. 1813, p. 231, again in Feb. 1815, p. 109, and in 1828, ii. p. 603.

An account of the parish of Ashington, co. Somerset, accompanied by three plates of the manor-house, church, &c. drawn by his friend the Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. and etched by Mr. J. B. Knight. The manor of Ashington was the hereditary property of Sir John St. Barbe.

In March, 1823, p. 198, an article on Book-plates,—the small plates, generally armorial, which are engraved to insert in books to show their owners.

In Oct. 1824, p. 296, on a bas-relief of St. Eloy.

In July, 1828, p. 17, an account of Moyle's Court near Ellingham, Hampshire, long the property of the Lisle family, and now of Mr. Henry Baring; with a view of it by Mr. J. B. Knight.

Other communications might be found by tracing his signatures of S. B. or C. S. B.

Mr. St. Barbe also rendered good service to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine by compiling the very accurate List of Plates and Woodcuts from its commencement to the year 1818, which forms the Fifth volume of its General Indexes. Having made prints his study, and more particularly those engraved in this country, he had compiled this list for his own purposes: and he placed it gratuitously in the hands of the printers.

We believe that at one period he also entertained the intention of publishing the collections he had formed for the enlargement of Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers, which he calculated would form two quarto volumes, to the end of the eighteenth century. These collections, however, still remain with his family in manuscript.

He communicated a very complete pedigree of St. Barbe to Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, in which it is accompanied by a view of the ancient manor-house at Whiteparish already mentioned.

After the corporation of his native town was remodelled, Mr. St. Barbe took an active interest in its municipal government, and was frequently mayor. Indeed, so highly did he stand in public opinion for integrity of principle and clearness of intellect, that he was the universal referee and peacemaker of his neighbourhood, and ever placed foremost where one whose suavity of manners and acceptableness to all ranks and parties was especially required. In private life he was greatly and deservedly beloved. Of a tranquil

and studious disposition, and entering cordially into many branches of inquiry, he had laid up a vast amount of information, which he willingly communicated. But his chief pursuits lay in the history of the progress of engraving, and the genealogy of families with whom he had more or less connexion. In a long and diligent devotion to the first of these objects, he had amassed a most extensive collection of engraved portraits, which he mounted and illustrated, and which will probably be publicly disposed of. His persevering habits of research and strength of memory fitted him admirably for heraldic inquiries, enabling him to disentangle the truth of pedigrees where carelessness and error had confused them or left them defective; but, except in the case of his own family, his labours in this way have not been imparted except in private. He had during the last few months of his life drawn up an account of the state of the municipal records of Lymington, and elucidated them by much traditional information, which he alone probably was able to accomplish. This opusculum would be a valuable contribution to a county history, if Hampshire should ever see one of its own; but it is perhaps too slight for a separate publication.

Mr. St. Barbe married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Tinwell, co. Rutland; by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Charles-Pulteney, who died in 1822; 2. George-Foster St. Barbe, esq. who has married Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Colonel Richard Francis Cleaveland, of the Royal Horse Artillery: she died in 1843; 3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hayward Southby, of Carswell in Berkshire, esq.; 4. Francis Walsingham St. Barbe, esq. who has married Augusta, daughter of William Towsey, M.D.; and 5. Henry-Frederick, who died in 1823, in his 7th year.

MR. P. DE WINT.

June 30. At his residence in Upper Gower Street, in his 66th year, Mr. Peter De Wint.

For the long period of nearly forty years the numerous drawings of Mr. De Wint formed one of the most attractive features in the exhibitions of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours; his subjects for the most part being of that class which is sure to find favour with the frequenters of a gallery of English pictures, and the lovers of English landscape scenery. Green meadows, corn-fields, hay-fields, stacks, and ricks, were the themes wherein his pencil delighted, and these he portrayed with such truthfulness and fidelity, and at the same time with such artistic

feeling, as could not fail to win for him popularity in the eyes of all who can relish the simplicity of nature and the quiet enjoyment of rural occupation.

He was a native of Staffordshire, and born we believe at Stone, where his father was settled and practised as a physician. His pictures have exhibited so constant an attachment to the flat yet picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood of Lincoln, that it has been surmised that he was a native of that county, but that connection arose from his great intimacy with the late William Hilton the historical painter, and Keeper of the Royal Academy, and his subsequent marriage with the only sister of his friend. Hilton was a native of Lincoln, where his father, who was also a painter, resided for many years.* William Hilton and Peter De Wint were fellow pupils of Mr. John Raphael Smith, a crayon-painter and mezzotinto engraver, in King-street, Covent-garden.

De Wint's visits to the Hiltons made him familiar with the scenery of the county of Lincoln, particularly in the extensive valleys that lie below the city. His habitual diligence was most exemplary. Early and late, whilst in the country, he was always busy with his sketches; watching the varied tints which the changing atmosphere threw over the scenery he was studying. Even technical details, in the objects with which he embellished his pictures, were studied with the greatest diligence. The mills, the boats, and keels, or sloops, on the river, were all faithfully represented, with their proper rigging, &c. His farm-buildings, with their carts and ploughs, and other rustic accompaniments, were all true to the realities; and hence there is a truthfulness in his scenes which scarcely ever fails to give satisfaction, although many are taken from places in which a careless spectator would find no materials for an artist. His visits to the lakes of Westmerland and Cumberland produced many valuable sketches and drawings of picturesque scenery, of a high character; and here his characteristic diligence in studying nature under all circumstances never relaxed. Mr. De Wint was patronized by the late Earl of Lonsdale, and used to visit at Lowther Castle; as well as at Levens Hall, and other seats in that romantic country.

"De Wint's style was unquestionably his own, and he appears to have deviated little or nothing from that he had, in his earliest practice, laid down as his rule. He essentially belonged to the old school, carefully eschewing all the improvements

* See a memoir of Hilton in our Magazine for Feb. 1840, p. 213.

July 10. Aged 36, the Rev. *Joseph Afranius Burrowes*, B.A. of Stockport, visitor of St. Matthew's ecclesiastical district.

At Southport, Lancashire, aged 60, the Rev. *William Docker*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, in the parish of North Meols; to which he was presented in 1821 by P. H. Fleetwood, esq.

July 11. In his 77th year, the Rev. *Roger Barnston Hughes*, for forty-eight years Rector of Kislbury, Northamptonshire, and upwards of fifty years Vicar of Rothersthorpe. He was instituted to the latter in 1798 and to the former in 1802; and proceeded M.A. as a member of Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1808.

July 12. At Wrotham, Kent, aged 41, the Rev. *John Mickleburgh*, Incumbent of the lately-erected district church of St. Mary's, Platt, near that town. He was son of James Mickleburgh, esq. of Thanet House, Margate.

July 17. At the parsonage, Hamble, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Brune Henville*, M.A. Fellow of Winchester college, and Vicar of that place. He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, and proceeded M.A. Dec. 7, 1809. He was presented by Winchester college to the vicarage of Portsmouth in 1814, and to that of Portsea in 1823; these he held conjointly until 1838, when he was preferred by the same patrons to the vicarage of Hamble. His body was buried in Rowney Church. Mr. Henville left, amongst others, the following bequests:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; Clergy Orphan Society, 500*l.*; Winchester County Hospital, 500*l.*; Clergy Orphan Society, Winchester, 100*l.*; Endowment for St. Mary's Chapel, Portsmouth, 1,000*l.*; Endowment for Trinity Chapel, Portsea, 1,000*l.*—the last two free of legacy duty.

Aged 28, the Rev. *Henry Wilkins Norman*, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxford, second son of the late John Norman, esq. of Iwood House, and Yatton, Somerset.

July 19. At St. Perran Uthnoe, Cornwall, aged 80, the Rev. *William Moore Johnson*, D.C.L. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1815 by Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

July 21. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 63, the Rev. *Luke Yarker*, of Leyburn, co. York, Vicar of Chillingham, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was the only son of the Rev. Luke Yarker, M.A. Rector of Fingall, co. York, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Marshall

Robinson, esq. of Harrington hall, co. Durham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809 as 1st Senior Optime, M.A. 1812. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1813. Having subsequently entered holy orders, in 1827 he was appointed curate of Norham, where he continued for two years, when he was appointed to the living of Mitford, near Morpeth, and the chaplaincy of Morpeth Gaol, by the late Bishop of Durham. During his stay at Norham he became very popular, and, in his double capacity of magistrate for the county and pastor, he effected a salutary change in the morals and manners of the people. On leaving his curacy he was presented with a piece of plate, as a testimony of the esteem of his flock. He continued at Morpeth till 1833, when he was preferred by the same patron to the vicarage of Chillingham, where he has since resided. Mr. Yarker, we believe, was a frequent contributor to the religious periodicals. He married in 1818 Mary-Beata, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Henry South, M.A. Rector of Much Dew, co. Hereford, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters.

July 22. At Bolney vicarage, Hampshire, the Rev. *William St. Andrew Vincent*, B.D. Prebendary of Chichester, Vicar of Bolney, and Rector of Allhallows, Thames-street, London. He was the elder son of the Very Rev. William Vincent, D.D. Dean of Westminster, by Miss Hannah Wyatt; was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1798. He was instituted to the prebend of Hove in the cathedral church of Chichester in 1801, and in right of his stall nominated himself to the vicarage of Bolney in 1827. He had previously in 1803 been presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Thames-street, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (in whom the presentation is alternate with the Archbishop of Canterbury), on the resignation of his father. His eldest daughter, Josepha-Mary, was married in 1833 to Richard Robertson, esq.; and his second daughter in the same year to Reginald Brooke Boddington, esq. second son of Benj. Boddington, esq. of Badger hall, co. Salop.

July 23. In the Tower of London, the Rev. *Charles Boughton St. George*, B.A. Assistant Chaplain of that fortress. He had preached in St. Peter's chapel on the morning of the preceding day, when immediately after service he was attacked with violent symptoms of cholera, from which he sank at two o'clock the following morning. Mr. St. George was formerly

Curate to Mr. Bowerbank, Vicar of Chiswick, and recently to the late Dr. Blomberg at St. Giles's, Cripplegate. His talents and assiduity in the duties of his profession merited a better provision than it was his fortune to attain. He married Miss Giles, sister to the Rev. Mr. Giles, Minister of Chatsworth, and has left her his widow with an only daughter. He was brother to Mrs. Planché, wife of J. R. Planché, esq. the eminent dramatic author.

July 26. At his residence, Green Bank, near Chester, aged 75, the Rev. William Puford, D.D. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1806.

At Salisbury, aged 78, the Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D. Prebendary of Yetminster Prima in the cathedral church of Sarum, and Vicar of Chute, Wiltshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1807; was instituted to the vicarage of Chute in 1828, and to his prebend in 1833.

Aug. 1. At his house in Grosvenor-street, aged 85, the Rev. Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D. Canon of Christ church, Oxford, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex. He was the fourth son of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P. for Worcestershire, and in 1765 Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Bridget, youngest dau. of Sir William Codrington, Bart. He was a Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford.

He graduated in 1797, B.D. 1799. He held the office of

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June 22. In Clapham-road-pl. Kennington, aged 67, the Rev. John Styles, D.D. He was for the last five years the Pastor of the Independent Chapel at Foleshill, near Coventry.

In Grange-st. Hampstead-road, aged 64, Major J. W. Graham, late Chief Interpreter and Translator of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

July 3. At North-terrace, Thurloe-sq. Brompton, aged 72, Major J. L. Verity, late of the 92d Highlanders, who destroyed himself with a pistol. He had suffered from a sun-stroke in the East Indies, and a second one two years ago while at work in his garden. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

July 4. In London, of cholera, Mr. Bedo Boys, second master of Retford Free Grammar School, to which he was appointed in 1847.

At Russell Villa, aged 75, Sophia, wife of Charles Birch, esq.

July 6. Aged 70, Mrs. Elwall, relict of George Elwall, esq. of Aldermanbury.

July 7. Of disease of the heart, at Deptford, aged 58, Mr. John Peddell, chief clerk in the Capt. Superintendent's office, Dock-yard, Deptford.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Elizabeth Nock, of Hammersmith.

In Vassall-road, Brixton, suddenly, from an affection of the heart, aged 39, Miss Harriett Peach Pemberton, only dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Pemberton, of the Island of St. Christopher.

In Sydney-st. Brompton, Caroline, wife of T. M. Reynolds, esq. late of 73rd Regiment.

Aged 58, P. Axmann, esq. of Mark-lane.

July 8. Aged 69, Mary, relict of John Hicks, esq. of Southwark and Streatham.

At Tower Seymour-st. Portman-sq. Frances-Arabella, wife of Seth M.D.

At Green's-road, St. John's Wood, eldest dau. of the late Joseph

esq. of Cripplegate.

July 9. At Craven-hill, Hyde Park, Stuart Donalson, esq.

July 10. Aged 57, Captain George

all, Royal Engineers. He had only

lived from the continent a few hours

when he was seized by an attack of Asiatic

cholera, of the most malignant kind. He

has left two brothers in the 1st Regiment.

In Albemarle-st. a quill pen, Edgar.

Infant son of Sir Dugly Neme, Bart.

July 11. In George-st. Portman-sq.

aged 55, Andrew Crawley, esq. E.C. Civil Service, of Hardwick Lodge, Chesham. He was appointed a writer in the

Indian establishment in 1800.

In Blenheim-pl. St. John's Wood, Second Lieutenant, esq.

July 12. At Ludgate-hill, aged 56, Mr. Mark Teversham, cheesemonger.

July 13. Aged 32, Frederick Harling Lerew, esq. surgeon, at his brother's, Portman-pl. Maida-hill.

At Dalston, aged 67, Matthew Howitt, esq.

Aged 82, Marianne, relict of Sir Richard Ford, Police Magistrate at Bow Street, who died May 3, 1806. (See Gent. Mag. LXXVI. 484.)

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, after a long illness, much regretted, aged 70, Thomas R. Tweed, esq. formerly of Chingford, Essex, and late of Woolwich.

At Clapham New Park, aged 74, Charles Rowley Kent, esq.

In Chatham-pl. Blackfriars, F. A. Tideman, esq. of St. Ann's Wharf, Blackfriars, Iron-merchant.

James Woods, esq. of High-st. Borough, and Tintern House, Brixton Rise.

July 14. In Great Marlborough-st. Matilda, fifth dau. of John Bennet, esq. of Laleston House, Glamorganshire.

In Montague-st. Russell-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Rose.

In Portland-pl. John Jones Bateman, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Pentre Mawr, Denbighshire.

At Islington, aged 50, Edward Orchard, esq.

July 15. At the Metropolitan Baths, Ashley-crescent, Shoreditch, aged 51, Mr. Henry Johnson. The deceased was surveyor to the baths, and was also the originator of the plans for building them. His body was found floating in the water. There was a surveyor's measuring tape fastened round his neck, the other end being twisted round his right foot, so that when he moved his foot the tape would increase in tightness round his neck.

July 16. Aged 62, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Hastings, of Carey-st. Lincoln's-inn.

At Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 35, William Edward Few, esq.

July 17. In Walpole-st. Alice-Diana-Charlotte, third dau. of Charles Lemon Greaves, esq. of Ilmington, Warwicksh.

At Islington, aged 68, Nathan Isaacs, esq. late of Abergavenny.

At St. John's-hill, Battersea, Elizabeth, widow of John Bull, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons.

July 18. At Camberwell, of Asiatic cholera, aged 47, Robert Young, esq. M.D. third son of the late Vice-Adm. William Young.

July 20. At Blackheath, James Grant, esq. of Cheapside.

Of cholera, John Robertson, esq. M.A. editor of the Railway Record. Mr. Robertson was a native of Aberdeen, and a

graduate of that university. He was for several years, before starting the "Record," editor of the Railway Times. He had felt symptoms of the prevailing malady in the morning, but with his usual energy persevered in attending to his duties, in the discharge of which he sank soon after 9 o'clock the same evening. He had not attained his 40th year.

July 21. Sophia, widow of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Humphreys.

At Islington, aged 42, Ann, wife of John W. Dawson, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Walter, second son of the late Walter Learmouth, esq. of Russell-sq.

July 22. At Carlton Villas, aged 44, the Hon. Edward Stafford Jerningham, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford. He married in 1828 Marianne, dau. of John Smythe, esq. and has left several children.

In Beckford-pl. Clapham-road, aged 48, Adam Gerard, esq. of Ludgate-hill.

In the Walworth-road, aged 44, William Richard Croggon, esq.

At Brixton-hill, aged 27, Frederick-John, second surviving son of Mr. R. W. Herring, of Fleet-street.

In Fleet-st. Mary, relict of William Noble, esq. who died so recently as June 28 (see p. 218).

July 23. Suddenly, in Regent-st. aged 67, John Robinson, esq. of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, a gentleman possessed of great wealth, including large estates in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford. The deceased had arrived in London, in company with one of his tenants, and after visiting many of the London sights, died suddenly in Regent-st. from disease of the heart.

Aged 68, Charles Simpson, esq. of Bernard-st. Brunswick-sq.

Sophia, wife of Richard Williams, esq. of Brixton and Ludgate-hill.

July 24. At Hackney, Miss Christian Kirk, third dau. of the late Rich Kirk, esq. Chase Side, Enfield.

In Chelsea, Anne, widow of John Cooke, esq.

July 25. In Clarence-pl. Clapham-road, aged 46, Edward, elder son of the late William Cuell, esq. of Kennington and the Bank of England.

At her brother's the Rev. S. Clark, New Brompton, Jane, wife of Thomas Deare, esq.

July 26. In London, the Lady Annabella Acheson, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Gosford.

Edward Clay Taylor, esq. of Albany-rd. Kent-rd. and of the Stock Exchange.

In Camden Town, Charlotte, widow of John Doyle, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square.

In Bloomfield-terr. Harrow-road, aged 56, Martha, wife of Professor Bernays, of King's College, London.

Aged 21, William, only son of Henry Dixon Smith, esq.

In Pimlico, Rebecca, relict of Joseph Bayley Haynes, esq. of St. Alban's Lodge, Edgware.

In Eaton-sq. aged 62, Louisa, wife of William Snell, esq.

July 27. John Fox, esq. dentist, of Bridge-st. Blackfriars, and of Hadley, Herts.; formerly of Upper Clapton.

Richard Taylor, esq. of Alpha-road, Regent's Park.

Miss Swann, of Aberdeen-pl. Maida-hill. At Brixton, aged 84, Thomas Williams, esq.

July 28. Aged 67, John Goldwyer Andrews, esq. of St. Helen's-pl. Bishops-gate-st. and Glanbrydan, Carmarthensh. senior Surgeon of the London Hospital, and a Member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which institution he had been twice elected President. The deceased was a great patron of the fine arts; his collection of paintings at his country seat, Glanbrydan, Carmarthenshire, being variously estimated of the value of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

At Hammersmith, aged 75, Mary, relict of George Godfrey, esq. of Turnham Green, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Durham, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

At Crouch End, John Milton, esq. Clerk of the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons.

Michael Cooper, esq. of High-st. Southwark.

July 29. At his brother's in Newington-cresc. aged 52, Cyrus Robert Purday, esq. of Sandgate, Kent.

At his residence in Berkeley-sq. aged 66, James Bandinel, esq. brother of Rev. J. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D. Bodleian Librarian at Oxford. He was for 50 years a clerk in the Foreign Office, and about two or three years since retired on the full allowance of 1,500*l.* a year. He had been for many years a highly respected inhabitant of the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, and a warm supporter of the public charities of the metropolis. Mr. Bandinel's publications on the Slave Trade displayed great information and humanity. He attended the late meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Salisbury; was attacked by cholera, and had scarcely returned home when he sunk under the fatal disease. He was one of the adherents of the temperance system, and for some years drank no wine.

July 30. At Lambeth, Francis Egan, formerly of Jamaica.

At the house of his son, Regent-sq. aged 83, Jacob Perkins, esq. formerly of the United States of America, inventor of engraving on steel and the method of transferring engravings from steel to steel plates for making bank-notes and other securities.

At Lavender-hill, Wandsworth, aged 60, Henry Bacon, esq.

In Bedford-sq. aged 66, John Scott, esq. M.D.

July 31. Of cholera, John Cottingham, esq. Recorder of Chester, one of the magistrates of the Southwark Police Court, and a Fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 12, 1815. He practised as a special pleader, and attended the Northern and Welsh circuits and the Liverpool and Chester Sessions. He was appointed a police magistrate in 1841.

Aged 36, Jemima, wife of Hugh M. Drummond, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Hassard Stacpool, R.N.

At Stockwell, Martin Brookhouse, esq.

Lately. At a very advanced age, Retired Commander William Anderson (a), upwards of sixty-seven years a commissioned officer.

At Brompton, aged 69, Mr. H. Wadlow, for 30 years box-keeper at H.M.'s Theatre and the French Plays.

At Bayswater, Bartholomew Stritch, esq. barrister-at-law, and for many years a correspondent in Paris, Spain, and Italy for the London journals.

Aug. 1. In Jane-st. Chelsea, of cholera, aged 42, Mr. Bushman (formerly Sergeant in the Queen's Bays), one of the best swordsmen in England, and who performed the dexterous feats of cutting a bar of lead in two at one sweep of a ship's cutlas, and also Saladin's feat on a silk handkerchief at the recent "assaults of arms" at Holland Park and Willis's Rooms. He has left three orphan children.

Jane, relict of Thomas Anstey, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

In Torrington-sq. William David Bradwell, esq. of the Colosseum.

In Salisbury-sq. Fleet-st. Miss Hoare, late of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 2. At her father's, Charles Dumergue, esq. York-place, Maria-Theresa, widow of M. Edmond Méchin, formerly Préfet at Moulins, having survived her husband only 10 weeks.

In Queen Ann-st. aged 87, Charles William Manningham, esq. formerly one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Aug. 3. Aged 82, Thomas Scott, esq. of Ampton-pl.

Aged 28, Sarah, wife of William Yates Caistor, esq. solicitor, of Rose Villa, Putney.

Aug. 4. William Morris, esq. late of Streatham Common.

At Camberwell, aged 72, Susannah, widow of John Green, esq. of Stebbing Parsonage, Essex.

Aug. 5. In Queen Ann-st. Jane-Catherine, eldest dau. of Charles Powlett Rushworth, esq.

Aug. 6. In London, of affection of the heart, William Vincent, esq. late of the Court Lodge, Nutfield.

Aug. 7. At Kensington, William Lane, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, in the port of Ipswich. He was descended from a family seated at Gosberton, in the county of Lincoln, who afterwards removed to Burnham, in Norfolk. He was the son of Samuel Lane, esq. of Runcton-hall, in Norf. Collector of the Customs at Lynn, in the same county. His brother, Samuel, is an artist in London, and another brother, Frederick, is Town Clerk of Lynn. Mr. Lane was formerly Comptroller of the Customs, at Portsmouth, and was appointed Collector at Ipswich in 1832.

Capt. William Robert Lewis, of the 12th Regt. sole surviving son of the late T. H. Lewis, esq. of Norland-place, Nottingham.

At St. Peter's Parsonage, Hackney-road, Susannah, wife of the Rev. J. G. Packer, the Incumbent of the district.

Aug. 8. At Albion-terr. Wandsworth-road, aged 30, Frederick, eldest son of Samson Samson, esq.; and on the 9th inst. at the same place, aged 62, Samson Samson, esq.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. Charles Whitehead, esq. son of the late William Whitehead, esq.

Aug. 9. At Camberwell, aged 51, Mr. Henry George Stahlschmidt, of the Accountant General's Office, Post Office.

At her brother's, Rathbone-place, aged 56, Miss Frances Catherine Gibbins.

In Lonsdale-sq. aged 79, Thomas Simpson, esq.

Aug. 10. Aged 71, James Steel, esq. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.

At his residence, Streatham-hill, aged 49, John Wilson, esq. secretary to the General Steam Navigation Company.

At his house, Jermyn-st. Henry Burton, esq. M.D. Senior Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Burton was a son of the late Mr. James Burton, founder of St. Leonard's, and brother to Decimus Burton, esq.

BEDS.—*July 30.* At Aspley, near Woburn, aged 58, Edmund Wodley Ashfield, esq.

BERKS.—*July 26.* At Woodside, Sunninghill, aged 77, Miss Isabella Slater.

Lately.—At Newbury, aged 66, Richard Avery, esq. of Monmouth.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 1.* At Marsh Gibbon, aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Knight.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 7.* Phoebe, wife of William Marshall, esq., solicitor, of Ely.

July 20. At Swaffham Prior's, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Joseph Maddy.

July 24. At Cambridge, aged 55, Mary, relict of the Rev. James Foulkes Roberts, of Llandulws, Denbighshire, and mother of Mrs. Philip Hudson, of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*July 20.* Anne-Antonia, wife of the Rev. T. S. Eaton Swettenham, Rector of Swettenham, Cheshire, and aunt to the Earl of Winterton. She was one of the daughters of John Heys, esq. of Upper Sunbury Lodge, Middlesex.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Hayle, at his uncle's, H. Lye, esq. Charles, eldest son of the late C. F. Le Sage, esq. of Combedown.

CUMBERLAND.—*June 11.* Aged 32, Capt. W. L. Hasell, 44th Regt. Bengal Native Inf. youngest son of the late E. Hasell, esq. of Dalemain, Cumberland.

DERBY.—*July 29.* At Langley, Mary, wife of Godfrey Meynell, esq. She was the only daughter of David Balfour, third son of William Balfour, esq. of Trenaby in Orkney; became the 2d wife of Mr. Meynell in 1816, and has left a numerous family.

DEVON.—*June 30.* Aged 24, Caroline-Helen, only surviving dau. of William Madge, esq. of Crediton.

July 2. At Stonehouse, the wife of Capt. Boardman, R.N.

July 5. At his seat, Tapley, near Bideford, aged 70, Col. Cleveland. This gentleman succeeded to the estate of the late John Cleveland, esq. then bearing the name of Augustus Saltrem Willett, esq., and brother to John Willett, esq. of Petticombe, Monkleigh.

July 6. At Sidmouth, aged 58, William Clifton, esq. brother of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham hall, Lanc.

July 12. At the Rev. R. F. Gould's at Ilfracombe, aged 26, Miss Leard, sister of the late Mrs. Mary Kelly, of Bristol.

July 14. Of apoplexy, Mr. Stigant, storekeeper of the Devonport Dockyard.

July 25. Caroline, second dau. of the late Thomas Wyse, esq. of Kingsbridge.

July 27. At Ashley Court, near Tiverton, aged 78, William Dunsford, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Exeter, aged 64, John Green Bidwill, esq.

July 28. At Torquay, aged 68, Caroline, dau. of the late Charles Page, esq. of Oporto.

Aug. 3. At Holsworthy, aged 54, Richard Way Cock, esq. solicitor, clerk to the Commissioners for the Property and Assessed Taxes, to the Poor Law Board of Guardians, and to the Deputy Lieutenancy.

Aug. 11. At Ilfracombe, aged 72, Nathaniel Vye Lee, esq. for many years an active Magistrate of the county.

Dorset.—*July 16.* At Poole, aged 22, John Otway Wilson, late of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, son of the Rev. R. Otway Wilson, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Poole.

July 20. Letitia, wife of Augustus Foster, esq. of Warmwell House.

July 22. At the Vicarage, Piddletrenthide, aged 19, Alfred Markwick, fourth son of the late Markham Heale, esq. of Quemerford, near Calne.

Aug. 3. At Henstridge, near Blandford, Mr. John Dowding, of Newgate-st. London, a bookseller well known for his dealings in remainders.

Aug. 8. At Wimborne Minster, after premature confinement, Jane-Philip, wife of the Rev. H. P. Cookesley, and only dau. of the late Thomas Hugo, esq. of Crediton.

Essex.—*July 7.* At Boreham, aged 75, R. C. Haselfoot, esq.

July 9. Aged 61, Miss Edwards, of Felstead Place.

July 11. At the vicarage, Clavering, Emma Hyde, wife of the Rev. George J. Brookes.

July 24. At Billericay, aged 80, the widow of the Rev. Alfred Roberts, late Rector of Burstead.

July 28. Aged 73, William Weld Wren, esq. of Eastwood.

Lately. Aged 106, Mr. Benjamin Millard, of Stratford. Mr. Millard was twice married; by his first wife he had no issue; by his second, two sons and three daughters, four of whom survive him; the youngest, a son, is only in his 26th year. He was present at the execution of Dr. Dodd, and took a somewhat prominent part in Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots.

Aug. 2. At Harts, Woodford, aged 67, John Gore, esq.

Aug. 3. At Dedham, aged 77, Mary-Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Ven. Thomas Warburton, Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Aug. 4. At his brother's, W. P. Wood, esq. Chelmsford, John Mackworth Wood, esq. of Golden sq. and Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 19.* At Clifton GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXII.

Park, near Bristol, Anne-Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Benj. Winthrop, Rector of Wolverdington, Warw.

July 21. At Cheltenham, Eliza, eldest surviving daughter of Joseph Bell Clarke, esq.

July 23. At Bristol, aged 84, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Wm. Bishop.

July 26. At Colne St. Dennis, aged 60, Ann, wife of J. H. M. Howse, esq.

July 27. Aged 69, Robert Hughes, esq. of the Green, near Stroud.

July 31. Aged 70, Capt. R. J. Colville, an Assistant Commissary General of the Forces; he committed suicide at Cheltenham, by cutting his throat.

Lately. At Clifton, the wife of Thomas Cullis, esq. of Southerndown, near Bridgend.

At the Retreat, Tetbury, aged 78, Deborah, widow of T. R. Smith, esq. of Furnival's-inn.

Aug. 3. At Cheltenham, Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. Govett, Vicar of Staines.

Aug. 6. At the residence of his father, King-sq. Bristol, aged 43, Charles Bowles Fripp, esq.

At Clifton, Mary, wife of Edward Savage, esq. of the county Down, and sister to J. J. Willington, esq. of Killoskea Castle, Tipperary.

HANTS.—*July 3.* At Titchborne, aged 59, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilt, mother of the Rev. I. Tilt.

July 6. At Southampton, John Shadwell, esq. M.D. and barrister-at-law, for upwards of seventy-two years lord farmer of the parish of Horfield, Gloucestershire.

July 11. At Westhill, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 73, Rawson Bodham Crozier, esq.

Capt. Lamprey, of the Marchwood Magazines, near Southampton.

July 13. At the residence of his son, Henry Hall, esq. Hollyton, George Hall, esq. of the firm of G. and J. Hall, common brewers, &c. Ely. The deceased gentleman was churchwarden of the important parish of Ely Trinity more than twenty years; one of the Conservators of the Corporation of the Bedford Level; an active Commissioner of the Eau-Brink, South Level, and all the fen districts round Ely; and a feoffee of nearly all the charity properties in Ely; besides the principal conductor of one of the most extensive businesses in that part of the kingdom.

July 15. At Southsea, aged 60, Mary, wife of Robert Ingram, esq. Comm. R.N.

July 18. At Portsmouth, aged 56, W. Birrill, esq. M.D. Surgeon to the Forces, on half-pay.

July 19. At Lymington, aged 81, Mary, relict of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Clapham.

July 22. Lewin Cholmley, esq. of West End House, near Southampton.

July 23. At Milford, George Morris, esq. R.N. eldest son of the late Thomas Morris, esq. of Clifton.

July 26. At Wickham, aged 76, Miss Anne Garnier, sister of the Dean of Winchester.

July 31. At Southampton, aged 76, Charles Day, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Civil Service, Bencoolen.

Aug. 2. At Southsea, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. George Tupman.

Aug. 6. At Winchester, Mary-Anna, wife of Capt. George Davis; and on the 1st inst. Cora Wallbridge, her infant dau. aged ten days.

HERTS.—*July 19.* At Ware, John Edward, eldest son of John Cass, esq.

July 21. At St. Alban's, aged 53, William Bowden, esq.

Aug. 3. At Sawbridgeworth, aged 72, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, Vicar of Sawbridgeworth.

KENT.—*July 14.* At Folkstone, aged 47, Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Farley, esq.

July 16. At Deal, aged 62, Richard Ireland, esq. of Stamford Villas, Fulham.

July 18. At Foot's Cray, Frances-Priscilla, eldest dau. of the late Richard Wyatt, esq. Milton's Place, Egham.

July 26. At Ramsgate, aged 28, Lieut. John Pennefather Perceval, 17th Regt. son of the late Major Perceval, 18th (Royal Irish), and nephew of the late Col. William Perceval, formerly of the 67th Regt. and Rifle Brigade.

At Folkstone, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas James Moffatt, esq. of Richmond House, Plaistow.

At Edenbridge, at her brother's, T. Alexander, esq. aged 46, Miss Lucy Alexander, fourth dau. of the late J. Alexander, esq.

At Margate, of disease of the heart and dropsy, Mr. Peter Bartholomew Drouet, the proprietor of the late extensive Infant Pauper Establishment, Surrey-hall, Lower Tooting (see our last volume, p. 193). Mr. Drouet had never been well since his wife's death, 18 months since, and much of the neglect charged upon him might be attributed to that cause. He was nine years a resident in Tooting, and bore the character of a good master.

July 28. At Fant, Maidstone, aged 68, Horatio Pope, esq.

At Court-lodge, Gillingham, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Robert Melville Glenie, late in the 60th Royal Rifles.

July 29. At Lower Sydenham, aged 35, Jane, wife of Dr. Lever, M.D. of Wellington-st. London Bridge.

July 31. At Ramsgate, aged 8, Eliza-Joyce, youngest dau. of the late Henry Weatherhead, esq. of Park Villas, Holway.

Aug. 1. At Margate, James Fawcett, esq. of Jewin-st.

Aug. 3. Aged 71, James Starkey, esq. of Margate, formerly a wholesale stationer in Newgate-street, London.

Aug. 5. Of consumption, aged 21, George Frederick Hoppe, son of the late Joseph Hoppe, esq. of Larkfield, Kent.

Aug. 7. At Margate, aged 75, Aaron Aarons, esq. of Blackfriars-road.

Aug. 13. At Buckland, aged 92, Mrs. Wilson, late of Canterbury. She had paid three different clergymen to bury her. To one she gave, in addition, all her plate. Two of them left Dover previous to her death. She paid the undertaker three years since the expenses of her funeral. She gave all her dresses but one to two women two days before she was taken ill; and left all the money in her house, amounting to 5*l.* with all her wearing apparel, household furniture, &c. to her servant, who had been with her for three weeks, often having promised it to sundry other persons. She was worth considerable property, which passes to her nephew, Mr. Smith, of Alkham.

LANCASTER.—*July 6.* Mary, wife of T. H. Whitaker, esq. of the Holme.

July 8. At Irlam Hall, John Greaves, esq. one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieut. of the county palatine of Lancaster.

July 15. At Clayton Hall, John Lomax, esq.

Aug. 2. At Liverpool, aged 57, Arthur Latham, esq.

LEICESTER.—*June 23.* At Goadby Marwood, near Melton Mowbray, Roger Manners, esq. for many years magistrate for the county.

July 6. At Castle Donington, aged 80, Thomas Dalby, esq.

July 10. At Leicester, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Moore, esq. Marston Trussell, Northamptonsh.

LINCOLN.—*July 22.* Frances-Elinor, relict of the Rev. Samuel Martin, M.A. of Coleby, and one of the senior Vicars of Lincoln cathedral.

Lately. In St. Martin's, Lincoln, Miss Susan Howitt, sister of Ralph Howitt, esq. surgeon.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 7.* At Knowle Green, Staines, aged 76, George Pearce, esq. formerly of Gracechurch-st.

July 11. At Shepperton, aged 71, William Robert Adcock, esq.

July 24. At Castlebar, Henrietta-Richardson, third dau. of James Ponsford, esq.

July 25. Aged 35, Andrew Edward,

elder son of the late Andrew Hopegood, esq. of Hadley.

July 26. Aged 74, Hephzibah, wife of the Rev. W. Walford, of Uxbridge Common, formerly Resident Tutor at Homer-ton college.

July 27. At Staines, aged 61, Charles Finch, esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 79, Ann, relict of John Atkinson Wardell, late of Finchley Common, esq.

Aug. 8. At Kingsbury, aged 43, Benjamin Sewell, jun. esq.

Aug. 9. At Shepherd's Bush, aged 41, Capt. John Francis Grant, late of the 1st West India Regiment.

MONMOUTH.—*July 6.* At Monmouth, aged 77, Winifred, wife of Thomas Avery, esq.

Lately. At Risca, aged 82, Martha, relict of Wm. Phillips, esq. of Risca, many years a magistrate for the county of Monmouth, and mother of Wm. Phillips, esq. R.N. of the Graig, near Newport.

NORFOLK.—*June 28.* At Raveningham, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham Hall.

July 20. Aged 79, Anne, relict of the late Joseph Sewell, esq. of Poringland.

July 24. At Hillington Hall, from a stroke of lightning, aged 30, Martin William Ffolkes, esq. eldest son of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart. He married, in March 1843, Henrietta, second daughter of the late General Sir C. Wale. Mrs. Ffolkes was confined to her bed at the time of this sad event, having given birth to a son (the second) on the previous Thursday.

July 29. Aged 68, Diana, relict of the Rev. James Stoughton, late Rector of Sparham.

Aged 94, Charlotte, widow of Robert Harvey, esq. of Walton.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July 17.* At Corby, Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Harris, Rector of Deene and Corby.

July 23. At Wellingborough, aged 19, Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Burnham, esq.; also, on the same day, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Sharman, esq.

OXFORD.—*July 31.* At Neithrop, aged 55, C. R. Heynes, esq. late of Chipping Norton.

SALOP.—*Aug. 3.* At Iron Bridge, Maria-Philippa, wife of the Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector of St. Andrew's, near Birmingham, only dau. of the Rev. H. Gwythier, Vicar of Yardley, Worcestershire, and only sister of Lord Milford, of Picton Castle. She has left two young children.

SOMERSET.—*July 15.* While on a visit to his friend Mr. George Muston, at Claverham, Henry J. Kessels, esq. of Altona;

and on the 17th inst. aged 57, the above-named Mr. George Muston, of Claverham, and Small-st. Bristol.

July 16. At St. Catharine's, near Bath, aged 66, George Eckersall, esq.

July 28. At Weston-super-Mare, Frodsham, infant son of Grenville Frodsham Hodson, esq.

Lately. At Bradley-house, near Glas-tonbury, aged 72, Edw. Burgess, esq.

Aug. 5. Ann, wife of the Rev. J. G. Fuller, of Stogumber.

STAFFORD.—*July 9.* At Mayfield, aged 25, Frances Rafella, wife of the Rev. Godfrey Arkwright.

July 20. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Lee, of Bristol.

July 25. At Norton-in-the-Moors, Jane, wife of Edmund Wells Oldaker, of Norton Green, late of Pershore.

July 30. Martha, eldest dau. of T. J. Vickers, esq. of Ivy-house, Penkridge.

SUFFOLK.—*July 9.* Aged 80, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Thomas Bewicke, late of Bungay.

July 23. At Old Hall, East Bergholt, of apoplexy, aged 56, the Right Hon. Susan Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Morton, eldest sister of Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart. M.P. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Buller, Bart. by Eliza-Lydia, only daughter and heir of John Holliday, esq. of Dilborne hall, Staffordshire. She was married in 1814 to Charles 15th Earl of Morton, K.T. who died without issue in 1827; and secondly in 1831 to Edward Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall, Suffolk, who was Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the Ipswich division of the county, and died in 1842.

July 29. Suddenly, Mr. James Bird, for 14 years schoolmaster of the Free School at Coddtenham.

SURREY.—*July 2.* At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 76, Sir John Chapman, Knt. M.R.C.S. He was formerly a general medical practitioner at Windsor, and being mayor of that town in 1823, he was knighted on the 12th of Nov. in that year, when the corporation presented an address to King George IV. on the occasion of his Majesty taking up his residence in the castle. Sir John Chapman became a widower in 1835, and has left issue several children. His eldest son George Chapman, esq. is a medical practitioner at Windsor; his second son, the Rev. Charles Chapman, having been presented at the close of last year to the vicarage of Prescot in Lancashire, and married on the 14th Dec. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Richard Westhorp, esq. of Long Melford, Suffolk, died at St. Alban's on the 30th March following (see our last volume, p. 549).

July 27. At her brother's, Edward Collins, esq. Richmond, Elizabeth, widow of Harry Court Amiel, esq.

July 30. At Rose-hill, Dorking, aged 33, Rowland, eldest and only surviving son of Rowland Yallop, esq. of Furnival's-inn.

July 31. At Bramley, near Guildford, Thomas Simpson, esq. formerly of Kensington Gore.

Aug. 4. William Morris, esq. late of Streatham-common.

Aug. 6. At Barnes, aged 87, Ann, relict of the Rev. William Agutter.

Aug. 7. At Park-road, Stockwell, Mary, relict of Thomas Compton, esq. of Woodhatch, Reigate.

Aug. 9. At Thames Ditton, Emily, dau. of the late Alexander Wyllie, esq.

At Morden, Rosa-Mary, wife of J. C. Rutter, esq.

Aug. 11. At Richmond, aged 29, Ann, dau. of Major Richard Gardner, Bengal Service.

SUSSEX.—*July 8.* At Brighton, aged 62, Mary-Lucy, relict of Frederick Augustus Maillard, esq. and only dau. of the late Nicholas Ponting, esq. of Langley Burrell, Wilts.

July 10. At Brighton, Julia, second dau. of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq. of Tixover Lodge, Rutlandshire.

July 13. At Brighton, suddenly, Lieut. G. Boss, late of the 9th Lancers.

At Brighton, Henry Dawson, esq. of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire.

July 21. At Bognor, aged 32, Thomas Turgis Haines, esq. eldest son of the late William Haines, esq. of East Brixton.

July 24. At Brighton, aged 79, Anna-Maria, relict of Thomas Lewis, esq. of Gray's-inn, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Harry Goring, Bart. of Highden.

Aug. 11. At Brighton, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Watson, Royal Art.

Aug. 14. At Horsham, Frances, widow of John Dalton, esq. of Cheltenham, surgeon.

WARWICK.—*July 6.* At Leamington, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Riddell, esq. of Feltham Park, and Swinburn Castle, Northumberland. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Bloant, esq. second son of Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, co. Oxford; was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue a numerous family.

July 7. At Leamington, Sophia-Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Cobb, esq. of Elstree-hill, Herts, and Calthorpe House, Oxfordshire.

July 11. At Birmingham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Richard Edwards, of the Plymouth division of the Royal Marines. He entered the service in 1801, and, with the

exception of one year, served on full pay up to May last, when he was placed on the full-pay retired list.

WILTS.—*July 10.* At Salisbury, aged 78, Miss Frances Jane Coleman, dau. of late Rev. Charles Coleman, A.M. and sister of the Rev. C. J. Coleman, Rector of Winterbourne-Gunner.

July 25. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 30, of cholera, R. B. Hole, M.D. son of the late Rev. John Hole, of Woolfardisworthy, Devon. He has fallen a sacrifice to the zealous discharge of the arduous duties of his profession, during the prevalence of cholera in that city.

July 25. At Swindon, aged 92, Mrs. Warner. She has bequeathed her collection of foreign shells to the British Museum, and her collection of English shells, minerals, and anatomised plants to the Bristol Royal Literary and Scientific Institution; 500*l.* to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; 111*l.* to the Bath Auxiliary of the Trinitarian Bible Society; 100*l.* to the Bath United Hospital; sundry legacies to her friends; and the income of the residue to provide annuities of 25*l.* for widows of the age of 40 years or upwards, who shall have been well educated, and of religious habits and good morals, and reduced by misfortune, and shall not possess property exceeding 400*l.* or any annual income exceeding 30*l.*

July 29. At Holt House, aged 77, Sarah, relict of J. Phillpotts, esq. formerly M.P. for Gloucester, whose death we recorded in our last Magazine. She was the daughter of Thomas Chandler, esq. of Ashcroft House, co. Gloucester, and was married in 1797 (see p. 205).

Aug. 9. At Salisbury, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Arthur T. Corfe, esq. organist of the cathedral.

WORCESTER.—*July 9.* At Worcester, aged 39, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Goodwin Selfe Long, esq.

July 13. At Napleton Lodge, Kempsey, aged 36, the Hon. Thomas Jenkins Leslie, only brother of the late Earl of Rothes. He married in 1834 Honora-Seward, only daughter of Major Thomas Burrows, of Stradana House, co. Cavan.

Aug. 8. At his residence, Newbury, near Worcester, aged 66, Captain James Wallace Gabriel, K.H. This gallant officer received, about 40 years ago, a musket-shot through the body, which was supposed to be the moving cause of his death. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Gabriel, Rector of Hamworth, and for many years proprietor of the Octagon Chapel at Bath; and brother to Major-Gen. Burd Gabriel, C.B., K.H.

YORK.—*July 6.* Philadelphia, fourth

dau. of Chas. Hudson, esq. of Londesborough House.

July 11. At Scarborough, of consumption, aged 20, Mary, youngest dau. of E. H. Hebden, esq. banker.

July 12. Aged 24, Charlotte Ellen Hornby, of Chattleholmes, eldest dau. of John Hornby, esq. of Middleton Wold, and grand-dau. of the late John Clarkson, esq. of Hunmanby.

July 17. At Kirkwall, of apoplexy, Lieut. Gilbert Traill, R.N. (1809).

At Leeds, aged 87, Ann, relict of Thos. Ramsden, esq. of Dunkirk, and eldest dau. of the late Jos. Atkinson, esq. of Bradley Mills.

July 24. At Burlington-quay (occasioned by a fall from his horse), Francis Mousley, esq. late of New college, Oxford, third son of William Eaton Mousley, esq. of Derby.

July 26. Aged 74, Thomas Bates, esq. of Kirkleavington, one of the first agriculturists in the north of England.

Aug. 8. In York, aged 79, Cuthbert Usher, esq. late of Gainford, Durham.

Aug. 11. At Howden, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Clough, esq.

WALES.—*July 9.* At the residence of his son-in-law, David Davies, esq. of Cwm Bach, near Aberdare, aged 74, Rees Williams, esq. coal proprietor, of Cardiff.

July 21. At the Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwith, Margaret, the bride of Samuel Horman Fisher, esq. of the Middle Temple, and third dau. of the late Robert Eaton, esq. of Bryn-y-Mor, Swansea, having been married only five days.

Latelly. At Cardiff, aged 80, Lieut. Joseph Austin, late of the 95th Rifle Brigade, which he entered in 1809, and was engaged in the Walcheren expedition; from thence he went to the Peninsula, and was present at the siege of Badajos and Bayonne.

At Quarrell, in the parish of Aberpoth, Cardiganshire, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Davies. She was heiress to the long-litigated Selby property, and sold her right and title to it for the sum of 5,000*l.* to the present possessor.

SCOTLAND.—*June 2.* At Aberdeen, in his 65th year, Major Charles Grant, late of the 50th Regt.

July 8. William Hamilton, esq. of Croft-au-Righ House, Edinburgh, late of Antwerp.

July 14. Aged 108, John Macdonald, pensioner, of Gartymore, in the parish of Loth. He was in the first American war—at the siege of Quebec—afterwards was taken prisoner by the French, and imprisoned for a number of years. As the reward of his services, he received a pension of 1*s.* 3*d.* per day, which he con-

tinued to draw for the long space of 50 years; thus receiving, in all, somewhere about 1,178*l.*

Latelly. Dr. John Reid, Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the United College of St. Andrew's. Dr. Reid had been long afflicted with a severe and painful disease.

IRELAND.—*June 27.* In Meath Hospital, Dublin, Clarence Mangan, the poet, a frequent contributor to the Dublin University Magazine and other periodicals. For some years past his health, as well as his circumstances, had been in a miserable condition.

June 30. At Clobemon Hall, Wexford, aged 73, Frances, relict of Richard Solly, of York-pl. Portman-sq. esq. afterwards of John Harward Jessop, of Doory Hall, co. Longford, esq. and only dau. of the late Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. formerly M.P. for the co. of Wexford.

Latelly. At Monkstown, the wife of Edmund Mormoy, esq. of Ballyclough, near Limerick, in consequence of taking a quantity of laudanum in mistake for other medicine.

Suddenly, while bathing with some brother officers at Belfast, Major James H. Fenwick, of the 13th Regt. This gallant officer entered the service at the age of 15, served 18 years with his regiment in India, and received three medals and a brevet rank for distinguished services. He was a claimant to the extinct Earldom of Milford, and to the ancient baronetcy of the unfortunate Sir John Fenwick.

July 4. At Kingstown, aged 19, Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Bonham, of Ballintaggart, co. of Kildare.

July 6. At Kingstown, near Dublin, while on a visit to her nephew the Rev. John Bonham, of Ballintaggart, in the co. Kildare, aged 72, Miss Jane Jones, late of Hastings.

Aug. 11. At Tramore, co. Waterford, of cholera, Amy, wife of the Ven. Crinus Irwin, Archdeacon of Ossory. She was the eldest dau. of the Hon. Tankerville Chamberlain, Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; was married in 1807, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

JERSEY.—*May 26.* At St. Helier's, aged 78, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel James Spawforth, 2nd Ceylon Regiment.

July 30. At St. Helier's, aged 80, Patrick L. O'Reilly, esq. Paymaster and Purser R. N.

GUERNSEY.—*June 19.* Aged 77, James Roberts, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*March 7.* On their passage from Calcutta, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. John Wells Fast, of the Bengal Army; and on the 19th of March, the said Major-Gen. John Wells

Fast. He was a cadet of 1797, was appointed Colonel of the 40th Native Inf. 1827, and Brigadier in command at Delhi in 1833.

May 5. At Calcutta, aged 24, Elizabeth Amelia, wife of Thomas Longden, esq. H.C.M.

June 1. At Poonah, Lieut. Arthur Grueber Walch, H. M. 22d Foot, and interpreter to the 64th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 1844, Lieut. 1846.

At Sukkur, Ensign William Maxwell Nicholson, 27th Bombay N. Inf. (1847).

June 3. At Bellicara, Ensign Shipley Ashton Warner Warner, doing duty with the 2d Madras N. Inf. (cadet 1849); son of Charles Warner, esq. Attorney-general at Trinidad, and great-grandson of Gen. Sir Charles Shipley.

June 4. At Peshawur, Lieut. William Charles Dilkes, H. M. 61st Foot, only son of the late Gen. Dilkes, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was made Ensign 1842, Lieut. 1846.

June 8. On his passage from India, aged 30, Arthur Raikes, esq. second son of the late George Raikes, esq.

June 9. At Meerut, Captain Henry Crickitt Tyler, H. M. 80th Foot. He purchased his ensigncy 1833, his lieutenancy 1835, and his company 1846.

At Cawnpore, from a fall from his horse, Ensign Samuel Spurgeon, quartermaster to the regiment of Loodiana. He was appointed Ensign 1846, interpreter and quartermaster 1849.

WEST INDIES.—**May 19.** At Lati-mer's Penn, Jamaica, aged 66, Brice Graham, esq. He was for many years a merchant of Kingston, and had resided in it for nearly half a century.

ABROAD.—**Sept. 6, 1848.** At Hobart Town, aged 12, Edward Charles Butler: also, on the 2nd of Feb. aged 37, Edward Paine Butler, father of the above, and eldest son of Gamaliel Butler, esq. of Hobart Town.

Feb. 15. Lost on board the Scamander, wrecked off New Caledonia, aged 29, George Wyndham, seventh son of the late Rev. C. H. Hallett, of Higham, Kent.

March 5. At the Manor House, Berthier, Montreal, aged 80, the Hon. James Cuthbert.

April 11. At Pichayes, in South America, aged 22, Arthur-Honywood, fourth son of the Rev. H. A. Hughes, of Clannaborough, Devon.

May 1. Killed off the coast of Africa, while in command of the first gig belonging to H.M.S. Alert, in an attack on a slaving felucca, aged 20, Henry-Droop, sixth son of G. W. Sanders, esq. of the Rolls, and of Barnes, Surrey.

May 5. At sea, aged 40, Capt. John

Powell, 1st West India Regt. (late of the 81st and 20th Regts.) nine days after his embarkation at Cape Coast Castle, where he had completed his tour of service, and had accompanied the Governor, S. W. Winniett, R.N. on a friendly visit to the King of Ashantee. He was the only son of John Powell, esq. Military Knight of Windsor, who served in the 77th Regt. upwards of half a century.

May 10. At Government House, St. Helena, aged 21, Lieut. Francis M. Fraser, of Her Majesty's sloop Contest, eldest surviving son of Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire.

May 20. In New York, James-Eyles, only son of the late James Mounsher, esq. R.N. and nephew of the late Captain Mounsher, R.N. of Old Buckenham, Norf.

May 22. At Esseg, of cholera, aged 26, Lieut. Henry Horatio Ward Hoffman, 7th Hardegg Cuirassiers, sixth and last surviving son of the late Capt. Hoffman, R.N.

May 25. At Suez, on his passage to England, Henry Thomas Young, esq. Indian Navy, son of Dr. Young, Surgeon in the Army.

June 5. At Paris, aged 80, Diana, widow of George Wroughton, esq. of Adwicke Hall, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Denton, Rector of Ashted, Surrey.

At Funchal, Madeira, Dugald McKellar, esq. M.D. formerly of Battersea.

June 8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 67, D. Champney, esq.

June 10. At Paris, Emilie-Benoite, wife of John Hall Morse Boycott, esq.

June 11. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Richard Shute, esq. of High Park, Bideford.

June 14. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 11, Edward, second son of Sir Edward Blount, Bart.

June 15. At Paris, of cholera, aged 65, James Scratchley, M.D. late of the Royal Artillery, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

June 20. At Ostend, aged 83, Madame Derikre, who during the war assisted, at different times, 15 English officers in their escape from France, for which offence she was incarcerated four years, and eventually liberated from the prison of Ghent by the Cossacks in 1814. During her latter years she was provided for by one of the above party.

June 21. At Cadiz, James Kinnear, esq. W.S. of Edinburgh.

June 22. At Paris, Alexander Shearer, esq. of Swanmore-house, Hants.

Lately. Murdered, in Australia, whilst commanding an exploration party, Mr. E. B. Kennedy, a gentleman previously much distinguished by his services to geographical science in the interior of

that country. He was the son of Colonel Kennedy, of Guernsey.

At Rome, Mr. Henry Timbrell, sculptor, a pupil of Mr. Baily, the Academician. In 1837 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy, for his group of "Mezentius tying the living to the dead." In 1843 he was elected travelling student, the election being gained by his "Hercules throwing Lychas into the Sea." He was engaged on two figures for the new Houses of Parliament, to be cast in bronze.

June 24. In France, Lieut.-Col. Richard Bunce, Royal Marines, half-pay list. The date of his first commission was Nov. 27, 1793.

June 29. Aged 63, Robert Mercer, esq. J.P. of Windsor, Canada West, formerly of Upper Ground-st. and Norwood, Surrey.

June 30. At New York, from rupture of a blood vessel, aged 23, Richard, younger son of the late Richard Bremridge, esq. of the Inner Temple.

July 1. At Mont St. Jean, on the field of Waterloo, Serjeant-Major Cotton, formerly Serjeant of the 7th Hussars, and for more than thirty years a guide to visitors over that memorable field. He was the author of a little manual entitled "A Voice from Waterloo," the third edition of which he had just completed. His body was buried in the orchard attached to the farmhouse at Hougoumont by the side of Colonel Blackwood, who fell in the battle; and was followed to the grave by Col. Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. of Ixelles, Mr. Hewitt of Bruxelles, and many other respectable English residents. His museum of relics is to be maintained for the support of his four orphan children.

At Leghorn, aged 50, Lady Georgiana Neville. She was the fifth daughter of Richard 2d Earl of Lucan, by Lady Elizabeth Bellasyse, 3d dau. of Henry Earl of Fauconberg, and was married in 1821 to Charles Neville, esq. of Nevill Holt, co. Leic. who died in 1848.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 28 .	845	770	315	1	1931	952	979	1313
Aug. 4 .	833	815	318	1	1967	993	974	1393
" 11 .	805	795	308	1	1909	948	961	1259
" 18 .	855	974	396	5	2230	1116	1114	1334

Weekly Summer average of the 5 years 1844—48, 1008 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
46 2	32 0	19 9	26 0	30 7	29 5

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 16*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Avg. 27.
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4343 Calves 259
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 32,070 Pigs 220
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Aug. 25.

Walls Ends, from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 25 to August 25, 1862. Inch measure.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July	"	"	"	in. pts.		Aug.	"	"	"	in. pts.	
26	62	64	54	29.57	fr. bz. m. th. dr.	11	74	77	65	29.92	fair
27	59	64	58	30.01	do. showers	12	65	70	66	.89	do.
28	62	70	56	.02	do. cloudy	13	65	70	54	.64	do. cloudy
29	61	66	56	29.96	do. bry. shrs.	14	63	65	56	.72	do. do.
30	62	66	60	.75	do. do.	15	65	70	54	.90	do. do.
31	65	66	58	.88	do. do.	16	64	65	50	.80	cloudy, rain
A. 1	64	69	55	30.09	do. fine	17	64	66	56	.67	fair, cloudy
2	66	73	64	.14	do. cloudy	18	60	65	54	.99	do.
3	60	64	60	29.90	edy. lht. shrs.	19	60	65	56	30.10	do.
4	54	65	54	.97	fair, cloudy	20	66	68	66	.32	cloudy
5	60	65	60	.90	do.	21	67	70	66	.33	fair
6	64	72	60	30.05	do.	22	68	70	67	.22	do. cloudy
7	67	74	65	.08	do. do.	23	64	71	56	.17	do. do.
8	74	76	68	29.89	do. do.	24	62	70	60	.16	do. do.
9	65	73	70	.70	do.	25	65	72	62	.15	do. do.
10	68	76	64	.80	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 199½	93½	93½	94	—	—	—	—	85 83 pm.	51 48 pm.	
30 —	93	93½	94	9	—	—	—	84 86 pm.	48 51 pm.	
31 199½	93	93	93½	9	90½	—	253½	83 pm.	51 48 pm.	
1 —	92½	92½	93½	—	90½	102½	251	83 pm.	48 51 pm.	
2 199½	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	—	85 82 pm.	48 51 pm.	
3 199½	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	255½	85 82 pm.	51 48 pm.	
4 199½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	82 85 pm.	51 48 pm.	
6 200	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	—	81 84 pm.	51 48 pm.	
7 —	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	—	81 84 pm.	48 51 pm.	
8 199½	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	—	81 pm.	48 50 pm.	
9 199½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	80 81 pm.	47 49 pm.	
10 —	92½	93	93½	8½	—	—	—	82 79 pm.	46 49 pm.	
11 199½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	81 78 pm.	49 46 pm.	
13 199½	92½	92½	93½	8½	90½	—	255	78 80 pm.	49 pm.	
14 —	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	—	80 76 pm.	45 48 pm.	
15 199½	92½	92½	93½	9	—	102½	252½	80 76 pm.	45 48 pm.	
16 199½	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	—	75 73 pm.	44 47 pm.	
17 200	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	—	—	78 pm.	45 48 pm.	
18 —	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	75 pm.	45 48 pm.	
20 200	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	75 74 pm.	48 44 pm.	
21 200	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	74 77 pm.	44 47 pm.	
22 200	93½	93	94½	8½	90½	—	—	74 73 pm.	47 43 pm.	
23 199½	93½	93½	94½	8½	—	—	252	76 72 pm.	46 43 pm.	
24 199½	93½	93	94½	8½	—	—	—	75 72 pm.	46 43 pm.	
25 199½	93	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	73 pm.	45 42 pm.	
27 199½	93	92½	94	—	—	—	—	73 76 pm.	45 42 pm.	

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The death of the Bishop of Norwich, and the consequent succession of a new Bishop as last on the list, we can no longer say on the Bench, as he is without an immediate seat in the House of Peers, (pursuant to the extraordinary stipulation of the act creating the see of Manchester,) brings to the test an apocryphal privilege said to be attached to that particular see. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Bishop of Norwich was required by royal authority to change his estates for those of the neighbouring abbey of St. Benet Hulme, the abbat of which was formerly mitred, and consequently sat in parliament: and it is a popular saying in that country that the Bishop of Norwich is the only remaining Abbat sitting in Parliament by virtue of his land-barony of the abbey of Hulme, rather than as Bishop of Norwich. If we are not mistaken, we heard this peculiarity of tenure claimed by the late amiable Bishop himself. It may, we think, be met by various opposing arguments, one of which of course would be that all abbeys and their attendant privileges ceased at the dissolution; another, that dignities by tenure of lands no longer exist in England; and the assumed peerage of Bishops in right of their temporalities—another article of popular belief, might also be disputed, else their right of peerage would be as infeasible as that of the lay peers, and could not be either abrogated or suspended by anything short of an act of attainder. To us, we must confess, the Abbey of St. Benet Hulme has always appeared to be one of those visionary boasts, which, like the supposed tenure of the Earldom of Arundel by possession of the castle, have a peculiar mystical charm from raising their heads into the clouds of antiquity, but which, if actually claimed, would not be found to be the exceptions to the general rule which they have been supposed. However, as we have remarked, the opportunity for testing the mitred Abbey of Hulme, if anything more than imaginary, may now be taken,—unless, indeed, it should disappear by the occurrence of another vacancy on the Episcopal Bench before the next Session of Parliament.

W. B. D. inquires whether now exist, and if so, where are to be found, those private lists kept by Sir Robert Walpole, of the London citizens suspected of favouring the Pretender's cause, and most of whom were supposed to be under the evil eye of Jonathan Wild.

We have received from our Correspondent on Irish history, Mr. D'ALTON, an interesting memoir on the history, statistics, and natural resources of Conue-

mara, a vast district in the west of Ireland, about to be sold at the end of this month (October). It shall appear in our November Magazine.

In reply to PHILURBAN's inquiry (p. 226) respecting the legitimacy of the birth of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, A. J. S. P. begs to inform him that in an old MS. genealogy of a Welsh family, in the possession of the writer, which was compiled by Sir William Segar in the year 1619, Sir Richard is there set down as "*baseborne sonne*" of "William Earl of Pembroke," and in all genealogies of the family of Herbert which the writer has seen, he is universally considered to have been illegitimate. PHILURBAN asserts that the arms on Sir Richard's tomb in Abergavenny Church "bear no mark of illegitimacy;" but if they do not *now*, they certainly have done so, and that at a very recent period, for Mr. Coxe, in his History of Monmouthshire, which was published in 1801, thus speaks of the tomb (vol. i. p. 189): "The richest monument in the church is that of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewias, son of William first Earl of Pembroke, and ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke and Caernarvon. It is placed in a recess of the south wall; the effigies is recumbent, with uplifted hands, habited in a coat of mail; the head uncovered reposes on a helmet, and the feet rest on a lion. Above are the Herbert arms, per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, a battoon over, impaled with Azure, three boar's heads between eight cross crosslets argent, the arms of his wife Margaret, who was the daughter of Sir Matthew Cradock, knight of Swansey, Glamorganshire." Mr. Coxe's testimony as to the existence of the battoon over the arms affords a most conclusive proof as to the illegitimacy of Sir Richard Herbert; and when to this it is added that Mr. Burke, in the genealogical account in his Peerage of the Earldom of Pembroke, and which account was doubtless furnished by the family, also speaks of him as illegitimate, PHILURBAN's inquiry may be considered fully satisfied.

ERRATA.—P. 298, for Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, read Mr. Llewellyn of Plymouth; p. 300, for the Rev. Mr. Marsden of Nantwich, read Mardon of London; p. 320, line 35, for Solicitor to the Customs, read Solicitor to the Ordnance.

The Chester Mystery Plays were not edited by Mr. Sharp of Coventry, as we inadvertently stated in p. 300. Mr. Markland first drew attention to them by his Roxburghe volume in 1818. Mr. Sharp followed with his volume on the Coventry Mysteries in 1825.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. Robert
Aris Willmott, 1849.

THERE is much to commend in this little volume, in the variety as well as choice of books that are referred to and characterised, in the pleasing landscapes that are drawn from nature, illustrated by the poetical feeling of the author, adorned by a kind of romantic richness of imagination, and sanctified by a pure and religious spirit. The pages are full of glowing emanations of fancy, of delicate and elegant descriptions, and of sentiments that may be read with pleasure and approbation; Mr. Willmott is in every thought and act a poet. He reads Spenser through the ruby lights and gorgeous radiance of King's Chapel gothic windows; and Shakspeare's pages are only to be perused by the emerald rays which dart from a starry circle of glowworms on the mossy and verdant banks of his picturesque residence. We know few *female* hearts that could resist this: and we doubt not, if it was generally known throughout the country where he resides, but that he might have the unlimited choice of the brightest eyes that "rain influence" in those regions. We however unfortunately have hearts of somewhat sterner stuff; and sometimes think that the poetic affluence of Mr. Willmott's mind may have been in excess, so as to obscure some other qualities, necessary or useful to those who wish to gain success to their writings, by securing the confidence of their readers. One must not accustom one's eyes to gaze too long on the golden visions, the roseate hues, and the beautiful shadows of fairy-land, so as to forget the more genial influences, the substantial claims, and the absolute realities of the life around us. Mr. Willmott writes with ease and fluency, and clothes his ideas in a rich garb of variegated colours, but in his "flashes of high-born fancies" he is apt to be wanting in accuracy and correctness both of reasoning and reference; and this is the main blemish of his work. His quotations are incorrect in many, perhaps most, instances, and seem to be made from the fallible resources of memory: his arguments too are apt to wander away from the line in which they commenced their course; and not seldom there is a vagueness in his language that puts us to some trouble in discovering the meaning; while sometimes we find a quaintness and conceit in the turn of expression, and a fanciful dallying with his subject, that, compared to other and better passages in his book, is like the glittering of artificial fires, rather than the pure sunshine of nature. In fact, he seems more delighted to muse in the deep recesses, and wander in the sunny glades, of poetic regions, than to tread the dim and opaque surface of real humanity. His soaring pinions are always spread for flight and his eye is bent sunward. No doubt he will not much approve the manner in which we are going to circumscribe his æry evolutions, dispute his bold decisions, and point out to him a safer and better course to follow; yet we can assure him that our intentions are faithful and friendly, and we may address him in the words and in the spirit of Cardan, "*Non contradicendi aut contendendi ambitione motus, sed com-*

nuni omnibus studiosis jure excitatus, ea protuli coram te maximo omnium consensu literarum dictatore judicanda. Spero, haud committes ut vel animi nostri candorem negligas, vel contemnas consilium." To the reader, should he complain, as perhaps he may, of a kind of abruptness and elliptic brevity in the treatment of the various topics, and of our passing, as it were *per saltum*, from one author and one volume to another, we must tell him that *particular* criticism is by far the most useful and valuable; that it was the criticism most esteemed and practised among the ancients from Aristotle to Dionysius; and that our object has been also to treat every subject with as much brevity as was consistent with the proper exposition of our purpose: and so we take leave in words which once before have been applied on a similar occasion,

Καὶρὸν εἰ φθεξαίω, πολλῶν
Πείρατα συνταύσαια
Ἐν βραχεῖ, μείων ἔπεται
Μῶμος ἀνθρώπων.*

Our first quotation is as follows:—

P. 4.—"Gray confessed that his reading wandered from Pausanias to Pindar, mixing Aristotle and Ovid like bread and cheese."

This is not so correctly given as it should be. The words of Gray were as follows:—"I have read Pausanias and Athenæus all through, and Æschylus again. I am now in Pindar and Lysias, for I take verse and prose together, like bread and cheese." He says nothing of Aristotle or Ovid, as in Mr. Willmott's version; also Mr. Willmott's term applied to Gray's reading of *wandering* is far from accurate. He always read on plan and principle, as is made evident by his published letters, and his note-books and journals in manuscript. We have read and transcribed portions of the latter, and can witness that they exhibit the unremitting care, exactness, and diligence of the scholar, the verbal critic, and the antiquary, and all his note-books are as beautifully and correctly written as if intended for the press. In the latter part of his life, when he was afflicted and enfeebled by various complaints, he confined his studies chiefly to antiquities and natural history; then the exactness and beauty of his writing was impaired, and his sight was failing, some time previous to his death. We confer a *particular favour on Mr. Willmott* by extracting a small specimen of one of these journals, purposely avoiding those which are too full of Greek quotation and criticism to be generally interesting.

MANUSCRIPT OF GRAY THE POET.

Xenophon's Opera. Cyropædia, ed. Hutchinson.

P. 21.—"Hutchinson seems not to know the meaning of the word *παροψις*, which is, greens raw or dressed, roots, pickles, &c. whatever is served up to be eat not alone, but with meat or fish—side dishes."

P. 25.—"Κρατὴρ, a large vase in which they mixed the wine and water. The 'cyathus' was a small cup with which they measured it out of the crater, and poured it into the *φιάλη*, out of which they drank."

P. 54.—"Custom of Persia and Medea for relations to *kiss* one another at parting and meeting again."

P. 59.—"He makes all along the Persians a sort of free nation,

* Vide Pindar, Pyth. 1, v. 57.

governed by a limited monarch and a senate of old men,—but not the Medes."

P. 66.—"This conversation of Cyrus and Cambyses on the art of commanding, under its plainness and simplicity, conveys the truest and deepest good sense, which appears the stronger every time it is read. Scipio Africanus thought it admirable."

P. 188.—"This death of the Armenian prince's preceptor is a manifest allusion to the death of *Socrates*, which it is strange nobody has observed."

P. 190.—"There is no where a more natural or delicate expression of tenderness than this answer of Tigranes' wife."

P. 229.—"This is very noble. The reflection of Cyrus on the vanity of supposing that sudden exhortations can raise the spirits of men to true valour who have never become accustomed by education and the laws of their country to the practice of it."

P. 232.—"Διοσκούροις παῖτανα, &c. Hutchinson in vain will have it that Xenophon in this work has exactly observed the Persian manners. In this place he would prove that they worshipped the 'Dioscuri,' which, if any, were doubtless gods proper to the Greeks. All he grounds himself on is an emendation of his own on Hesychius, who says, Δεῦας τοὺς ἀκακοὺς θεοὺς οἱ Μάλοι. He reads τοὺς ἀνακοὺς, &c. very arbitrarily. It is well known that the Persians had two opposite principles—one of good the other of evil—and probably the inferior deities were divided between them. Besides, I have read that the *Deities* are still (in some oriental languages) a name for certain genii they believe in. It is clear to me that the Persian education, the conversation of Cyrus, his military precepts and discipline, &c. are plain copies of the Spartans, the favourite people of Xenophon, and this is the fault of this fine work—that it has too much of the Greek air."

P. 250.—"Persians of old, as now, were ashamed to be seen going anywhere on foot."

P. 420.—"Cyrus invented the chariot armed with scythes."

P. 509.—"Possibly there really was such a monument near Sardis, which Xenophon had seen, when he was with the younger Cyrus; and the story of Panthea and Abradatus is likely to be founded on the tradition of the country."

P. 509.—"Σκῆπτουχοι, officers of the palace or seraglio; eunuchs and others in the Eastern courts; so called from the badge of their places, a sceptre or rod they bore."

P. 512.—"Οἱ ἐπικαιφύοι, used here and all along by the chief men, commanding officers," &c.

P. 541.—"Here begins Cyrus's transition from a popular general to a great monarch; from the manners of the Greeks to that of the Eastern princes."

P. 634.—"*King*,—not arbitrary 'in Persiâ propriâ,' even in Xenophon's time; Persian commanders of garrisons, and of the troops quartered in any country (see *Œconomica*, p. 482-3), independent of the satrap or viceroy," &c. &c.

Ἀθηναίων Πολίτευα.—The great part of this is rather a severe satire on the Athenian constitution than an explanation of it.

P. 404.—"Συνόκια; a house let out in different apartments to lodgers."

"Great licence of slaves at Athens:—will not be struck by their master—will not give the way to a citizen—may grow rich and purchase their

own freedom—no difference in dress and appearance between them and the meaner citizens."

P. 404.—"Ἀντιβολῆσαι," &c. The best commentary on this is the speech of Philocleon in Aristophanis *Vespæ*, v. 550.

P. 550.—"Τὸ ὀπλιτικόν." Weakest part of the Athenian constitution, yet superior to that of the islanders and their allies.

P. 405.—"The advantages of a *naval* power are exceedingly well demonstrated here. Athenian tongue—an admixture of all the languages of those nations they have commerce with."

P. 406.—"*If Athens had been seated on an island, it would have been invincible.*"

P. 407.—"People obliged to attend a whole year before their business can be dispatched by the assembly or senate. *More holidays at Athens than anywhere else.*"

"This discourse, which as Diog. Laertius tells us, was believed by Dicaearchus *not* to be Xenophon's any more than the former (*Lacedæmon Politica*), is certainly a work of that age, however, and wrote before the conquest of Athens by Lysander, Ol. 93, 4, probably some years. There is great good sense in both of them, and much curious matter; but time has defaced and corrupted the text in many places," &c.

"Ποροι ἢ περὶ προσόδων.—Nature of Attica.—The climate fine and gentle—the fruits excellent, early in the season, and lasting—the sea full of fish—quarries of fine marble—silver mines. Situated near the middle of Greece. The *Μετριοὶ* of all nations, barbarian and Greek, obliged to serve among the *ὀπλίται*; but not permitted among the horse, nor to purchase grounds or houses within the city."

"Money in most Greek (cities) states, Athens excepted, not worth exportation. No one remembered when the mines of Laurium first were explored."

ISOCRATES. (*Extracts from Notes.*)

P. 221, ed. Stephens.—"Polycrates' encomium of Busiris, and accusation of Socrates. In the former, owned the tyrant not only sacrificed men, but eat them; in the latter, made Alcibiades the scholar of Socrates, which, Isocrates says, *nobody knew before* (yet Xenophon and Plato say it). Polycrates made Busiris an imitator of Æolus and Orpheus, whose fathers were then not born."

P. 227.—"Pythagoras travelled into Egypt, and first brought from thence philosophy, and many sacred rites, to Greece—that sect still in being, and their silence held in higher admiration than all the eloquence of others."

P. 310.—"*Isocrates* envied and abused by other sophists, who affected to say he taught only the art of litigation in the courts of law. His defence of himself. P. 318.—Great number of his scholars. He did not use to write for causes in law. P. 332.—Nor meddled with fabulous or true antiquity—nor history; but applied his eloquence to subjects of public importance—the excellences and defects of the constitution, art of government, deliberations on peace and war, &c. Left off the brilliancy of his figures and care of his numbers as unbecoming a man of ninety-four years old (*Orat. ad Philippum*, 87)."

P. 234.—"Enumeration of the blessings and happinesses of his own life, his health and strength, fortune and fame, &c., and of the faults

attending his old age. P. 236.—Laments the envy and abuse he had met with from some that had been his scholars, who taught *his own* precepts, and produced *his* orations as examples, maintaining themselves by, yet assisted to raise the public hatred against, him, as one that despised all other professions and every method of education but his own. I imagine he hints at some of Aristotle's followers, who frequented the Lyceum; but that philosopher himself seems to have left Athens six years before this, and not to have returned till after Isocrates' death. He calls the person he had in view—*Τὸν πολυμήροτατον τῶν ἀγελαίων σοφιστῶν*," &c.

We will now oblige Mr. Willmott, and meet his praiseworthy desires, by giving him two or three stanzas from an unpublished copy of verses by Gray, written when he was young,—at least the hand is unformed, like that of a schoolboy's, and the leaf on which it is written apparently torn out of a copy-book. It is a verse of the 84th Psalm.

Oh! tecta, mentis dulcis amor mee,
Oh! summi sancta religio loci;
Quæ me laborantem perurit
Sacra fames et amœnus ardor?

Præceps volentem quo rupit impetus?
Ad limen altum tendo avidus manus,
Dum lingua frustratur precantem
Cor tacitum mihi clamat intus.

Illic loquacem composuit domum,
Laresque parvos numinis in fidem
Præsentioris credit ales
Veris amans, vetus hospes aræ.

Beatus ales! Sed magis incola
Quem vidit ædes ante focos
Cultu ministrantem perenni
Quique sacrâ requievit umbrâ.

Bis terque felix qui melius Deo
Templum sub imo pectore consecrat,
Huic vivida affulget voluptas,
Et liquidi sine nube soles. &c.

And now, to complete the measure of our gifts, we add a few lines from a MS. translation of a portion of Dante, by the same hand divine (*Inferno*, c. 33), that which contains the terrible story of Ugolino.

"That day and yet another mute we sate
And motionless. Oh Earth! couldst thou not gape
Quick to devour me? Yet a fourth day came,
When Gaddo, at my feet outstretched, imploring
In vain my help, expired. E'er the sixth morn
Had dawned, my other three before my eyes
Died one by one.—I saw 'em fall—I heard
Their doleful cries. For three days more I groped
About among their cold remains (for then
Hunger had reft my eyesight), often calling
On their dear names, that heard me now no more.
The fourth, what sorrow could not, famine did!"
He finished:—then with unrelenting eye
Askance he turned him, hastening to renew
The hellish feast, and rent his trembling prey.

END OF GRAY'S MANUSCRIPT.

munitioned, with her top, and top-gallant, and her spread sayles proudly swelling with a full gale in fine weather, putting out of the haven into the smooth maine, and drawing the spectators' eyes, with a well-wishing admiration, and shortly hear of the same ship splitted against some dangerous rocks, or racked by some disastrous tempest, or sunk by some leake sprung in her by some accident, me seemeth I see the case of some court-favourite, who, treading like Sejanus, dazzleth all men's eyes with the splendour of his glory, and with the proud and potent beake of his powerful prosperity cutteth the waves and ploueth through the prease of the vulgar, and scorneth to fear some remora at the keele below, or any unfair winds from above; and yet to-morrow, on some shores of unexpected disfavour, springs a leake in his honour, and sinkes on the Sylla of disgrace, or, dashed against the rock of displeasure, is splitted and wracked in the Carybdis of infamy, and so concludes his voyage in misery and misfortune."

P. 15.—"Read a discourse of *John Smith*, whom Coleridge calls not the least star in the constellation of Cambridge men, the contemporaries of 'Taylor,' &c. Mr. Willmott does well to read, admire, and quote *John Smith*. We also are apt to find his volume in our pocket as we walk; and we will help Mr. Willmott to one or two notices of him not to be neglected. In the Life of Bishop Patrick we read—"The discourse of the incomparable John Smith, of whom our bishop has given some account in his narrative, *he being of all others the most esteemed by him*," &c. Bishop Jebb calls him, "The profoundly pious and learned John Smith of Cambridge, who died at the early age of 35." See his "Select Discourses" in the last edition, which is incomparably the best.—*Vide* "*Piety without Asceticism*;" and Jebb's Correspondence," vol. i. p. 28. See also H. Rogers's "Life of Howe," p. 22; and Rev. J. King's Preface to his "Abridgment of the Select Discourses," pp. 29, 30. Consult also Rev. W. Goode on the "Modern Claim to the Gifts of the Spirit," p. 89, 2nd edition, who praises the learned "Treatise on Prophecy."

Besides the last edition, Lord Hailes republished "Smith's Discourses," in 12mo. Edinb. 1756, with a preface of five pages; and see also "The Librarian," vol. i. p. 76. Dugald Stewart, in his "Elements of the Human Mind," has quoted Smith; see p. 368, 8vo. Chalmers says of these sermons—"Less known than they deserve. They show an uncommon vein of understanding and penetration, as well as an immense treasury of learning, in their author." Smith was called *βιβλιοθήκης ἑμφύχτος, καὶ περιπατῶν μουσεῖον*. Patrick says of him, "I never got so much good among all my books by a whole day's plodding in a study, as by an hour's discourse I have got with him; for he was not a library locked up, nor a book clasped, but stood open for any to converse with that had a mind to learn," &c. Mr. Willmott has quoted Mr. Coleridge, as saying in his Literary Remains, "Instead of the subserviency of the body to the mind (the favourite language of our Sydneys and Miltons), we hear nothing at present but of health, good digestion, pleasurable state of feeling, and the like." Very true. And what does Patrick say of the good man before us? "He was a most laborious searcher after wisdom, and never gave his *flesh* the leisure to please itself in these entertainments, and therefore we may be confident, with Charidemus, that *God* hath taken him to be his *Συμπόσην καὶ ἑταῖρον*, his friend and companion, to drink of the rivers of his pleasure."

P. 17.—Speaking of a work by a Mr. Nowell on the incorrectness in
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zoology of our poets, Mr. Willmott mentions Milton's supposed mistake as to the ant laying up provisions for winter food.

"The parsimonious emmet, provident
Of future," &c.

But such expressions must be taken as *traditionary*, and fit subjects for poetical allusion and illustration; and much later poets than Milton, even to the present times, when the microscope of naturalists has been ever in their hands, have continued the mistake—

Oh! view yon emmet rich in *hoarded grain*, &c.

However, though we are not defending inaccuracies in knowledge, we must recollect that our power of detecting it is limited, and that we must take much on the foundation of general belief and customary tradition. We all write of that we never saw, and put the counters of *words* for the *coin* of things. We give an instance that lately struck us in reading Shakspeare, and which, perhaps because it was so trifling, no one has troubled himself to observe. Shakspeare mentions the "armed rhinoceros." This animal he could only know from some old engraving, for no rhinoceros ever was seen in England till the time of Charles the Second. He also mentions the *cedar tree* (vide p. 34, Willmott). This he could not know even by a print or engraving of any kind, and must have taken the *word*, and that only, from Scripture; for the cedar was not planted in England till 1680, when Evelyn had placed the tree in a garden at Chelsea with his own hands, and consequently the old herbals of Gerard and Turner do not mention it: and plenty of other examples might be quoted from his works. A much greater mistake of Milton might have been pointed out in his relating as an effect of the disobedience and sin of Adam, and the consequence of his fall from innocence, the change in the nature of the animal creation, and the carnivorous appetite first arising among them, with its fearful consequences,

"For now the war of nature has begun;"

whereas we now know that such was the original structure of a part of the animal creation, from the remotest abyss of time into which the torch of the geologist has penetrated.*

P. 17.—"In another passage, by adopting the common opinion, Milton and Spenser have deprived the *peacock* of some of its splendour. Thomson, clearing up former mistakes, sings with equal truth and fancy,

The peacock spreads
His every-coloured glory to the sun,
And swims in radiant majesty along.

And the description is accurate; *because the long feathers that compose the bird's peculiar embellishment grow up the back.*" Now we must appeal to Mr. Willmott, whether this is as just and fair a statement of the matter as should be given. We have not Spenser by us at present, but we presume his allusion to Milton is taken from the following passage,

* ——— *Nature first gave signs*, imprint
On bird, beast, air,—air suddenly eclipsed,
After that blush of morn. High in her light
The bird of Jove stoop'd from his æry tower,
Two birds of gayest plume before him driven.
Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace—
Goodliest of all the forest—hart and hind.
Direct to th' eastern gate was bent their flight.—Par. Lost, xi. 183.

The crested cock whose clarion sounds
 The silent hours; and the other whose *gay train*
 Adorns him, coloured with the florid hue
 Of rainbows and starry eyes.—Par. Lost, viii. 443.

Now what Mr. Willmott means is this—Gilbert White in his *History of Selborne*, has observed in one of his letters to Pennant, vol. i. p. 156, Letter xxxv. "The *trains* of these magnificent birds appear by no means to be their *tails*, these long feathers growing not from their *uropygium*, but all up their backs. . . . When the *train* is up, nothing appears of the bird but its head and neck," &c. Now in what way has Milton made any mistake, or Thomson cleared any up? * Milton, the poet, calls it the bird's ornamental plume, so does White the naturalist: and how is Thomson's description more accurate, who gives no appropriate name to it, but calls it "glory?" which word, instead of proving that his knowledge of the truth was greater, seems to us to show exactly the reverse; that he avoided the word "tail" as too mean and common for poetical use, and adopted the other: whereas Milton's language seems to us to be perfectly accurate, and, from whatever part of the bird's body the feathers proceeded, they were equally a *train*—"pavonis caudæ flabella superbæ"—besides that Thomson's description is not remarkable for its *accuracy*, for the glory of the train is not "every-coloured," as he writes, and is far inferior in that respect, as in poetical beauty, to Milton's expression, "the florid hue of rainbows and starry eyes." We should have something also to remark as regards the observations (p. 19) on the "owl," but Mr. Willmott possesses as much knowledge as fancy, and in his next edition will be able, of his own unassisted strength, to set right and make clear a few passages, which we think are wanting in that accuracy and precision which make criticism valuable, and her correcting voice worthy of attention, for "*Habet et servat laudem suam bona Critica*," saith the great scholar of Gottingen, Chr. S. Heyne.

P. 22.—Should Archdeacon Hare read, as he, with every man of taste, probably will read, Mr. Willmott's book, he might say, "To the extract you have given of my character of Mr. Landor's writings, you should have added from vol. i. of 'The Guesses at Truth,' p. 15, that I call him "our greatest living prose writer;" and that I mention in p. 138 of the same volume. "So true is the remark, which Coleridge makes when speaking of the purity of Wordsworth's language, that "in prose it is scarcely possible to preserve our style unalloyed by the various phraseology which meets us every where, from the sermon to the newspaper. For, if Landor has done so, it is because he has spent so much of his time abroad; hence his knowledge of our permanent language has been so little troubled by the rubbish which floats on our ephemeral language, and from which no man living in England can escape." Again, p. 194. "Such must be the opinion of the author of Gebir, whose writings are more deeply impregnated, than those of any Englishman of our times, with the spirit of classical antiquity." When such a writer as Archdeacon Hare gives his opinion of such another writer as Mr. Landor, it is of the utmost importance to possess as full and accurate a view of the *entire* judgment as we can: es-

* We consider this criticism as superfluous, and forced,—"*Fax fonte accensa*,"—an endeavour to kindle fire unnecessarily out of water, when proper fuel was at hand in the stores of the author's learning.—Rev.

pecially, as we have to bring it in comparison with that of Mr. Willmott, and endeavour to harmonise their varying shades of difference.

P. 24.—“It would be curious to trace the influence of *climate* on the song of the nightingale. Addison, inviting young Lord Warwick into the country, speaks of a concert in the neighbouring wood, begun by black-birds and concluded by a nightingale, ‘with something of the Italian manner in her divisions.’ The English bird is supposed to want the continual warble, ‘the linked sweetness long drawn out,’ of her southern rival; and the Persian note is affirmed to be sweetest of all.”—We think there is some mistake here. Addison does not intend to speak of the *Italian manner* of the nightingale, but that the nightingale possesses, in comparison to the blackbird and common musicians, something of the divisions in Italian singing and music; and for the “Persian note, the sweetest of all,” the bird—the “bulbul”—is quite of a distinct species. “Yesterday,” says Mr. Terry, “a man brought me a bird he told me was a *nightingale*, though it was nearly black, and very unlike my favourite. I smiled, and thought I was being imposed upon; but this was not the case, and it was in fact the bulbul, or Indian nightingale.” *

P. 32.—We think this section (May 8th) regarding Ovid and Tibullus should be revised, for the argument is not consequentially drawn. We object to three passages: “Goldsmith’s criticism was generally false, *for* Ovid includes Tibullus;” “Of all such excellence as that of Tibullus, the secret is labour;” “Genius, when it has the large sensitive eyes of taste, is slow and painful.” Mr. Carey’s words on Tibullus are as follows: “The second book of Tibullus. Some of these elegies are corrupted in the text, or are in want of notes. The first perspicuous and beautiful, particularly towards the conclusion, than which I scarcely know anything more poetical.” (See Life, i. p. 295.) To Mr. Willmott’s criticism, which we think not so liberal or just as usually proceeds from him, we shall oppose that of one of his latest and best editors: “Inter poetas similis argumenti, Tibullus puritate, facilitate, et nativâ aliquâ elegantia, præstare semper habitus est.” Among those poets who wrote on subjects similar to his, Tibullus has been always reckoned to excel in purity, ease, and native elegance. And again he says, “He, far above all others,—Unus omnium maxime præ se fert,—he excelled in simplicity of language and thought, in truth to nature, and natural elegance, in this respect *much* *excelling* Ovid, who seems rather to have aimed at following the sport of his genius, than of recording the true feelings of the mind.” †

* We may observe that the ancient poets appear always to attribute a feeling of sorrow and melancholy to the song of this bird; not looking at *nature*, but borrowing from the beautiful fable which was connected with it. Sophocles joins it with the sorrows of Niobe, in *Electra*, v. 147. Horace calls it “*infelix avis*,” *Od.* iv. 12, 6; and Propertius, *Eleg.* ii. xx. v.—

Non tam nocturnâ volucris funesta querelâ
Attica Cecropiis obstrepit in foliis.

Among us, however, the power of *association* is seen very strongly in giving the character to the song, which it scarcely possesses in itself.—REV.

† We may remark that the classical reader may refer on the subject of the following couplet (*Eleg.* lib. 1, v. 17)

Quid feram, ut volitet crebras intacta per urbes
Alba Palestino sancta columba Syro,

to *Harlesii Vitæ Philologorum*, tom. iii. p. 130; and in *Eleg.* i. 1, v. 7. We are not sure that “*seram*” should not be changed to “*feram*,” unless by “*poma*” the poet

P. 31.—“I see they are reprinting the Speeches of Mr. Fox. It is well known that Burke called him a most *able* debater.”—It was in the remarkable pamphlet which was called “A Letter from the Right Honourable Edmund Burke to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the conduct of the Ministry in Parliament, containing fifty-four articles of Impeachment against the Right Honourable C. J. Fox,—from the original copy in the possession of the noble Duke,”—in this pamphlet Mr. Burke said—not what Mr. Willmott reports, “an *able* debater,”—but “I knew him when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen by slow degrees to be *the most brilliant and accomplished debater the world ever saw.*” That Burke’s words expressed his sentiments with a designed correctness we cannot doubt, because that belongs to him as a man brought up in the constant use of words, and their proper application to the subject; but why he confined his praise to the lower quality of *debater*, and thereby virtually denied to Fox the higher one of *orator*, is not explained by him. At Mr. Fox’s death, when sketches of his character appeared in every newspaper and magazine, the words of Mr. Burke were quoted by Sir James Mackintosh in the beautifully written paper he inserted in the Bombay Courier on the subject; and though he declared that Fox possessed above all moderns “that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators;” and that he was “the most Demosthenic *orator* since Demosthenes,” still he, in quoting Burke’s words, raised no objection to the particular expression selected by him, and passed it over in silence. This excited the angry spirit of Doctor Samuel Parr, who has appropriated many pages of his work, signed “Philopatris Varvicensis,” to the consideration of the subject; and at length arrives at the conclusion, “that the epithets ‘most brilliant and accomplished debater,’ did not make the term ‘debater’ co-extensive with the aggregate of Mr. Fox’s merits as a public speaker:” * and in the selection of this term, he thinks Burke was actuated “by the same rancour and illiberal jealousy which had induced some anonymous but able writer in the Annual Register to mention very slightly and very cruelly a most impressive speech delivered by Mr. Sheridan on the trial of Mr. Hastings,” &c.

Mr. Willmott will, we have no doubt, now acknowledge that it was of consequence that he should have quoted the exact words “brilliant and accomplished” instead of “able;” as so much would have turned upon this, if Burke had been alive to answer Parr’s observations.

P. 38.—“Pope, who was sketched from a *shady angle* of the library in Prior Park, and transferred to canvass before he knew an eye was on him—hump and all.”—We are told by Dr. Warton, who first published this drawing, that this, the only portrait that was ever drawn at full length, was done without his knowledge, as he was deeply engaged in conversation with Mr. Allen in the *gallery* (not library), by Mr. Howe, who sat at the *other end* of the gallery (not in a *shady angle*). These matters

means the *berries* of the vine. *Pomum* is applied to the fruit of the *mulberry*, and to the *fir-cone*; but probably never to the vine: if so, and “*seram*” is to be retained, then another verb may be understood before *poma*, unless “*pomum*” could by a metonymy stand for the *apple-tree*; but we much doubt that.—REV.

* See character of Fox, p. 261. We presume the reference to the anonymous writer in the Annual Register, to have an allusion to Burke, who wrote for it; though we do not know the exact period when his contributions ceased, which, if they could be accurately ascertained, should be collected and published.—REV.

are of no great importance, further than the *habit of accuracy* is absolutely invaluable, and must not even "in minimis rebus" be overlooked or forgotten. We should even object to the word "hump"—for the drawing only makes the poet a little round-shouldered—as studious men, on labour bent, are apt to be.

Mr. Willmott makes a severe remark on Milton for writing vehemently on the side of the people; "he might have been expected to promote the diffusion of knowledge. But mark his conduct: he presented a copy of his poems to the Bodleian Library; the book having been lost, a renewal of the gift was solicited and granted; and on the first page he inscribed a Latin ode upon the fate of the former volume. Compare the apprehension of his page being torn in a miserable hovel—

Or by some palm mechanic worn,

as Symmons translates it, and Shakspeare's sympathy with the 'horny' hand of labour, and his quick ear to 'the still sad music of humanity.'"—Of Shakspeare's sympathy we know nothing; but all we know of him was of a different tendency; and is the "horny" hand his expression or that of a modern poet? But with regard to Milton, the fallacy lies in the meaning of the word people, which include both populace and plebeians. Milton defended the cause of the commons and the commonalty, not of the peasant or mechanic. Hear Raleigh's language: "*Commonwealth!* a government of all the *common* or *baser sort*, and therefore called a 'Commonwealth' by an usurped nickname." The *popular state* is the government of a state by the *choicer sort of people*, tending to the public good of all sorts, viz. with development of the *better, nobler, and richer sort*. This is the people for whom Milton wrote. Hear what Raleigh calls a Commonwealth: "*It is the slavery or depravation of a free or popular state*; or the government of the whole multitude of the base and poorer sort," &c.

Again,—“To provide by all means that the *middle* sort of people exceed the two extremes of nobility and gentry and the *base rascal and beggarly sort*.”—It was for the *middle* ranks that the zeal and eloquence of Milton were displayed, who were with him and all others of his time "*The people*;" of the "*fœces Romuli*" there was no heed taken. It was the citizens and honest men he looked to, not the poor, villain knaves. But all this explanation is unnecessary, for the fact, however surprising, is that Milton says nothing at all about the *people* or *mechanic* as Symmons translates it, but simply that he dreads lest his book, if carelessly lost, should get into the hands of ITINERANT PEDLERS, and be hawked about the country. That no one should accuse us of wilful or heedless mistake of his sense we give the authentic stanza.

Quin, tu libelle, nuntii licet malâ
Fide, vel oscitentia,
Semel erraveris agmine fratrum,
Seu quis te teneat specus,
Seu qua te latebra, forsan unde vili
Callo tereris *institoris insula*,
Lætare felix, en iterum tibi
Spes nova fulget posse profundum
Fugere Lethen, vehique superam
In Jovis aulam remige pennâ.

“But you, oh! little book, although by the fraud or folly of the

messenger you may have for once wandered from the company of your brethren—whether any cavern detains you, or any hiding-place from which you may be drawn—

“Rejoice in your happiness; behold once again a new hope rises again by which you can avoid the deep lake of oblivion, and be carried on airy wings to the celestial hall of Jupiter.”

So vanishes, like a dream, any reflection of Milton on the people, of whom, however, in a following stanza, he does not seem to think very highly, for he speaks of a place—

Quo neque lingua procax vulgi penetrabit, atque longe
Turba legentum prava facesset;

and even these lines mark distinctly a class far above the lowest—those who could *read*.

P. 43.—“The first act of *Sterne* on entering a drawing-room, was to take from his pocket a page of a new volume of *Tristram Shandy*, and read it to the company.”—We do not know this anecdote, and we are quite ready to own our ignorance, and so will compensate for our lack of knowledge by a short but graphic mention of *Sterne* from a small interesting volume, privately printed, which we are fortunate enough to possess. “In a letter from Paris, 4 April, 1762, Mr. Tollet speaks of *Sterne*. After stating that the wind and rain were so violent that he was obliged to betake himself to divers glasses of Bordeaux to make himself gay, he adds,—‘Cela me fait envier quelques fois les heureuses dispositions de notre ami, *Mr. Sterne*. Tous les objets sont couleur de rose pour cet heureux mortel, et ce qui se presente aux yeux des autres sous un aspect triste et lugubre, prend aux siens une face gaye et riante; il ne poursuit que le plaisir, et il ne fuit pas comme d’autres qui quand ils l’ont atteint, ne savent pas le plus souvent enjouir, pour lui, il boit le *bole* jusques a la dernière goutte, et encore n’y a t’il pas moien de le desalterer.’” *

P. 50.—In his pleasing notices on English gardens, and of those who delighted in improving them, Mr. Willmott should not have overlooked the great commoner, afterwards Lord Chatham, with whom it was something more than an amusement that he loved,—it was a talent of which he was proud. We have sometimes wandered over the *two* specimens of his inventive taste and genius, portions of which still exist, and we have studied on the spot the plans on which he worked, and trod the lawns, the beauties of which he designed—designed, we are told, by torchlight; in that eagerness and impetuosity of desire which would bear no interrup-

* For this book we have been obliged to the kindness of William Durrant Cooper, esq. and our best return to him will be in an endeavour to put right, in some measure, the Latin lines at p. 12 of these Letters, which, as they stand, are very corrupt, but if read in the following manner will be more correct:

Quid meus Æneas in vos commisit, ut illum
Falso exprobat? Me mea facta juvant.
Conjuge sum felix. Non es tu gratior aura:
Fons est perpetuus, plenus amore mei.
Nobilis en! quanto modulans sub tegmine fagi
Exuperat corvum, *tristia* qui *crociat*.
Tanto præcellit. Pro vobis cætera sunt
Jurgia, sic *rixas* claudite quisque suas.

Nobilis we presume to be an epithet of Tityrus—as “*Nobilis Pastor*,”—and in the preceding epigram perhaps “*fugit*” should be “*fuge*.”—REV.

tion or delay; and so careless was he of expense, that he spread the streams in the little valleys of Kent and Middlesex into lakes, and covered the hills of Somersetshire with cedars that he sent from the nurseries of London. The first scene the infant eyes of his illustrious son opened on, were the groves planted by his father's hand, and that Palladian bridge the shadow of which is still reflected on the mirror of the crystal waters that it spans. . . . Another great name is also omitted by Mr. Willmott, the name of him who perhaps more directly led the way to the improvement and decoration of landscape scenery than any other person, we mean the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, whose fine creation, though a little marred by later hands, which called forth the admiration of Gray, and was deemed worthy of the analysis of Whately,* still exists, as a memorial of a taste founded on the study of the best models of select nature—the pictures of Claude and Poussin, the majestic sublimities of Titian, and the grand combinations of Domenichino and Carracci. The eye that had been accustomed to dwell on them was stamped with their imperishable forms, and could scarcely err.

P. 63.—“When Boswell mentioned to Johnson the saying of Shenstone, that *Pope* had the art of *condensing* sense, beyond any other writer, Johnson replied, ‘It is not true, sir; there is more sense in a line of Cowley than in a page of Pope.’”—This is not a bad sample of the wild way in which Johnson in one of his capricious moods would fling abroad his criticisms, and reminds us of what Dugald Stewart very justly said on the subject. “To myself (much as I admire his great and various merits both as a critic and a writer), human nature never appears in a more humiliating form than when I read his ‘*Lives of the Poets*,’ a performance which exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and concise picture of the author than all the portraits attempted by his biographers; and which in this point of view compensates fully by the *moral* lesson it may suggest for the *critical* errors that it sanctions. The errors, alas! are not such as any one who has perused his imitations of Juvenal can place to the account of a bad taste,† but such as had their root in weaknesses, which a noble mind would be still more unwilling to acknowledge.”‡ The truth appears to us to be that other poets, as among our older ones Donne, Lord Brooke, Davis, and others, have condensed their thoughts as closely as Pope, and Dryden among the more modern, but not, like Pope, without any sacrifice of the musical flow and modulated harmony of his verse. Yet in Pope there are also occasionally expressions harsh or unidiomatic, which might have been avoided *by giving himself a little more room*.

P. 56.—Mr. Willmott has introduced the subject of the Leasowes and Hagley, and the story from Johnson of Shenstone's complaints

Of the neighbouring peer
Whose toe of emulation trod too near;

but we, who are acquainted with both places, are satisfied that there is much

* Besides the beautiful grounds at Payne's Hill, Mr. Hamilton designed the waterfall at Lord Lansdowne's at Bowood, and afterwards laid out some fine gardens at Bath, which have long since been sacrificed to the “*Regiæ moles*,” and the “*Templa novo decorata saxo*.”—REV.

† And yet there are two or three instances of very gross and revolting expressions in these translations.—REV.

‡ See Dugald Stewart's *Philosophical Essays*, note, p. 491.—REV.

exaggeration in the statement too carelessly given and so generally received. However, it not being necessary, as we are not writing a Life of Shenstone, to enter into the subject, we shall only add, that when Shenstone first came to this little pleasing domain, it was worth 300*l.* a year; when sold in 1795 it produced 17,000*l.*; and we think now is valued at 40,000*l.*

P. 72.—“A topographic error has been pointed out in a writer whose minute truthfulness of local description is generally surprising. At the western extremity of the Gulf of Naples are two islands—Procida and Ischia,—of which the *second is rocky*, appearing to rise up in a cone from the lowlands of the former. Yet Virgil, who was familiar with the scenery as Johnson with the flow of Fleet Street, reverses or transposes the characteristic epithet.”—The words of Virgil are—

Tum sonita Prochyta *alta* tremit, durumque cubile
Inarimè, Jovis imperiis imposita Typhæo.

We do not know from whom Mr. Willmott has taken this criticism, which is so far right, that Ischia, we can answer on oracular testimony, is the loftier; but to speak of its “rising up in a cone from the *lowlands* of the former” is far from the truth. Statius would at once show that such a description was incorrect:

Hæc videt Inarimen; illi Prochyta *aspera* paret. (Silv. ii. 11.)

Besides, Prochyta was a *volcanic* island, was subject to violent storms, the scholiast on Pindar tells us (Pyth. od. 1), and fiery eruptions (πυρρος καταφλέξεις), and indeed according to some was the fabulous prison of Typhon. Now, as volcanoes devour their own elements, and volcanic hills become lower—take Vesuvius for an example—by exhaustion of the fiery materials, and the outward crust or walls falling in;—Prochyta might be, and probably was, loftier two thousand years ago than it is now, for lofty volcanoes at length become depressed lakes, as may be seen all over the face of Italy. Besides, although Virgil was full of historical and critical learning, yet the accuracy of a *poet*, after all, is not the accuracy of a geographer.* We do not deny that Ischia might be the loftier island, for Silius says—

Adparet Prochyte sævum sortita Mimanta
Adparet *procul* Inarime.

But we consider that the epithet “*alta*” may be applied to both islands, and carried on from “Prochyta” to “Inarime” by a construction not unusual. And, now we are on this subject, we may observe that Ovid, mentioning these very islands in the following words (Metamorph. lib. xiv.), has—

* Mr. Keightley, in his learned and accurate edition of Virgil's *Georgics*, says, (p. 199, G. i. 441,) “We must recollect that our poet was not the *most accurate* of observers.” Mr. Keightley on *Eclog.* i. 26, says, “There is a violation of poetic propriety in the mention of the *cypress*, as it is not indigenous in Italy,” &c. We do not know how far that is or is not the case—perhaps not: but it had been long a favourite tree, and probably not uncommon; the large one near the Lago Maggiore, to spare which Napoleon is said to have turned his military road, by tradition is said to have been planted by Julius Cæsar.—P. 10, l. 58, *rauca palumbes*. This must be our *stock-dove*, not our common wood-pigeon the *ring-dove*.—P. 15. “*Fagus*.” It is certainly very singular that Cæsar mentions the “*Fagus*” as not growing in Britain. Notwithstanding Mr. G. Long's learned dissertation, we are inclined to believe the beech to be a foreign tree, not imported in Cæsar's time; for to suppose he meant the *chestnut* by the word *fagus*, would introduce fresh difficulties into the subject.—The note, p. 37,

Orbataque præsides pinus,
Inarimen, Prothytenque legit, *sterilique* locatas
Colle *pithecusas*.

Now attributing sterility to this island is in direct opposition to all ancient and all modern authority, for it was as famous for its fertility as Prochyta for its barrenness—

Ego *Prochytam* propono Saburræ. (Juv. sat. iii.)

But, if Mr. Willmott is not yet satisfied and reconciled to the poet of Parthenope, we will take our critical pen in our hand, and, by one magic stroke, set all right.

Tum sonitu *Inarime* alta tremit, durumque cubile,
Tum *Prochyte*, Jovis imperiis imposta Typhæo.

P. 76.—“Dugald Stewart remarked of the warbling of birds, that it gives pleasure to none of the quadrupeds, *nor is it even certain if the music of one species gratifies another*,” &c.—The philosopher is quite wrong. Birds often learn their sweet music from one another. Thus the canary learns the nightingale's notes. The young birds of every species imitate the *parental* song, being first heard; but if they become orphans they will then adopt the song of their foster parent. And we have heard a young jay warble most sweetly the robin's soft melodies, which it had learned entirely by its own ear, and its natural love of music.

P. 83.—Mr. Willmott has given us the high authority of his praise to the well-known lines of Langhorne—

Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain, &c.

but, to our apprehension, the harmonious beauty of the passage is much injured by the last word of the following line, which was introduced for the rhyme's sake, as moderate poets are used to do—

Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolv'd in *dew*.

Who would ever think of using the expression—“Do not cry, my dear child. There! wipe your *dew*, and brighten up again?”

on Eclog. iii. 30, on the “twins of a cow,” is not correct. There are many exceptions: they are not *always* females. In the very parish where we are now writing, we could show *twin bull calves* (nearly grown up), and a whole dairy of cows, the produce of *twin female calves*. How this error became so prevalent as to find its way into books, we do not know.—P. 157. “*Cranes* are not found in this country (England). They have long ceased to migrate here. There are not more than one or two instances on record of their being killed.”—P. 338. A discriminating and judicious note on *corvus* and *cornix*. Yet both *ravens* and *carion crows* have been seen in flocks in wilder countries, as Ireland, though both are nearly destroyed in England. We mentioned a remarkable instance of flocks of them in a late Magazine. 2ndly. The *rook*, being of an intermediate stomach, will eat flesh, and lives on worms, grubs, as well as corn, and therefore is *carnivorous*: in bad weather they will eat the carrion of the hound's kennel.—P. 295. On the “*Merops Apiaster*.” Voss is quite wrong in saying this bird is formed like a *stork*. It is so rare in England, that we have never seen but one shot in our neighbourhood. Mr. Keightley, in his next edition, had better adopt the description in Montagu's Ornithol. Dicty. On Mr. Keightley's observation (pp. 25, 52), on *lions* in Italy and Sicily, we may refer him to Miscell. Observ. tom. v. p. 126, “*Solveretur nodus, si speciem pro genere accipiamus*.” So Milton, Par. Reg. i. 310, “*The lion and fierce tiger glar'd aloof*.” This is poetical beauty, not natural truth; but Mr. St. Ross in his *Ariosto* has made a cruel mistake (T. iv. p. 277), in supposing the Tuscan peasantry on the Apennines live on the fruit of the *horse chestnut* (a *Tartarian tree*); and again he is mistaken in the same note, for the *sweet* acorn is not the fruit of the *common ilex*.—REV.

P. 96.—“Gray considered the *four most beautiful* counties in England to be Worcester(*shire*), Shropshire, Gloucester(*shire*), and Hereford(*shire*); to these he added Monmouth(*shire*), in South Wales.”—We wish that we could persuade our friendly writer to put off the ποιητης occasionally, and to descend to the flat surface of plain prose; for Gray's words have another significance, as well as additional correctness. They occur in a letter to Dr. Warton, Aug. 24, 1770, and he writes,—“I am lately returned from six weeks' ramble through Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, *five of the most beautiful counties in the kingdom*,” &c. This has quite another signification.*

P. 91.—Speaking of Lucretius,—“Mr. Keble thinks that the most diligent eye would be unable to discover in his poetry the name of one mountain or river introduced by the impulse of love or memory. *Virgil*, on the contrary, seeks to revive his associations. *Mantua* and *Cremona* supply his landscapes. The neighbouring streams of Mincius, Athesis, and Eridanus, and the remote summits of the Alps and Apennines, blend, however unconsciously, with every scene. Mr. Keble places the attraction of the first and ninth *Bucolics* in their relationship to the poet's haunts,” &c.—Mr. Keightley, when treating on the same subject, speaking of the “disappearance of the mountains, rocks, and caverns in the vicinity of Mantua,” says, “The fact is, no one who has ever visited Mantua can for a moment believe that Virgil designed the scenery of this eclogue (i.) from that of his own farm and the country about it. Virgil was not one of those poets who wrote from their own inspiration. In his *Bucolics* he drew inspiration chiefly from Theocritus, as afterwards his *Æneis* from Homer; and, finding in the Grecian poet the mountains and vales, the caverns, and springs, and streams which Sicily presented, he with great judgment transferred them to his own poems instead of giving them the tame features of the level plains of Lombardy. The scenery therefore, we repeat it, of the *Bucolics* is *purely ideal*, and those who endeavour to make it otherwise detract in reality from the merits of the poet.”

P. 108.—How have I sate, when pip'd the pensive wind,
To hear his harp by British *Fairfax* strung.

So sang Collins; and Mr. Willmott has given due praise to this somewhat neglected poet; adding, however, “Spenser made Waller, although Dryden chose to call him the poetical son of Fairfax.” Walter Harte, a good poet, a scholar, and a critic, says,—“I shall cite *Fairfax*, who understood the harmony of numbers better than any person then living, except Spenser. All the world knows his excellent version (or paraphrase rather) of Tasso's *Gierusalemme Liberata*.” Warton says, “that Milton often copies Fairfax, and *not* his original.” Hume says that Fairfax translated Tasso with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an *exactness*, which for that age are surprising. Each line in the original is faithfully rendered by a correspondent line in the “Translation.” Either Hume had never read the book on which we are writing, or he had forgotten it altogether, for in some places Tasso and Fairfax do not even agree in the

* At p. 97 of his work Mr. Willmott has quoted from Constable's Life. We may just remark that Constable has made a mistake in calling Gilbert White, the author of the “Natural History of Selborne,” “the Clergyman of the place.” (p. 95.) He never was or could be; he belonging to Oriel college, and the living being in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford. He resided there, but independently, and in a house of his own.—REV.



number of stanzas.* An account of Fairfax, by Brian Fairfax, may be found in "Atterbury's Works," vol. i. p. 374. Godwin, in his "Lives of the Necromancers," tells us, that Fairfax prosecuted six of his neighbours for witchcraft, p. 419. Fairfax left in manuscript a history of the Black Prince, a book called "Dæmonologie," besides his Pastorals, only one of which has been printed in Cooper's "Muses' Library." His eldest son was the friend of Th. Stanley, and assisted him in the "Lives of the Philosophers." Some observations on Fairfax's "Translations" may be found in the "Universal Review," No. 5, p. 409; and in "Thoughts and Recollections, by one of the last Century," p. 188. Perhaps it is not generally known that Atterbury altered the first stanza of Fairfax thus:—

I sing the warre made in the Holy Land,
And the great chief that Christ's great tomb did free;
Much wrought he with his wit, much with his hand,
Much in that brave atchievement suffered he.
In vain doth hell that man of God withstand,
In vain the world's great princes armed bee;
For heaven him favoured, and he brought again
Under one standard all his scattered train.

More than half the similes in Fairfax's Translation are wanting in Tasso and are of Fairfax's own creation. Sometimes he injures, sometimes improves his original. The last beautiful line of the following quatrain is the translator's property:—

And forth she went, a ship for merchandize,
Full of rich stuff, but none for sale exposed,
A veil obscured the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness closed.

P. 111.—Mr. Willmott has commenced his paragraph July 1st by saying, "The great Latin critic measured genius by memory." Who was the great Latin critic? we suppose Quintilian—but why not say so? The fact however is, that Quintilian's words do not go to the extent here asserted. They are as follows, "*Ingenii signum in parvis præcipuum memoria est.*" He says, "When a *boy* is placed under his master's care, let him in the first and chief place gain an insight into his nature and talent. The chief mark of talent *in children* is their memory." Thus circumscribed, the assertion rewards itself by its truth, for the talent of a child cannot be made evident either by the powers of reasoning or by brilliancy of imagination; too young to invent from his own stores, he will show what talent and mind he possesses by availing himself of the stores of others, and faithfully retaining what he had learned. In his anecdotes of great memory, Mr. Willmott should have separated that powerful memory which belongs perhaps to all great minds, and enables them to store up the learned treasures acquired from a sort of artificial or technical memory, which, wonderful as it may appear, is chiefly verbal and seems of little real use. One might have the memory which has been given to *Hales*;† the other might be represented by that of *Henderson* the actor, who it is said after once reading a newspaper, could correctly repeat its contents.

(*To be continued.*)

* It is singular that Philips also in his "Theatrum Poetarum" praises Fairfax for "the exactness of his version."—REV.

† It has been well remarked—"This remarkable man (John Hales) is one of those whose life and conversation appear to have made a greater impression on his contemporaries than his writings have gained on posterity." See Churton's Life of Pearson, p. xxxviii.—REV.

MENT

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John A. Rogers
17 FLEET.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.

(With a Plate.)

THERE are few sites of the magnificence of the Roman times in Britain at which more interesting remains have been discovered, at various periods, than at the ancient Corinium, now called Cirencester. Leland says in his Itinerary, "The compase of the old wall,* *cujus pauca adhuc extant vestigia*, was nere hand two miles." In taking down an old tower "was found a quadrate stone, broken in *aliquot frustra*, wherein was a Roman inscription, of the which one scanty lettered that saw yt, told me that he might perceive *Pont. Max.* Amongst divers *numismata* found frequently there, Dioclesian's be most fairest. In the middes of the old town in a meadow was found a flore de *tessellis versicoloribus*."

Camden in his notice of Cirencester has evidently followed Leland, adding no real information, but merely an expression of regret that the "Roman coins, tessellated pavements, and stones with inscriptions frequently dug up here, falling into the hands of ignorant persons, have been destroyed, to the no small loss of antiquity."

The discoveries placed on record from time to time subsequently may be found in Gough's Additions to Cam-

den, in the History of Gloucestershire by Samuel Rudder, who was a printer in Cirencester, and paid due attention to the antiquities of his own town,† and in a History of Cirencester, published by Messrs. Baily and Jones in 1842. On the present occasion we shall principally confine ourselves to the more remarkable tessellated pavements.

Sir Robert Atkyns ‡ says, "There was accidentally discovered in a meadow [the Leases] near the town an ancient building underground. It was 50 foot long and 40 foot broad, and about 4 foot high; supported by 100 brick pillars, inlaid very curiously with *teseraick work*, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice. It is supposed to have been a bathing-place of the Romans." This discovery, according to a MS. seen by Rudder, was made in 1683, and the same ground was reopened in 1780, when many further remains were found, which Rudder describes at length. The hypocaust, he says, appeared to have been formed of near four times the number of pillars mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns.

Dr. Stukeley states that "a fine mosaic pavement was dug up here in September 1723, with many coins."

* The wall is traced in a plan of the town, showing the sites of Roman discoveries, engraved as Plate III. of the second volume of that magnificent work the *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ* of Samuel Lysons.

† The Roman antiquities of Cirencester have been further illustrated by the following engravings:

In the *Archæologia*, vol. VII. pl. XXIX. a brass statue of a Cupid or Genius, found at the Lewses in 1732, and in 1767 in the possession of the Rev. John Price of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. [This seems to be the same which Rudder incorrectly described as a figure of Apollo, 18 inc. high, and presented by Mr. Master to the University of Oxford. Qu. Is it still in the Bodleian Library?]

Ibid. vol. X. pl. IX.—XIII. various antiquities found at the Querns, the Lewses, &c. drawn by Mr. Samuel Lysons. (In "the Querns" the Roman amphitheatre is still existing.)

Ibid. vol. XVIII. pl. VIII. a Corinthian capital, found in 1808 with the pavement mentioned in the text hereafter. Again engraved, together with two other pieces of sculptured stone found at the same time, in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. II. pl. IV. At the corner of the map of the town (pl. III.) is a small figure of Diana, found in the Lewses gardens; and in plate VI. are fragments of Samian ware, a copper ornament, and an earthen bottle, all found at Cirencester.

At Watermore, near Cirencester, were found in 1835 and 1836 three Roman monumental stones, carved with bas-reliefs: these are engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1837, and again in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVII. pl. XIV.

‡ Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire, p. 350.

Rudder further states, "There was a Roman tessellated pavement found in a garden in Dyer-street, belonging to a house the property of Mr. Joseph Small. Another was lately discovered in digging a cellar in Mr. Cripps's house, belonging formerly to the family of the Georges; and another was found, a few years ago, in digging the vault under the shambles at the Boothall."

Mr. Cripps's house was in Cricklade-street, a little to the west of which, on the premises of Messrs. Brewen, another pavement was found only six years ago.* The Boothall was in Dyer-street, nearly opposite to the church, and it is in this line that the most frequent discoveries, including that we now record, have been made. Between the church and the present excavation is the warehouse of Messrs. Croom; here a pavement was found in 1777, and a few yards from it a road forming an angle with the present street of thirty degrees. Between that again and the present excavation is the house called by Rudder "Archibald's," now Mr. Byrch's, the site of further remains.

Proceeding in the same direction we arrive at the present office of the Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard, in building which a pavement was found, of which no other than a traditional record seems to be preserved. This is said to have been "thirty or forty years ago."

At the same point of the street, on the opposite side, is the house described by Mr. Lysons as having belonged in 1783 to John Smith, esq. and in 1814 to Richard Selfe, esq. in which was found a very remarkable pavement, which we shall presently describe; and it is in the street between these two houses that the discoveries of 1849 have taken place. It is thus evident that the same villa or mansion occupied the ground on which the Standard office stands, con-

tinued across the street, where the pavement represented in our present Magazine and another not yet fully uncovered have been found, and was still further extended on the site of the house in which the pavement was found in 1783.

This fine pavement, when entire, was probably eighteen feet square, of which rather more than a fourth part was preserved. Its design seems to have been to represent a reservoir filled with various aquatic beings, part of which occupied the area and part made a border. Among them are a female and a winged boy, each riding on a dolphin, an eel and various other fish, a lobster, and a crab. The border is formed of a leopard, a horse (and other animals now lost), whose hinder quarters are exchanged for those of dolphins, and among them are also interspersed smaller fish and shells. In the centre was a four-spoked wheel, supported by winged genii; but the remaining portion of the pavement went no further than one such figure.

This beautiful pavement is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. II. pl. XLIV. and more carefully in *Lysons's Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. II. pl. VII.; and in illustration of this subject Mr. Lysons copied in outline the design of a mosaic pavement found at Rome, which represented Neptune in his chariot, attended by Nereids, Cupids, sea monsters, and various fish, &c. taken from the 18th plate of Bartoli's *Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum*.

The pavement which is represented in our present Plate was discovered early in August, by some workmen digging to form a drain or sewer. It lay from three feet and a half to four feet below the surface of the road; † the sides of the square not running

* The other pavements found at Cirencester, besides those noticed in the text, have been one in the Lewses in 1808, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVIII. p. 124, and engraved in the *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. II. pl. VI. and XXXIII. (it is one of geometrical figures only, without other objects, animate or inanimate); and one found in 1826 at the Barton Farm at the other extremity of the town, said to have been "remarkably fine," but of which we have no description before us.

† It was covered with a light kind of gravel or yellow mortar for about three inches, on which was about six inches of rubbish, then a stratum of pitching of later date, and

parallel or at right angles to the present line of street, but intersecting it diagonally. That side of the pavement which is most imperfect approached the foot-way in front of the Standard printing office; the opposite corner extended towards the centre of the road.

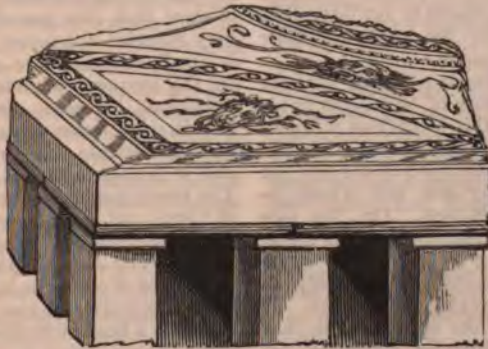
About a dozen yards higher up the street the excavators had uncovered a wide border of a running pattern, but as the design was considered inferior to the specimens previously brought to light they did not extend their research beyond the limits of the sewer.

The arrangement and designs of the pavement will be seen by reference to our Plate. The geometrical patterns will be familiar to those acquainted with mosaic pavements. In the sea-leopard and the sea-dragon, each pursuing fish, the same idea is continued which suggested the pavement published by Mr. Lysons. The centre picture represents a hunting scene on dry land, but the object of the chase is broken out. The heads above are those of sea-gods, a favourite ornament of pavements, the beard often terminating in fish. In the upper corner is a Medusa's head. The colours employed are black, red, yellow, dark brown, and white.

As it was impossible to preserve the

pavement in its existing situation it was determined to remove it in such portions as should be found practicable and relay it in some spot to be afterwards determined on, it being understood that Lord Bathurst would erect a suitable building to shelter it. The work of removal was safely accomplished in about ten days. The plan adopted was to cut through the white tessellæ between the borders, and, having introduced a stage beneath, to lift each circle, half-circle, or quadrant from its place by means of pulleys. An engraving in the *Illustrated News* of the 8th September gives a good idea of this process; but, as a representation of the general appearance of the town or the position of the pavement, it is extremely incorrect.

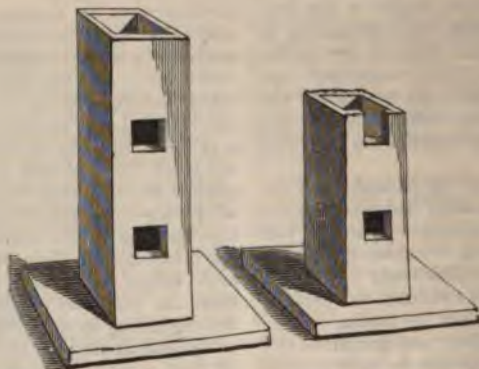
The tessellæ were found to rest on a bed of terras or concrete, about six inches thick, of a brick-red colour; this was supported by short pillars or blocks, also of concrete, except in one or two instances, where a stone, evidently chiseled for some other purpose, and therefore probably the fragment of a more ancient building, had been used instead. Each pillar of concrete was crowned by a tile, and a second tile lay across from pillar to pillar, thus forming a complete bearing for the floor above.



Near one corner of the pavement, and at the same depth, were found two hollow fire-bricks, standing on slabs of

the same material. One is quite sound, the other is broken off at the top. The complete one is about two feet high;

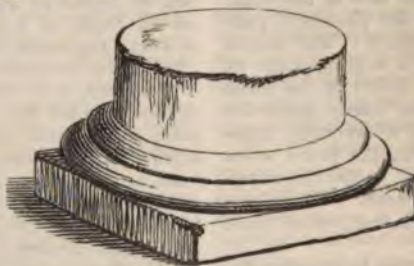
afterwards some rubbish, then another coat of pitching of later date still, and on this the macadamised materials of the present road, so that the Roman pavement lies about four feet below the present level of the road.—*Wills and Gloucestershire Standard.*



it is hollow throughout, and has two holes (as represented) in the side visible, and two others exactly corresponding on the opposite side. It is

asserted that charcoal was discovered near them.

A portion of a large earthen jar was turned up; and also the base of a pil-



lar, about a foot in diameter. These were the only objects of any interest in connection with the pavement now under consideration.

It being however apparent that the isolated specimens of tessellated flooring found in this locality at different times were portions of one villa, the explorers were tempted to uncover the ground on either side, and in both instances with success. On the side towards the printing-office was found some bordering of chequered work, evidently belonging to a room adjoining the one previously laid open. It is however on the opposite side that the most remarkable discovery has been made. A pavement has here been partially exposed of still larger dimensions. It is in an excellent state of preservation so far as the workmen have gone, but it is feared that nearly half of it is lost, as it must evidently have extended beyond the walls of the houses now standing.

What we have however is sufficient to shew that this pavement was of a very superior character. It consisted originally of nine circles, each bordered by the frequent convoluted or cable ornament. Of these circles four are visible, and some progress has been made in clearing the central one. In one is Acteon attacked by his dogs. The two adjoining circles have heads of Ceres and Flora, very finely executed; and next to Ceres is Silenus on an ass. The intervals between the circles would of course be lozenge-shaped figures, and of these two may be seen. In one is a head of Medusa, and in the other a full-length naked figure, probably a Bacchante.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the present accurate drawing, has also kindly undertaken to supply us with another of this additional discovery, which we propose to present to our readers next month.

MANUSCRIPT COMPILATIONS FOR "HISTORIES OF THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND."

No. IX.—COUNTY OF CAVAN—THE PLANTATION.

MR. URBAN,

48, *Summer Hill,*
Dublin.

I WAS almost "awearied" of intruding the neglected literature of my country upon your columns, but, as long as you afford such a refuge, I hail you as the pilot of a life-boat, and willingly commit to your preservation, ere I go down myself, such detached articles as I may be able to put overboard, and you to take in charge. Even in the interval since my last communication to you great changes have come over Ireland; the face of the country is smiling with an abundance of harvest, and the hearts of the people are startled from despair. The visit of our gracious Queen too has had the most benign influence over all, and the projected introduction of industry, skill, and capital from your country to this, on a more enlarged and liberal, though indirect, adoption of the memorable plantation of King James, has received the warm approval of many an honest patriot. Under these circumstances I have selected from my collections (No. 23 in the classification of my catalogue,) for this link of my series, some general notices of a county, where that plantation was carried out with more than ordinary consideration of the natives and their interests.

The county of Cavan, to which I thus allude, forms the eastern portion of the ancient territory of Brefney, as that of Leitrim does the western, the former having been distinguished as Brefney-O'Reilly, while the latter was styled Brefney-O'Rourke, they being so denominated from their respective tanists or rulers, each of whom was descended in common origin from an early sovereign of Connaught. Consequently, in relation to this territory, the native annals afford numerous and interesting notices of the O'Reillys of Cavan, from the time of the first adoption of surnames. Passing over the mass of these, and especially over such records as more apply to them individually than as the captains and lords of this country, the first striking memorial is a royal summons of 1314, in which King Edward announced that,

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"provoked by the injuries of the King of Scotland, and for revenging the many injuries he had committed," his majesty had purposed to make war upon him, and he therein relied, confident of the love of "Gyllis O'Reilly, Captain of the Irishry of Brefney," and of many other Irish chiefs (whom he addressed at the same time), that they will co-operate in this expedition, and for that purpose come over to the nearest port of Scotland in person, and with full succour, to harass the enemy. In the ensuing centuries this powerful sept, availing themselves of the position which they occupied in the north-western marches of the Pale, while their own district was at the time inaccessible by reason of its woods, its mountains, its lakes, and its bogs, overran and despoiled the English lands in their vicinity, and exercised the prerogatives of royalty within those of their immemorial inheritance; they even coined their own money, and it was found necessary to restrain the circulation of that medium within the Pale by contemporaneous legislative enactments. Their tanist or captain was during a long interval elected and inaugurated on a hill near the town of Cavan.

On the first visit of Richard the Second to Ireland the O'Reilly made his submission to the King by indenture, which he renewed in the ensuing year, his duties being prescribed to be performed to Mortimer Earl of March and Ulster, and Palatine of Meath. So likewise, in the time of Henry the Fifth, did the tanist of Brefney tender his duty and liegeance to the memorable Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival. The most hitherto undaunted opponents of English government yielded to the influence of a character which subsequent events so strongly developed; and various indentures between him and the Irish leaders O'Brien, O'Conor, &c. yet extant, so testify the fears which his presence excited (for he was even then distinguished by military abilities), as might almost justify the application of that sentiment in this country which Shakspeare attributes to

the sorrowing mothers of France. At the time of the accession of Henry the Sixth, the "Lord O'Reilly" was abbat of the House of the Blessed Virgin of Kells, by which titles the protectorate of the infant King empowered him, for the promotion of peace, to treat with "the Irish enemy of that vicinity, to rank as any of English condition, and to hold his abbacy for life, with any other benefice to which he might be promoted, so long as he continued loyal to the Crown of England."

In the following century, about the close of the year 1537, the conduct of the Lord Deputy Grey in regard to this Cavan sept formed one of the many items of impeachment that afterwards brought him to the scaffold. "This Lord Deputy," complain the Council to Secretary Cromwell, "without advice of us, at the suit of one Chamberlain of Athboy, licensed him, for his private cause, with part of his retinue to make a pledge upon a brother of O'Reilly called Cahir Mor, then being in the King's peace; and they made a prey, in pursuit whereof the same Cahir was slain, for amends of whose death, and restitution of that prey, O'Reilly with all his country began to move war, in so much as the Lord Deputy and Council have had much work hitherto to stay the same, wherein they have recently taken a certain order with the messengers of O'Reilly, which, if it be performed, we trust we have peace with him." This parley appears to have been effective, for in four years afterwards the Council of Ireland announced to the King, "O'Reilly, being here at your grace's parliament, and wearing the apparel which your highness sent to him of your grace's gift, made humble suit to us to be petitioners for him unto your majesty, that he might have and hold his lands upon your highness to him and to his heirs for ever: wherefore, if your grace be so contented, because he is a man of great power, we think it convenient that he have the honour of a Viscount, and to be called Viscount of the Cavan, which is the chief town of his country." To which recommendation the King replied,—"Touching O'Reilly, upon your commendation of his services, we be content both to give him his lands and the honour of

the Viscount of Cavan, willing you, our Deputy, our Chancellor, and Chief Justice, to take such order for the division both of his country and of all others which shall have their lands hereafter in like sort as he may hold of us that which we shall give unto him, and to have our letters patent accordingly." The royal intention or direction as to the viscounty never was fulfilled, neither was a commission of survey, which it appears by the Council-books was then designed, to facilitate the division alluded to, ever effected. On the contrary, in five years afterwards "the Lord O'Reilly" petitioned "the right honourable and very good Lord Harry, King of England, France, and Ireland," in which he urges—"the cause of my writing at this time unto your grace is, to beseech you to be so good a King to your majesty's poor servant, as to consider the great costs that I have done about my hundred men that I sent unto your grace into England; and I certify unto your grace my hundred men cost me 600*l.* for the going and coming to Chester and Holyhead, since wind was contrary to them. Now I desire your noble grace, for that same costs that I had done, and for the service I do every day unto your grace's Deputy in Ireland, to 'shend' to me a little farm that is within my own land, and it is no more but 18*l.* a year, that Prior Ford had, to have that for myself and my own after me."

In the Parliament of 1560 Philip O'Reilly and Edward O'Reilly sat as representatives of their sept and territory rather than of the "county" of Cavan, for in truth it was not until twenty-four years after that this district was created a county; immediately previous to which the Irish Privy Council-book exhibits "Articles between the Council of Ireland and Sir John O'Reilly, knight, of the Brehney, alias O'Reilly's country," wherein it was stipulated that he should not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any "eraghts" or parleys upon hills; that he should not keep any Brehons, or suffer the Irish Brehon law to be used within his country; that he should not take eric or compensation-money for murder or killing, or suffer any other under him to take the like; he should not give comric to any gentle-

man or lord's men, children, or brethren, that shall happen to offend against the Queen's laws; and should not levy any black rent, nor use nor keep within his house any Irish bard, carrogh, or rhymer, but to the uttermost of his power help to remove them from his country. During the viceroyalty of Sir John Perrot in that year, Cavan was one of the nine counties formed in Ulster under his influence and direction, the name being given to it from the chief town within its limits, while it was justly incorporated with the province to whose great native lord, O'Neill, its adherence is evinced by history to have been through generations unchangeable. This whole county was thereupon subdivided into seven baronies, of which two were assigned to the before-mentioned Sir John O'Reilly, free of all contributions; three others were conveyed to his immediate male relatives; and the two remaining, which were situated among the mountains and on the borders of O'Rourke's territory, were left to the continued and undisturbed possession of their ancient occupants, the septs of MacKernan and MacGauran, to be held on the ancient Irish tenures, and all these baronies being recognised as subject to ancient services and duties to Sir John O'Reilly.

These recognitions of divided proprietorships did not (as it may be inferred) advance the order and settlement of the county; and when Sir John died, in 1596, the O'Neill, *i. e.* Hugh Earl of Tyrone, asserting an exercise as of former prerogatives, affected to appoint, on individual selection, the ruler over all Brefney. A year of sanguinary feud succeeded this act, and near its close Philip O'Reilly, "Lord of the territory of Brefney-O'Reilly," was slain in rebellion. After his fall no tanist was elected to the title of the O'Reilly, the power once annexed to the honour had ceased, the inhabitants were broken down but unamenable, and a novel and arbitrary course of renovation, a transfusion of blood, was devised, as the policy of the reigning monarch; a policy which has, under different but not less alarming symptoms of prostration, been within the present year recommended for the restoration of other parts of this island. Some years previous, the project of an

extensive plantation of new settlers in Ireland was submitted to the vigilance of Queen Elizabeth, when, in 1586, the attainder of the great Earl of Desmond and his adherents left a depopulated wasted palatinate, the "honours, castles, manors, lands," &c. of a large portion of Munster, 600,000 acres, with the royalties, at her majesty's absolute disposal. The announcement of such a derelict wilderness of naturally fruitful country could not fail to suggest and invite royal encouragement for migration hither from England, and with the object of promoting the new colonization, allaying the fears and prejudices of some, and stimulating the expectations of others, a "Brief Description of Ireland" was, immediately after passing the act which confirmed the attainder of Desmond, drawn up by an intelligent individual, who was then entrusted with the care of the Cork estates of the forfeiting proprietors. A copy of that interesting document is now before me, and, although apparently referring to localities and a state of things beyond the bounds of this county, it is yet of such a national character as may make its insertion here not unacceptable at this moment. Much of that writer's admonitory observations and estimates, though they may seem exaggerated in detail, are in principle well worthy of extended circulation at a time when capital and industry are invited hither from your country, and should be welcomed and incorporated with our best attainable native resources.

"Let not the reports," writes the author of this Brief Description, "of those that have spent all their own and what they could by any means get from others in England, discourage you from Ireland; although they, and such others, by bad dealings have wrought a general discredit to all Englishmen in that country, which are to the country unknown. These men will say there is great danger in travelling the country, and much more to dwell or inhabit there. Yet are they freed from three of the greatest dangers; first, they cannot meet in all that land any worse than themselves; secondly, they need not fear robbing, for that they have not any thing to lose; and, lastly, they are not likely to run into debt, for that there is none to trust them.

The greatest matter which disableth them is, they cannot get anything there but by honest travail, which they are altogether ignorant of." After this exordium of quaint sarcasm, he continues, "These men cannot tell what good fruits England hath, the which Ireland wanteth; neither can they justly say but it lieth better for the vent of all commodities than England doth . . . Although some of small judgment (which think every soil good which beareth long grass) have failed of their expected woad crops by means of their unskilful choice of ground, yet assuredly the commodities of the country are many more than either the people can well use or I recite. Their soil, for the most part, is very fertile, and apt for wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, oats, mather, woad, rye, hemp, flax, and all other grains and fruits that England anywise doth yield. There is much good timber in many places, and of that straightness and so good to eye, that a simple workman with a brake-axe will cleave a great oak to boards of less than one inch thick, fourteen inches broad, and fifteen feet in length; such a board there is usually sold for twopence halfpenny. There is very rich and great plenty of iron-stone, and one sort more than they have in England, which they call bog-mine, of which a smith there will make at his forge iron presently; also there is a great store of lead-ore, and wood sufficient to maintain divers iron and lead works (with great husbandry) for ever. . . . A fresh salmon, worth in London ten shillings, is sold there for sixpence." The "Description" then details, on similar reasonable estimates, the prices of other fish, meat, fowls, horses, &c.; and after such calculations proceeds: "Although the name of the Irish among the ignorant is odious, yet how many have you seen executed in England for treason, murder, or felony, and yet know their cases are scarce so well favoured as others our nearer neighbours, which daily pester our prisons, and monthly deck our gallowses. I cannot deny but in the Desmond's wars were many Irish traitors; yet herein judge charitably, for such was the misery of that time, that many were drawn to this bad choice, viz. whether they would be spoiled as well by the enemy as the

worst sort of soldiers at home, or go out to the rebels and be hanged—which is the fairest end of a traitor. But, as touching their government, where they bear rule, it is done with such wisdom, equity, and justice, as merits worthy commendations; for I myself, divers times in different places, within their jurisdiction, have seen well near twenty causes decided at one sitting with such indifference, that, for the most part, both plaintiff and defendant had departed contented; yet many that make shew of peace and desireth to live by blood, do utterly mislike this or any good thing that the poor Irishman doth; wherefore let us daily pray unto Almighty God to put into the heart of our sovereign, that as her highness is Queen of so great and bountiful a country, wherein her majesty hath a great number of loyal and dutiful subjects, to have especial care that they be not numbered nor gathered up with traitorous rebels, neither that her majesty will vouchsafe to tolerate traitorous subjects to stand upon any condition but only her gracious mercy; then would the hope of the rebels be soon cut off, and the good subjects emboldened to fetch them in, which now dare not so to do for fear of after harms."

The advocacy of this report, which was published in a pamphlet at London in 1590, and yet more the ensuing effective location of various English "undertakers" over the south of the island, must have greatly influenced the policy of King James, when similar attainders of those who might be considered to have held Ulster as their palatinate, induced like confiscations over this province. To the county of Cavan, however, must the notices of this letter be confined. To many members of its aforesaid sept that monarch, immediately after his accession, granted patents of pardon which are of record in the rolls of the Irish Chancery; and, this dispensation of amnesty being concluded, the work commenced in the third year of his reign of granting the estates, alluded to as having been forfeited within this county; but it was at first fearfully and delicately attempted, and only by a shifting of native proprietors and occupants, or of those who had been theretofore naturalised, without the

introduction of others from beyond sea. At length in 1609 King James issued his memorable commission to the lord deputy and other high officials, wherein, after reciting that great scopes and extent of land in this and the other counties of Ulster were escheated and vested in the Crown by the attainder of sundry traitors and rebels, and by other good and lawful titles, "the surveys of which being transmitted to us, we considered, with our privy council attending our person, how much it would advance the welfare of that kingdom if the said land were planted with colonies of civil men and well affected in religion, whereupon there was a project conceived for the division of said lands into proportions, and for the distribution of the same to undertakers, with certain articles of instruction for such as should be appointed commissioners for the said plantations." His majesty then directs that such last-mentioned commissioners should be thereby authorised to inquire on oath, what castles, manors, lordships, fisheries, advowsons, &c. within said counties had escheated or ought to escheat to the Crown; to make an exact survey, applot, divide, and class the lands into parishes, and to execute all other works and acts necessary for the project, and finally to determine all controversies as well between the Crown and the subject as between party and party. In the promotion of the object of this great national measure, it was ordered that all portions and allotments should be assigned, not in aid of private profit, but for the advancement of public service, giving to no one more than he was able to plant; that therefore the parcels should vary in their contents from 1,000 and 1,500 to 2,000 acres, and in some cases more; that every undertaker should be bound to build a castle or bawn or stone house according to the magnitude of the respective holdings, to furnish them with sufficient store of arms, and to draw their tenants also to build near such principal castle, bawn, or house. It was likewise enjoined that each undertaker should take the oath of supremacy, and not alienate to a mere Irishman, or to any who would not take the same oath; that he should, within two years, plant English and Scotch

upon his proportion; should maintain residence, and have power to erect manors with courts baron; should not demise at will, but only on interests certain as for years, for life, in tail, or in fee simple, with certain privileges for importing and exporting (duty free) provisions and articles of outfit for five years. In pursuance of this royal authority, an inquisition was taken in this as in other counties of Ulster, and thereupon, and in conformity with the conditions of the plantation, various grants were made by patents, chiefly to "adventurers" from Scotland, whose descendants are still located over the province.

The Lord Deputy, appointed in King James's Commission, was Sir Arthur Chichester, afterwards created Baron of Belfast, ancestor of the Earls of Donegal; who, in a letter to the Earl of Northampton (preserved in the British Museum), writes of this movement with especial reference to CAVAN.

"My honourable good Lord,—The condition of the affairs and state here is such at this time, as it affords little other matter to be imparted than that which concerns the escheated lands in Ulster, into which we have made our entrance, and of this subject I have so largely written in the general letters to your Lordship, that I should commit an error in troubling you in the superfluous repetition thereof; to which work I see your Lordship is affected, for you have made a good choice of the persons you have sent to undertake your precinct; and if their resolution be as good to abide a storm when it happens, as their purses are (for the most part) to perform the conditions, there is no doubt but they will do well and find commodity by it. But when I consider that the work we have in hand is one of the greatest that hath been undertaken by the Kings of England in many ages, and the condition of the parties that have undertaken it,—I mean for such as have come yet in person unto us, I do then conceive that these are not the men that must perform the business, but that we must expect some other; for to remove and displace the natives, who are a warlike people, out of the greatest part of six whole counties, and to bring in strangers to replant

the same, is not a work for persons who seek a private profit. In the distribution of the precincts made there I cannot but think that the servitors and natives were greatly neglected in all counties but that of the CAVAN, for we considered here that the one-half at least of each county would have been left and assigned for them, but now they have but one barony in a county, and in some less; which hath grieved the servitors, and so discontented the natives, that they (the natives I mean) will do what spite and malice can invent, to hinder the proceeding and good success in a work, so commendable in itself, and profitable to all posterities; and sure I am, had I not disarmed them of their weapons and instruments of war (as I did the first and second year after I came to this government), many of them had by this time declared themselves rebels; for it is not to be thought that their hearts are better affected at this time; and, if we be not furnished with money to lie in deposit to answer such a sudden alarm, and to encounter them upon their first insurrection (if any be, which God forbid,) our delay in attending of it from thence will increase their number as well as their pride, and so enable them to give the stronger opposition.—At his Majesty's castle of Dublin, the last of October, 1610."

Thirty-one years afterwards, about the same day of the month, the memorable civil war of 1641 broke out in

Ulster. In the county of Cavan, both its then representatives in parliament, "O'Reilly and the sheriff his brother, were," says Leland, "deeply engaged in the rebellion. They proceeded with unusual regularity; the sheriff summoned the Popish inhabitants to arms; they marched under his command with the appearance of discipline; forts, towns, and castles were surrendered to them. Bedell Bishop of Kilmore was compelled to draw up their remonstrance of grievances, to be presented to the chief governors and council, in which they declare their apprehension on account of religion, express their regret at being forced to seize the King's forts for his majesty's service, and profess their readiness to make restitution for any outrages committed by their inferior followers." Dr. Burnet, who wrote the "Life of Bedell," says that the Bishop did draw up the remonstrance, but rather suggests that he lent his aid in sympathy than from coercion.

I have but space to add here, that in the Parliament held by James the Second in Dublin, in May, 1689, Philip O'Reilly and John Reyly affected to represent this county, as did Philip Oge O'Reilly and Hugh Reyly the borough of Cavan. In the time of Dean Swift, this county, having been the birthplace and long the residence of his friend Dr. Sheridan, was much associated with the biography and writings of each.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

JOHN LAW, AND THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

(Continued from p. 265.)

IN November, two vessels laden with merchandise set sail from Havre, one bound eastward, the other to the west, and it was determined to set out the lands in Louisiana, which should receive their names from their new proprietors, such as the Grand Prior, the dukes De la Force, Noailles, and Guiche, and other great lords of the court. All restrictions were at the same time removed from the operations of the bank, and it was authorised to employ its funds in trade, fishing, or manufactures, in whatever

manner might be deemed most advantageous to private and public interests. Indeed, the issue of banknotes had almost kept pace with the creation of shares in the Indian Company. We have already seen that the *arrêt* which constituted Law's private enterprise the royal bank, had limited the issue of *billets* to 100,000,000. Nevertheless, by the end of October 1719, there existed 520,000,000, by the end of November 640,000,000, and at the close of the year 1,000,000,000. Was this the work of an economist, led into extra-

vagances by his enthusiastic belief in the superiority of paper-money; or did it proceed from the reckless vanity and avidity of a gambling adventurer? It certainly must be allowed that, in either case, the people and the court vied with each other in "fooling him to the top of his bent." Neither rank nor wealth, neither age nor sex, was exempt from the prevailing epidemic. Noble lords and courtly dames, wealthy tradesmen and threadbare spend-thrifts, grave judges and men of letters, vulgar sharebrokers and ladies of fashion and refinement, crowded into the rue Quincampoix, without distinction of station or sex, and together formed a Babel of strange sights and sounds, that even Capel Court in its most palmy days failed to exhibit. In a few days, sometimes in a few hours, fortunes were made, to have dreamed of which would have before appeared an act of folly, and a very baseless vision. A man who possessed 10,000 livres in *billets d'état*, not knowing what to do with them, as a last resource invested them in shares. In three months he found himself in a condition to set up a carriage, and live in some degree of style. Accordingly, he goes to a fashionable coach-builder, and orders a berlin. "In what style will you have it appointed?" demanded the tradesman—"will you have it lined with crimson velvet? And the fringe, shall it be of gold, or silver?" "Yes, yes," exclaimed the bustling patron, "gold, silver, crimson velvet,—what you will: you cannot make it too handsome. See, take this on account (handing him 4000 livres in bank notes). Lose no time. My name is so and so. The rue Quincampoix summons me. Adieu." "Stay, stay," cries the poor coach-builder, out of breath with running after him, "what arms am I to paint?" "Oh, toutes des belles, toutes des belles," and plunging into the mob, he is soon lost amidst its moving mass of cupidity and fraud, of sanguine hopes and blind credulity.

Another, who had once been a servant, purchased his master's carriage, and for two or three days amused himself by driving about the town. When the novelty began to wear off, he returned to the rue Quincampoix, the source of his good fortune.

Desiring his coachman to wait for him at the corner of a neighbouring street, he elbowed his way through the worshippers of Mammon, and passed a few hours in the fashionable recreation of duping his neighbours and himself. In the meantime, the lackeys had taken refuge from a shower in a wine-shop, so that when he returned to his carriage there was no one to open the door and remind him of his greatness. The force of habit, therefore, made him jump up behind, as he formerly was wont to do. An exclamation of the astonished coachman brought him to the knowledge of his ludicrous situation, but no way abashed, he replied with an air of importance, "Hold your tongue, fellow, I wish to see with my own eyes how many lackeys can stand behind here, for I find that I must engage at least two more."

A third, having acquired the sum of 100,000 crowns through his wife's good management, hastened to his master to obtain his discharge. As he entered the room, a visitor, who at that moment arrived, desired him to look out for a coachman for him; "Ah!" returns the upstart, "I am sorry I can't oblige you, but it so happens that I want one myself, and charity, you know, begins at home."

Many of the great lords speculated in the most extravagant manner, and obtained the epithet of *Seigneurs Mississipiens*, from the extent of their imaginary possessions on the banks of that river. The Duke of Bourbon, great-grandson of the celebrated Condé, made himself particularly conspicuous by the boldness of his speculations and his boundless extravagance. One day exhibiting his *porte-feuille*, gorged with *actions*, to Chenille, he received a severe and just rebuke. "Monseigneur, deux actions de votre aïeul valent mieux que toutes celles-là." The splendour of his fêtes astonished even the pleasure-loving Duchess of Berry, who acknowledged herself surpassed in her peculiar and only point of excellence. Louis XV. after his consecration at Rheims, in 1722, two years after the system had evaporated, was entertained at Chantilly (which had been rebuilt during the existence of the mania,) with such magnificence, that the courtiers were fain to remark that

"the Mississippi had evidently flowed past the château."

The Regent himself indulged, without restraint, in the all-absorbing pastime and occupation of the day, and his paper wealth, as might be expected, was truly enormous. His liberality, however, kept pace with his riches, and with his characteristic profusion he lavished his money among his unworthy favorites, several of whom received presents of 100,000 livres in notes or shares. But neither did he forget the charitable institutions of the capital, on the most useful of which he bestowed a million livres each; besides laying out a million and a half in procuring the liberty of prisoners confined for debt. But nothing was done to encourage the arts and sciences. No mighty edifices were constructed, or even designed; no monuments erected; no funds appropriated to useful inventions. Wealth was the only idol of the day. A well-filled pocket-book was more highly esteemed than nobleness of character, or the gifts of the mind; and a man was regarded as worthy of honour and respect in exact proportion to the number of shares he possessed in the *Compagnie des Indes*. Not even the dignitaries of the church, or ecclesiastical communities, escaped the widely-spread contagion, and theologians unblushingly asserted, that the anathema against usury did not apply to the trade in shares. The Jansenists, however, for the most part, formed an honourable exception, and held themselves aloof from temptation. Now, for the first time, were the tricks of the Stock Exchange introduced into France, and a peculiar jargon was invented to describe the various operations of *The Street*, as it was called *par excellence*. The gambling in shares was dignified by the name of commerce, and the influence of the press was prostituted to the interested views of unprincipled stock-jobbers; Latin and French verses were written in honour of the able foreigner, who had discovered a science more precious than the philosopher's stone, and the Academy of Sciences feared not to disgrace itself by enrolling him among its honorary members. Persons of all ranks eagerly sought an introduction to the mighty potentate, who dispensed wealth to all who came

within the wide circle of his influence. A lady, who had long coveted the privilege of speaking to him, was at last so fortunate as to encounter him in the street. "Upset me, you rascal, upset me," she screamed to her coachman, and thus enjoyed the unspeakable happiness of being rescued from her disagreeable situation by the hands of the bank director. Another lady made her carriage stop beneath his windows at an hour when she knew he was entertaining some guests at his magnificently furnished table, and her servants having raised a cry of *Fire! fire!* Law and his friends came running out to discover the nature of the alarm. Immediately she pounced upon her prey, who, however, eluded her grasp, and fled from her presence with as little gallantry, if not with as little apparel, as Joseph fleeing from the wife of Potiphar. To show his respect for learning, the new member of the *Académie des Sciences* purchased the library of the Abbé Bignon for 180,000 livres, and gave a similar sum for the Petit Rambouillet. He also purchased a spacious site beyond the Porte St. Honoré, on which he proposed to erect a splendid mansion.

But not to the rich alone was confined the desire of increasing their hoard. High and low equally shared the fever, equally participated in the joys of gain. A single room in the Rue Quincampoix would readily let for ten livres a-day, and a man with a gently-sloping hump actually realized 50,000 livres by letting out his deformity as a writing-desk. When the fatal bell announced the close of business for the day, the eager speculators with heavy hearts tore themselves from the enchanted spot, and a thousand games of hazard were invented to while away the tedious hours, until the wished-for moment arrived for fresh speculations, for fresh hopes, fears, and anxieties. London and Amsterdam caught the contagion; and sometimes in a few hours would be subscribed an enormous capital, destined for some impracticable purpose, but which eventually enriched no one, while it beggared thousands.

Thanks to the indefatigable and unscrupulous manœuvres of the jobbers, the shares in the *Compagnie des Indes* before the end of November had at-

tained to the enormous value of 20,000 livres, or forty times their nominal amount, and at this quotation they remained steady until the 15th December. The more wary and clear-sighted speculators now determined to realize, and by their address, and the confiding credulity of the majority, were enabled to do so before any marked depreciation took place. But this transaction opened the eyes of the most sanguine, and it became manifest that the system was about to crumble away. The fortune of its author was now also at its zenith. The Regent had resolved to revive in his favour the office of Controller-General of Finance, which had been suppressed after the death of Louis XIV. Law, however, belonged to the Anglican Church. His conversion, therefore, became necessary before he could hold any office under government. To the Abbé Tencin, the most profligate member of his order, was assigned the task of instructing the neophyte, and preparing him for the abjuration of his errors. This mockery amused the Parisian public, and the Abbé was jocosely styled the Primate of the Mississippi. Many epigrams were also composed on the occasion, only one of which our limits will permit us to transcribe:—

Foin de ton zèle séraphique,
Malheureux Abbé de Tencin,
Depuis que Law est Catholique,
Tout le royaume est Capucin.

However, the Abbé sufficed for the purpose, and, in return for his services, received a munificent offering of *billets d'état* from his grateful disciple. On Christmas Day Law with his wife and daughter received the sacrament in the church of St. Roch; and shortly after, having bestowed 1,000 crowns to complete the sacred edifice, was chosen honorary churchwarden, as successor to the Duke de Noailles. He also gave the like sum to be divided among the English refugees at St. Germain en Laie, whose pensions had been recently stopped, and he even requested his Majesty to allow him to decline the salary of his office.

His first act as Controller-General was to depreciate still further the currency, to prohibit the payment of specie for sums exceeding ten livres, and to render the circulation of bank notes

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obligatory throughout the entire kingdom. Scarcely a week now passed without the promulgation of an *arrêt*. One day it was forbidden to wear diamonds or other precious stones; another interdicted the use of the precious metals, except within the most narrow limits, no manufactured article in gold being allowed to exceed one ounce, unless for the crosses of ecclesiastics and the different orders of chivalry. At another time the price of shares was fixed at 9,000 livres, and no private person or public body was permitted to retain more than 500 livres in specie. This last edict was enforced by the most vexatious and inquisitorial domiciliary visits, which led to the *bon mot* of Lord Stair, that Law had already shown himself to be a good Catholic, for he had established the Inquisition, after proving the doctrine of Transubstantiation by converting specie into paper. The island of Belle-Isle was about this time ceded to the company for the annual payment of 100,000 livres, and several vessels set sail from St. Malo with merchandize for the eastern and western continents. Some ore that had recently arrived—at least so it was reported—from the Mississippi was declared to yield 90 marks of silver to the quintal, and thus to surpass in value the far-famed mines of Potosi. The munificence and charity of the new Controller were also conspicuous, and gained him the ephemeral applause of the lower orders; for some cargoes of salt fish which had been expected from Holland at the beginning of Lent having arrived only on Easter Eve, he caused them to be gratuitously divided among the religious mendicants and other poor communities.

But the single thread that had so long held the fatal sword suspended above his head was now about to snap in twain, and the Controller-General of Finance was in a few short months happy to escape with his life, and the miserable sum of 800 livres. But we must now be more brief in our details, and hasten on to the last act of this strange history.

The issue of bank-notes had increased since January 1720, from 1,000,000,000 to 2,696,400,000 livres, and paper-money had almost entirely superseded the use of the precious

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metals. Law's theory was therefore afforded a most fair and ample trial; but on the 21st May, 1720, appeared its death-warrant, in an edict that announced the gradual reduction of the price of shares until the 1st December, when they should be fixed at 5000 livres, and that bank-notes should also be reduced by one-half. The indignation of the public was as furious, as their enthusiasm had been wild. Their late idol was at once cast down from his "pride of place," and had it not been for the presence of mind of his coachman, and the swiftness of his horses, Law would infallibly have been torn to pieces. It was not that people still continued to believe in the marvellous virtues of the system. Everybody knew that, like the fabled fruit of the Dead Sea, it was full of "bitter ashes;" but yet it was cruel to tear so suddenly the pleasant bandage from their eyes. It was hard to be told that they were all dupes, that the much-coveted paper was a cheat, and that universal ruin must so soon follow universal wealth. Yet it was so. Another *arrêt*, indeed, for a time strove to check the despondency of the holders of notes and shares, by abrogating the edict of the 21st May; but it was too late. Their eyes were opened, and they had learned to discern good and evil. The Regent, however, still extended his favour and protection to the scheming adventurer, who was even lodged in the Palais Royal, and almost daily new edicts were promulgated. All was to no purpose. Edicts and paper had lost all favour with the "many-headed monster thing," and eager claimants for specie blocked up every avenue to the bank. Many were trampled under foot, and one day three lives were lost. The nobles, who had been the foremost to enhance the value of the paper money, were also the foremost to depreciate it. The Prince of Conti was seen driving from the establishment, with his carriage literally loaded with sacks of silver. His example was followed by those who had sufficient influence to compel the reimbursement of their notes and shares. And yet many of these men had realised enormous fortunes by forestalling and monopolising many of the necessities of life. The Duke de la Force had bought up all the suet,

soap, and drippings; another the coffee; a third, the spices; and a fourth, the hay, oats, wheat, &c. &c. Provisions of all kinds had become in consequence excessively dear, and as usual the common herd expiated by their sufferings the selfishness of their chiefs. But when the bubble had at last completely burst, and the truth was displayed in all its hideous reality, and the scales had fallen from their eyes, one wild cry arose of mingled indignation, anguish, and revenge. Thousands of families were at once reduced to destitution. Many persons committed suicide. Others who had lately enjoyed the utmost affluence, were constrained to solicit alms. The jobbers alone prospered—they, who had caused all this misery, laughed in their sleeves at the fate of their wretched dupes, and secretly applauded their own superior intelligence. But against them also edicts were thundered, and many were compelled by the sacrifice of large sums to purchase impunity from imprisonment. And what meanwhile was the fate of Law, that arch-adventurer, whose crude theories had obtained for him the possession of fourteen goodly estates, and the high office of Controller-General of the Finance of France, and the friendship of the Regent? A strict investigation into the affairs of the bank brought to light that he had overdrawn his account to the amount of 18,000,000 livres; that six of the directors had appropriated to themselves 40,000,000 of silver; and that another had sent 7,000,000 abroad. The unprincipled ingenuity of the few, and the blind cupidity of the many, had caused a greater amount of misery and ruin than long years of warfare. Nor does a nation lightly recover from a scourge of this kind; the injury done to its moral character is often irreparable, and lax notions of right and wrong are instilled into the minds of its youthful traders, which sorrows and affliction can alone entirely eradicate.

Of Law himself we have little more to say. In the first instance he fled to Bruxelles, whence he subsequently removed to Venice, where he died in 1729, poor and unbefriended. Montesquieu, who visited him shortly before his death, says that "it was still the same man,—his mind always occupied with projects, and his head full of cal-

culations and values, specific or representative. Though his means were scant, he still gambled, and staked high."

The materials of this notice have been mainly derived and abridged from M. Ch. Lacroix's *Histoire de France pendant le Dix-huitième Siècle*, tome 8. Paris,

1821. *Mémoires de la Régence de Mgr. le Duc d'Orléans, durant la minorité de Louis XV.* (par le Chevalier De Piossens.) La Haye. J. Vanden, 1736. 3 vols. 12mo. *Collection des principaux Economistes*, tome 1. *Economistes Financiers du XVIII^e siècle.* par M. Eug. Daire. Paris. Hennuyer et Turpin, 1843. 1 gros vol. in 8vo.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. X.

Letters of Queen Elizabeth and King James VI. of Scotland, some of them printed from Originals in the possession of the Rev. Edward Ryder, and others from a MS. which formerly belonged to Sir Peter Thompson, Kt. Edited by John Bruce, Esq. Treas. S.A. Printed for the Camden Society. 1849.

THIS volume contains ninety-five letters: sixty-two written by Queen Elizabeth to James VI. of Scotland, and the remaining thirty-three by James to Elizabeth. The title-page, of which we have given a transcript above, indicates the sources whence they have been derived, and the editor, in his introduction, endeavours to account for the way in which the forty-three of them which are originals found their way into the possession of the reverend Edward Ryder, the rector of Oaksey in North Wilts. Some indorsements containing the days of receipt, and the persons from whom they were received, lead to the conclusion that they passed through the hands of some official persons connected with the King of Scotland; and one of these indorsements, which is in the following words, "Sent to me to be presented to his Majestie at Thirlestane, 19th October, 1593," induces the editor to suppose that they were at one time in the possession of the Maitlands of Thirlestane. The editor sketches the fortunes of that distinguished family from blind Sir Richard, whose love of literature, and especially of ancient poesy, is commemorated by the institution of the Maitland Society, down to the amiable Richard Earl of Lauderdale, whose poverty in exile for the cause of James the Second compelled him, in spite of strong literary tastes, not only to sell his own valuable library but also to dispose of a similar and larger collection of MSS. which he inherited from his unpopular uncle John Duke of Lauderdale, the well known member of the Cabal adminis-

tration. The fortunes of the family were entirely ruined by their adherence to James the Second. Everything they possessed which was saleable was converted into money. The MSS. now published were of too recent interest to be made the subject of a sale, but it is thought by the editor that the same storm which scattered the other MSS. of this family drove these also from their resting-place. Whither they wandered the editor has not discovered; but, after the lapse of nearly a century, they reappeared in the possession of Mr. Ryder of the Charter House, a well known solicitor in London. Mr. Ryder lived to the age of ninety-seven, setting great store by his collection of royal letters, and leaving them on his death to be inherited by his son, the present possessor. The editor thinks that his conjecture that these were Maitland papers

—"is rendered almost conclusive by the circumstance that the only other papers of the same kind which are in the possession of Mr. Ryder are a considerable collection of original letters addressed to John Duke of Lauderdale, with many copies of letters written by him in his capacity of secretary for Scotland." (Introd. p. v.)

The Thompson MS. mentioned in the title-page is a quarto volume of transcripts made from various sources for Sir Peter Thompson, the Dorsetshire antiquary.

From whatever sources derived the letters are beyond all question genuine; and, with the exception of about a dozen, are private letters; not mere state letters, formal documents penned by official writers and signed by the

royal personages whose names they bear, but letters which express the individual thoughts and opinions of the writers themselves. Of Elizabeth's letters we scarcely know any better specimens. As compositions they are most singular. Her majesty treats the language in which she writes as if it were as entirely subject to her authority as the people by whom it was spoken. All rules of grammar, all customary usages of orthographers and grammarians, are set at naught. Words are pressed into her service and used at her will; nouns are converted into verbs, verbs into nouns, singular is turned into plural, connecting words are left to be guessed at, and parenthesis is huddled into the midst of parenthesis, as if purposely, to make confusion worse confounded. In writing, as in acting, her majesty disdained to be bound by customary law. It was her prerogative, as she seems to have thought, to use what words she pleased, and in what order and sense she thought proper. And yet, with all this irregularity and consequent obscurity, she occasionally bursts forth with some terse epigrammatic expression, often a proverb, or built upon a proverb, respecting which, whether as to its meaning or application, there never can be any doubt. A few examples of these Elizabethan aphorisms will exemplify our meaning. We shall take the liberty to modernise her majesty's somewhat singular orthography.

"Judge of me, therefore, as of a King* that carries no abject nature; and think this of me, that, rather than your danger, I will venture mine." (p. 23.) [*i. e.* rather than danger shall happen to you I will run the risk of its happening to myself.]

"It is dangerous for a Prince to irritate too much, through evil advice, the generality of great subjects." *ibid.*

"Since God hath made kings let them not unmake their authority; and let brooks and small rivers acknowledge their springs, and flow no farther than their banks." (p. 27.)

"Make not edicts for scorn but to be observed." (p. 38.)

"What religion is this, that they say the way to salvation is to kill the Prince, for a merit meritorious? This is that

they have all confessed without torture or menace. I swear it on my word." (p. 44.)

This alludes to the doctrine which the Jesuits were accused of teaching, that to slay a Prince excommunicated by the Pope, was a good deed available to salvation.

"Let all men know that princes know best their own laws, and misjudge not that you know not. For my part, I will not live to wrong the meanest." (p. 43.)

"You may the more soundly trust my vows, for never yet were they stained; neither will I make you the first on whom I shall bestow untruth—which God will not suffer me to live unto." (p. 48.)

"If I deserve not your amity, persecute me as your foe; but, being yours, use me like a Prince who feareth none but God." (p. 49.)

"He hath procured my greatest glory that meant my sorest wrack, and hath so dimmed the light of his sunshine that who hath a will to obtain shame let them keep his forces company." (p. 53.)

"If you mean to reign, I exhort you to shew you worthy the place, which can never be settled without a steady course held to make you loved and feared." (p. 76.)

"I pray the Almighty God to inspire you in time, afore too late, to cut their combs whose crest may danger you. I am void of malice, God is judge. I know them not." (p. 77.)

"Advance not such as hang their hopes on other strings than you may tune. Them that gold can corrupt, think not your gifts can assure. Who once have made shipwreck of their country, let them not enjoy it. Weed out the weeds lest the best corn fester. Never arm with power such whose betterness [*i. e.* the bettering of whose estate] must follow after you [*i. e.* after you are dead or put aside], nor trust to their trust [*i. e.* trustworthiness] that under any colour will thrall their own soil." (p. 78.)

"My long experience teacheth me, when a King neglects himself, who will make enemies for him?" [*i. e.* on his account, or for his benefit.] (p. 82.)

"If a King will endure he shall have indignities enough." (p. 84.)

"That you may know that I am that Prince that never can endure a menace at my enemy's hand—much less of one so dearly treated—I will give you this bond: that affection and kind treatment shall ever prevail, but fear or doubt shall never procure aught from me." (p. 104.)

"You may see what danger it breeds a King to glorify too high and too suddenly a boy of years and conduct, whose untimely age for discretion [*i. e.* age not ordinarily

* Her majesty continually writes of herself as "a King."

gifted with discretion] breeds rash consent to undecent actions. Such speak or [i. e. before] they weigh, and attempt or they consider. The weight of a kingly state is of more poise than the shallowness of a rash young man's head can weigh." (p. 109.)

In these forcible sentences we read the very heart of this great woman; her genuine feelings and opinions. True, they occasionally display notions too lofty to be palatable in these days, but when we draw conclusions respecting Elizabeth's character, we must remember that such notions were consistent with the temper and opinions of the time, and that she herself was consistent in her own actions in reference to them. Modern depreciators of Elizabeth adopt a curious fallacy in order to lower her in the general estimation, and make it be believed that she has been hitherto over-estimated. Let us consider a little wherein her greatness has been thought to consist. When she came to the throne the nation was torn to pieces by internal division, the religion of light and truth was authoritatively denounced, its professors were subjected to a persecution which has made the reign of Mary infamous, and all the best interests of the country were sacrificed to two unpopular foreign alliances; the one religious—with Rome, the other political—with Spain. Such was the England of Mary. Look onwards a few years and inquire what was the England of Elizabeth. From her very accession the Queen shewed herself to be in every respect an Englishwoman. She thoroughly identified herself with the feelings and opinions of her people. She right gloriously vindicated their national independence. She established a church thoroughly Protestant in its articles, and as comprehensive as possible in its formularies. She surrounded herself by a body of English statesmen who made their country respected throughout Europe by the steady wisdom of their counsels, and the consistent policy of their administration; and she established an internal government which was strong not only to repress injustice, but to maintain rights. High and low, rich and poor, were compelled to lay aside all barbarous appeals to force, and to look to the law, as administered in

the Queen's tribunals, as their only standard of right and wrong. To the influence of this admirable, and what was perhaps its most endearing peculiarity, this thoroughly English policy, was added the weightier power over the minds of the people which resulted from the Queen's personal demeanour, and the high quality of her understanding. Her bearing was noble, her public displays splendid, she trusted herself to her people with the most confiding fearlessness, she gave attention to the meanest applicant, and replied publicly and spontaneously to all petitions and addresses with quick and admirable shrewdness. Who that bears in mind that the influence which resulted from all these various causes was multiplied by continual repetition, and that during the many years of her reign it gradually permeated every class of her subjects, and every corner of her kingdom, will wonder that popular affection for a sovereign was never either more certain or more constant than that of England for Queen Elizabeth. And what is it that is advanced in reply by those writers who now call upon us to reverse the verdict of Queen Elizabeth's contemporaries? Absolutely nothing. Groping among the works of the shameless libellers whom the church of Rome permitted (if it did not encourage them) to assail the Queen during her lifetime, and in other equally trustworthy channels of information, these diligent inquirers have found a few slanders long past into oblivion; coarse vulgar fictions, or maliciously distorted truths, which are totally worthless as historical authorities. These they have reproduced with the air of triumph which distinguishes small discoverers. And what do these slanders amount to? They magnify the Queen's penuriousness, her dislike of marriage, her fondness for flattery, her occasional ill-humour. They make her out to have been vindictive and unrelenting. They maliciously insinuate strong doubts respecting her chastity. One lady, who has taken infinite pains to search into all the dirty holes and corners of this discreditable path of history, establishes (if her facts could only be relied upon) that the Queen's truthfulness is not unimpeachable, and, still worse, that she really never was good-looking.

Suppose all these surmises to be true. Suppose Elizabeth to have been as disagreeable, as ugly, and occasionally as ill-tempered and as false, as the most malignant of her traducers desires to establish. What then? Many of these imputed qualities she probably shared with all royal personages. Evil tempers result naturally out of the absurd homage and flattery with which persons in exalted stations are surrounded. But these are not the qualities which have rendered Elizabeth, or which have ever rendered any other potentate, famous. Such persons become famous, if at all, in spite of such qualities; and to prove their existence with such elaborate ingenuity is merely to cast dust in the eyes of those who are foolish enough to allow themselves to be blinded. Public reputation results from public actions, and unless it can be shown that those of Elizabeth do not justify the fame which sprang from them, these ingenious inquirers merely throw away their pains. If Elizabeth had been celebrated because she was asserted to be a mild, amiable, good-tempered woman, it would have been germane to the matter to have proved that she was in fact the reverse of all these. But the admiration of posterity is challenged for her as the great head of English Protestantism, as the consolidator of a system in church and state which, after the lapse of three centuries, still commands the affection of Englishmen, and the respect of the world; and what kind of answer is given to this claim by proving to demonstration that personally she was stingy or unforgiving? Mary truckled to Spain and Rome, and lost the most valuable continental possession of the English crown in a quarrel with which England had nothing to do; Elizabeth, from her accession to her death, consistently asserted the national independence of our country; in defence of that independence she bravely defied the power of the greatest nations under the sun, and by her personal conduct and bearing excited a patriotic enthusiasm throughout the country which, in a moment of tremendous peril, scattered to the winds the vastest invading armament that ever steered its course towards England. What answer is

given to that? "True," say these diligent inquirers, "she defeated the Armada. There is no doubt she did that. But it appears, on the testimony of unquestionable records," such is the customary phraseology, "that she behaved very harshly to the ladies of her household, that she had a mortal antipathy to matrimony, and that it is a mistake to suppose that she was ever good-looking." Miserable nonsense! As reasonable would it be to depreciate our new-fashioned ladies' histories by proving that their authors cannot spin, and are ignorant of the mysteries of apple-dumpling. We trust it will soon please Heaven to employ our lady-authors in tasks more suitable to their powers, and more creditable to their taste, than that of depreciating one of the greatest of their sex.

The letters which are here published "extend from 1582 to 1603, and touch more or less upon every important public incident which occurred in Scotland during these twenty eventful years." (Introd. p. ix.) The length to which we have been led in our remarks upon the general question of Elizabeth's right to be ranked among the really great ones of our sovereigns, precludes us from attempting to detail the incidents to which the letters relate. Indeed, it would be impossible to do so, unless we were to write a history of the twenty years' transactions between England and Scotland. All we shall do is to show in what manner the letters here published bear upon one or two of those transactions, and we will select for that purpose, I. The Babington Conspiracy and the execution of Mary; and, II. The famous Ballad Story of Kinnmont Willie.

Babington's Conspiracy came to light early in August, 1586, and the chief conspirators were executed on the 20th and 21st of the following September. James sent a special embassy to Elizabeth to congratulate her on her escape. No. 23 of the letters now published is Elizabeth's reply, dated 4th October, 1586. "I render you," she says, "many loving thanks for the joy you take of my narrow escape from the jaws of death, to which I might easily have fallen, but that the hand of the Highest saved me from that snare." She attributes "the

curse of that design" to the Jesuits, and warns James of the impolicy of allowing them to "come and go" within his kingdom.

"For my part," she concludes, "I am sorrier that they cast away so many goodly gentlemen, than that they sought my ruin. I thank God I have taken more dolour for some that are guilty of this murder, than bear them malice that they sought my death. I protest it before God. But such iniquity will not be hid, be it never so craftily handled; and yet, when you shall hear all, you will wonder that one accounted wise [*i. e.* Mary Queen of Scots] will use such matter so fondly. But no marvel, for when they are given [over] to a reprobate sense they often make such slip." (pp. 38, 39.)

The next letter seems to indicate that James's former messenger having been delayed his majesty had become anxious to know what had really taken place, and had therefore sent again to Elizabeth another messenger with another letter, professing deep regard for her welfare. She replied (if dependence may be placed on an indorsed date) on one of the days when Mary was put upon what was called her trial at Fotheringay. She never alludes to that circumstance, but is profuse in professions of gratitude for kind letters; thanks James for offers to deliver up any of the traitors who may have sought refuge in Scotland; and expresses her pleasure that he is alive to the danger of the Jesuits, "that have been the source of all these treacheries in this realm, and will spread, like an evil, wide, if at the first they be not weeded out." (p. 40.)

"Far be it," she remarks, "from Scotland to harbour any such, and therefore I wish your good providence may be duly executed, for else laws," she adds, in anticipation of one of Gay's 'good things,' "resemble cobwebs, whence great bees get out by breaking, and small flies sticks fast for weakness." (p. 41.)

James was at length compelled by his indignant subjects to interfere to save, if it were possible, his mother's life. Commissioners were sent to London upon missions of intercession, the particulars of which have been related by Robertson. In the meantime a fresh conspiracy, either real or pretended, was discovered in London, which wound up the popular enthu-

siasm on behalf of the Queen, and their hatred of Mary, to its height. The next letter seems to have been written—for Elizabeth never dated her letters—just at the time when this fresh conspiracy was discovered.

"You may see," she says, "whether I keep the serpent that poisons me when they confess to have reward. By saving of his life they would have had mine. Do I not make myself, trow ye, a goodly prey for every wretch to devour? Transfigure yourself into my state, and suppose what you ought to do, and thereafter weigh my life, and reject the care of murder, and shun all baits that may untie our amities." (pp. 42, 43.)

The Scottish commissioners proposed on James's behalf that Mary should be transferred into the custody of some neutral prince, her relations entering into an engagement that she should abstain from all interference in the affairs of England. Letter 26, written about 1st February, 1586-7, is Elizabeth's reply. We will extract the passage which contains its substance.

"Your commissioners tell me, that I may trust her in the hand of some indifferent prince, and have all her cousins and allies promise she will no more seek my ruin. Dear brother and cousin, weigh in true and equal balance whether they lack not much good ground when such stuff serves for their building. Suppose you I am so mad to trust my life in another's hand and send it out of my own? If the young master of Gray, for currying favour with you, might fortune say it, yet old master Melvin hath years enough to teach him more wisdom than tell a prince of any judgment such a contrarious frivolous maimed reason. Let your counsellors, for your honour, discharge their duty so much to you as to declare the absurdity of such an offer; and, for my part, I do assure myself too much of your wisdom, as though like a most natural good son you charged them to seek all means they could devise with wit or judgment to save her life. Yet I cannot, nor do not, allege any fault to you of these persuasions, for I take it that you will remember, that advice or desires ought ever agree with the surety of the party sent to and honour of the sender, which, when both you weigh, I doubt not but your wisdom will excuse my need, and wait my necessity, and not accuse me either of malice or of hate." (p. 44.)

After Mary's execution Elizabeth

and Robert Carey to the Scottish King with a letter expressive of her regret. But Scotland was at war with Elizabeth. Carey dared not cross the border. James sent messengers to the Scots to urge the Scotch king, whilst the Scottish people were pouring in revenge the death of their unhappy Queen, and were encouraging to arms some natural feeling in the heart of the King by sending him with compliments and impressions against Elizabeth, his subject wrote the following reply in the correspondence's letter of apology. The editor states that it is printed from a fair draft or copy altogether in James's handwriting. He adds, "I know no reason to doubt that it was actually sent, but I am not aware of any reference that it was so."

"Madame and sweetest sister, Elizabeth by your letter and bearer, Robert Carey gives abroad and understands, ye gave me all of your unhappy letter. As, on the one part, considering your rank and age, circumstantial and large profound good will to the defect, together with your many and intense attractions of your innocence, I dare not wrong you so far as not to judge honorable of your unspotted past chastity, so, on the other side, I wish that your honorable behaviour in all times hereafter may fully persuade the catholic world of the same. And, as for my part, I look that ye will give me at this time such a full satisfaction, in all respects, as will be a means to strengthen and unite this y^e, establish and maintain the true religion, and oblige me to be, as of before I was, your most loving

[assigned.]

"This bearer hath compassed to inform you of in my name, whom I did not desire you to credit, for ye know I love him." (p. 46.)

But the Scottish people compelled their heartless sovereign to assume an appearance of indignation, and the two kingdoms stood apart until the preparations for the Armada threatened to rob James of that southern kingdom towards which he had begun to look with anxious eyes. In the letters which passed on the renewal of his intimacy with Elizabeth there are occasional allusions to the death of Mary (as at p. 66); but we doubt whether the editor is right in supposing that a solemn impression of Elizabeth at p.

48 has reference to that subject. The whole passage stands thus:

"By your dear brother, such remembrance as long day as I suppose it hardly could have taken out again, but, modified by the good justice that with your own power you have been pleased to execute, together with the large assurance that your words have given to some of my ministers, which all such make me ready to fulfil most willingly a large draught of the river of Lachry, never intending to drink of indignation, but to clear my eyes to the making up of that over-much and stretch god will which may be presently concluded in making our images, that as we legally, in my heart's grief, was delayed and deferred, awaiting you, on the faith of a Christian and word of a king, that my heart cannot accuse my conscience of one thought that might infringe our friendship, or let us good a word. God, the merciful of all hearts, ever so have misfortune of my soul as my innocence in that matter secreteth, and on otherwise; which invention were too dangerous for a guilty conscience; so I have recommended this bearer more at large to call you."

The question turns upon the meaning of the words which we have printed in italics—"in that matter." Do they covertly allude to the execution of Mary, which the editor thinks they do, or to the unbroken continuance of Elizabeth's friendship for James, in spite of the interruption of intercourse between the two nations? We think the latter.

On the renewal of the intercourse between the two nations James harped several times on his desire for "satisfaction." Elizabeth urged him to be more precise,—

"And for that you speak oft of satisfaction, I have much urged, as now again I do, to know what thereby is meant, since I both mind, and also do, whatsoever may honourably be required of such as I profess myself; and therefore, I require you therein to answer me." (p. 54.)

And there the matter ended. The stirring period of the Armada drove all thoughts of Queen Mary out of every mind.

* "To prove his sincerity against the catholics, he (James) summoned his forces, attacked the castle of Lochmaben, . . . and, reinforced by an English battering train, beat the castle about the ears of its captain, whom he hanged, with six of his men." Tytler's Scotland, ix. 21.

The second point which we propose to consider with reference to these letters, the rescue of Kinnmont Willie, belongs rather to romance than history. The editor explains it thus:

"A well-known borderer, named William Armstrong, of Kinnmont, or, as he was termed in song and amongst the people, 'Kinnmont Willie,' was unfairly made prisoner by the deputy of the English warden, and was lodged in triumph in the castle of Carlisle. The Scottish warden, sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, enraged at this infringement of border law, took an oath that he would free the captive. With the aid of a few men as daring as himself, and under favour of a dark and stormy night, Buccleuch and his little band scaled the castle wall, surprised the sentries, forced their way with ploughshares and sledge hammers into the inner prison, and mounting the captive upon the broad shoulders of Red Rowan, 'the starkest man in Teviotdale,' bore him off in his irons. Elizabeth 'stormed not a little,' says Spottiswood, at such an outrage, and insisted that Buccleuch should be delivered into her hands. The Scotch people, mad with delight at an exploit which reminded them of the days and deeds of Wallace, would have defended Buccleuch and defied the queen, but James after much ado procured the heroic culprit to be committed to custody, 'and offered to refer the question to arbitrators or commissioners, in the customary manner of border disputes.'"

Elizabeth's reply is No. 60:

"I cannot omit to set before you," she writes, "a too rare example of a seduced king by a sinister counsel. Was it ever seen that a prince from his cradle preserved from the slaughter, help up in royal dignity, conserved from many treasons, maintained in all sorts of kindness, should remunerate with so hard a measure such dear deserts? With doubt to yield a just treaty's response [*i. e.* to yield a doubtful response to a just treaty] to a lawful friend's demand [*i. e.* to a lawful demand of a friend]? Ought it be put to a question whether a king should do another, his like, a right? Or should a council be demanded their pleasure what he himself should do? Were it in the nonage of the prince it might have some colour; but in a father's age [*i. e.* in the case of a prince old enough to be a father] it seemeth strange, and I dare say without example."

"I am as evil treated by named friend as I could be by my known foe. Shall any castle or habitacle of mine be assailed

by a night-larcyn, and shall not my confederate send the offender to his due punisher? Shall a friend stick at that demand that he ought rather to prevent? The law of kingly love would have said nay, and not, for persuasion of such as never can nor will stead you, but dishonour you, to keep their own rule. . . . For commissioners I will never grant for an act that he cannot deny that made; for what so the cause be made, no cause should have done that. And when you, with a better weighed judgment, shall consider, I am sure my answer shall be more honourable and just, which I expect with most speed as well for you as for myself. For other doubtful and litigious causes in our borders I will be ready to appoint commissioners, if I shall find them needful, but for this matter, of so villainous usage, assure you I will never be so answered as hearers [*i. e.* commissioners to hear] shall need." (p. 116.)

Still the Scottish monarch was kept back from complying with her request by the excitement of his people. Again he urged the reference to commissioners, and again Elizabeth replied,

"Neither, if you understand it aright, can we believe, that if all the council of Scotland would tell it you, they may cause you be persuaded, that commissioners should need or ought try whether any subject of yours should take out of any our holds a prisoner, however taken. And therefore, do not beguile yourself, nor let them make you believe, that ever I will put that to a trial as a matter doubtful. But for the truth to be known of the first taking of that silly man, and divers other points fallen out betwixt our wardens, I agree very willingly to such an order, but let the matter of greatest moment, which is the malefact of your Locrine, be first redressed. . . . And when you plainly now do see my true meaning of repair of honour, which so lately hath been blotted, and how no desire of quarrelling for trifles, nor backwardness in faithful affection, which you never shall find to quail but your own desert, I hope at length you will postpone your new advisers, and remember her who never yet omitted any part that might concern a most faithful friendship's love." (p. 117.)

Finding Elizabeth determined, James took advantage of the last passage in this letter as a foundation for concession. He pretended that her meaning had been previously mistaken, but that now that he found that the only thing she required was the reparation of her

honour he yielded to her demand with all possible readiness. No prince in Europe, he assured her, would be so careful to preserve her honour from all blemish as her brother of Scotland. Buccleuch was accordingly delivered up, and kept for some time in confinement in England. Sir Walter Scott has informed us that according to the tradition of the family the Queen desired to see the gallant borderer. He was introduced to her majesty, and knelt at her feet. The Queen darted upon him one of her most awful looks, and asked him how he dared to storm one of her castles. "What is there, madam," replied the hardy mountaineer, "that a brave man dare not do?" Ever ready to admire courage, even in her enemies, the Queen exclaimed to those about her, "With a thousand such leaders I could shake any throne in Christendom!"

The way in which these two subjects are illustrated by the letters before us exemplifies the manner in which other letters in the volume may be brought to bear upon other important transactions in the histories both of England and Scotland. Altogether, they form a book which falls very legitimately within the scope of the Camden Society. It will at once take a place among our genuine historical materials, and those who study it will be enabled to form a far more accurate appreciation of the characters of the great Queen and her successor than can be obtained from recent works of infinitely greater pretence. Mr. Ryder is much to be commended for having communicated the letters in his possession to the Camden Society. We trust he will do the same with his correspondence of John Duke of Lauderdale.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

HAVING compared the statements of several of the London topographers with my portfolio of prints, I believe I can supply the requisite dates which will clear the history of Melbourne House and the Albany from the confusion to which your reviewer has adverted in his critique on Walcott's Westminster and Cunningham's Handbook of London, contained in your Magazine for August. And first as to Melbourne House, the inconsistencies

in the accounts of which I trace back in Allen's History of London and the Beauties of England and Wales.

YORK HOUSE AT WHITEHALL was built, from the designs of Payne, for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, who died here on the 18th March 1774.* It is said to have been for some time the residence of General Amherst, who died in 1781. In 1789 it was fitted up for the Duke of York; when the domed entrance-hall, and grand staircase, were added by Mr. Holland, the architect who was also employed in the alteration of Carlton House for the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of York did not reside there above three years, as before May 1792 he had exchanged it for Viscount Melbourne's mansion in Piccadilly. From that time it was called Melbourne House, until it passed into the hands of the late Lord Dover, who died there in 1833, and whose widow still occupies it. It is now called Dover House.

These dates are illustrated by a view (by Chalmers) of "York House, in Parliament Street, the Residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York," which appeared in the European Magazine for April 1789; by another, drawn by John Carter, engraved for the small Stationers' Almanac of the same year; by a view of "York House," dedicated to Viscount Melbourne, in Colnaghi's Views, dated May 1792; and another, in which it is called Melbourne House, by S. W. Toms, published May 21, 1792.

YORK HOUSE IN PICCADILLY was erected on the site of Sunderland House, from the designs of Sir William Chambers. In 1770 it was sold by Lord Holland to Lord Melbourne, as noticed in the passage cited by Mr. Cunningham.

"Lord Holland has sold Piccadilly House to Lord Melbourne, and it is to be called Melbourne House." *Mr. Rigby to Lord Ossory, Dec. 6, 1770.*

In 1792 it passed into the possession of the Duke of York, who appears to have resided in Piccadilly until about 1804, when he took a house in Portman Square. The purchasers then

* Gentleman's Magazine for March 1774, p. 142: showing that Debrett's Baronetage is wrong in its date of 24th May.

formed the present "Albany," which they named after the Duke of York's second title. A view of this new bachelors' hall was published in the *European Magazine* for December 1804, accompanied by the following account.

"After a few years' residence, his Royal Highness removed from it; and the house and ground were purchased by a builder, who has divided it into complete and detached sets of chambers, in the manner of the Parisian hotels, or like those of our own Inns of Court. It is designed principally for the residence of single gentlemen who may wish to enjoy the advantages of a permanent or occasional residence in London, in a style of convenience and accommodation appropriate to their rank,

unburthened by the expense of a great household establishment, the waste and annoyance of a retinue of servants, or the extravagant charges and noises and comfortless bustle of hotels. Part of the building is appropriated to the female servants who take care of the apartments; and part for a residence of a *Restaurateur*, to supply the gentlemen with dinners or suppers, and attendance, in good style at their own apartments. A pretty covered walk leads from the back of the house into Saville row."

There is a view of Melbourne House in Piccadilly, (whilst it still belonged to Lord Melbourne,) in the *European Magazine* for 1789.

Yours, &c. J. B. N.



Curiosities of Glass Making: with Details of the Processes and Productions of Ancient and Modern Glass Manufacture. By Apsley Pellatt. Small 4to. Six coloured Plates.

WHILST there is no artificial material of itself more beautiful than glass, so there is probably none which is capable of a greater variety of application, or which consequently affords room for more varied ingenuity in the designs, or more practised skill in the manipulations, of those who manufacture it. Nor are the operations of the glass-worker remarkable merely for their ingenuity and skill, for in intensity of labour they do not yield to those of the forge. Of all these operations, whether minutely delicate, or

the results of patient and fiery toil, it is the part of the author before us to give a full and particular account. For this task, by his long and devoted attachment to his art, he has especially qualified himself, perhaps beyond any of his contemporaries, and we are inclined to think that the wonders he describes, assisted by the clearness of his details, will infuse some of his enthusiasm into most of his readers.

It is now many years ago since Mr. Pellatt took out his patent for the

ornamental incrustations upon glass, called *Crystallo-Ceramic*, a process by which ornaments of any description—arms, ciphers, portraits, and landscapes—were inclosed within glass, so as to become chemically imperishable. The effect was very beautiful, and the articles produced were greatly admired, though Mr. Pellatt's historical researches have now brought him to confess that the same results had been achieved by the ancients. In glass-making, as in other things, we are often brought to the conclusion that "there is nothing new under the sun." Indeed, it appears difficult to arrive at the earliest era of this invention. Though it was long doubted that the

ancients knew much about it, and Pliny was scarcely credited when he asserted that it was discovered by the Sidonians in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, the modern researches into the arts of the Egyptians have shewn that they were well acquainted with this among other products of high civilization. Whether the Egyptian chronology is even now placed upon a sound foundation may perhaps admit of doubt; but Sir Gardner Wilkinson considers that he has found proofs that the art of glass-working was practised in Egypt before the Exodus of the children of Israel. At Beni Hassen are two paintings representing glass-blowers at work—



and from the hieroglyphics which accompany them they are supposed by him to have been executed in the reign of the first Osirtasen. In the same age, he remarks, images of *glazed* pottery were common; proving the mode of fusing, and the proper proportions of the ingredients for making glass, to have been then known. Lastly, Sir J. G. Wilkinson adduces the instance of a glass bead found by Capt. Hervey at Thebes, which bears in hieroglyphic characters the name of a monarch who lived 1500 years before Christ. But, whatever may have been its antiquity in Egypt, there is no doubt that glass was brought to great perfection by that nation. Winckelmann states that they employed it not only for drinking vessels but for mosaic work, the figures of their deities, imitations of precious stones, and sometimes for coffins. The glass-houses of Alexandria were celebrated. Strabo asserts that an earth (supposed to be manganese) was found in Egypt, without which the valuable coloured glass could not be made. It is also related that the emperor Hadrian received as a present from an Egyptian priest several glass cups, sparkling with every colour, which were ordered to be used only on grand festivals.

Of Roman glass numerous relics are still extant, though, from the fragility of the material, we cannot be surprised if some of the most remarkable are mere fragments. But even in our own country large cinerary urns of glass are every now and then exhumed, as well as the smaller unguentaria or lacrymatories. The glass-makers of Rome had a street assigned to them in the first quarter of the city; and a tax was imposed upon them by Alexander Severus, which existed in the time of Aurelius, and probably long after. The manufacture of artificial gems was a favourite branch of Roman glass-making. They were prepared by welding together two or three layers of colours in opaque glass,* and being made in forms resembling the real stones, they enabled the gem engravers to meet the public demand at a comparatively low price.

* One of our author's recent patents is for welding coloured glass upon white or lighter-tinted glass, for windows, skylights, &c. The large skylight of the inner quadrangle at the Reform Clubhouse was made at the Falcon glass-works, moulded of strong flint glass, in embossed patterns. The embossed quarries for church windows are another excellent adaptation, very useful where stained glass cannot be afforded.

When the artists had thus become accustomed to cut glass in the manner of cameos, they were led to the execution of larger objects, of which the Portland and Naples vases, (represented in the *Vignette* prefixed to this article,) are the most remarkable existing examples.

The Portland Vase is too well known to require much to be said upon it here.* Its material, after having been in turn described as every conceivable variety of precious stone (though the idea that any stone of such magnitude could be hollowed out to its present form seems preposterous), is now generally admitted to be glass. The lower layer is blue, and the whole (or at least the whole of that part below the handles) was originally covered with white enamel, out of which the figures have been sculptured, in the style of a cameo, with astonishing skill and labour. It has been seen, by the newspapers, that the public are now again admitted to the view of the Portland Vase, which has remained in the room of Mr. Doubleday, the officer of the Museum who so skilfully reunited its fragments, from the time it was knocked down by a wanton fool a few years ago. Mr. Pellatt mentions a circumstance which we think is not generally known respecting some very accurate copies of the Portland Vase which were made by Wedgwood. He says that the Duchess of Portland was permitted to purchase the original, by Mr. Wedgwood not bidding further than he had already done, on an understanding that he should be allowed to make copies; that he paid five hundred guineas for a model, it is supposed to Flaxman; and that the copies he sold were priced at fifty guineas each. These copies were chased by a steel rifle, after the bas-relief had been wholly or partially fired.

The Naples Vase, now deposited in the Pompeian museum at Naples, was discovered in a sepulchre at Pompeii, on the 29th Dec. 1839. It is of the same character, in the quality and colours of the glass, as the Portland

Vase; the white figures being sculptured out of an exterior coating, and thus raised in relief on a dark blue transparent ground. This beautiful vase is supposed to be of more recent period than the Portland: its designs are of less severe and conventional character. The sides are covered with arabesque foliage of the vine, rising from a head of Bacchus: below the handles are Bacchanalian boys; and towards the base is a frieze of goats in various attitudes. It has lost its foot—in which it shares the fate of the Portland Vase, (which, it will be remembered, has a foot supplied of inferior workmanship,) but this does not appear in Mr. Pellatt's representation of it, where it terminates in a small knob. Its general form is more elegant than that of the Portland Vase.

The Auldjo Vase was also found at Pompeii. The neck and handle are in the cabinet of Mr. Richardson Auldjo, and the remainder in the British Museum—a disunion the continuance of which is much to be deprecated. This also is another specimen of cameo-engraving. The ground is light purple; the ornamental foliage, grapes, and birds, being cut in yellow enamel, inclining to white in the most highly relieved parts. It is represented in its proper colours in a work on the Glass of the Ancients, by Herr von Minutoli.*

The fourth vase represented in the *Vignette*, more in outline than the rest, is the work of a modern Bohemian artist, and is in the possession of the author. The subject is from Le Brun's painting of the conquest of the Persians at the battle of Arbela by Alexander the Great; and for depth of workmanship and artistic execution, as intaglio-engraving, Mr. Pellatt pronounces this vase to be unrivalled.

The chief fame in modern glass-making has been acquired by the manufacturers of Venice. James Howell says, in a letter written (or supposed to have been written) from that city in the year 1621,

"The art of glasse-making is very highly valued in Venice; for whosoever comes to

* See in our Magazine for Jan. 1846 an account of the Portland Vase, and the Sarcophagus in which it was found, which we gave on occasion of the "Elucidation" of its design published by Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A.

* Über die Anfertigung und die Nutzenanwendung der farbigen Gläser bei den Alten; von Heinrich C. von Minutoli. Berlin, 1836. 4to. Tab. III.

be a master of that profession is reputed a gentleman *ipsa arte* for the art's sake; and it is not without reason, it being a rare kind of knowledge in chymistry to transmute the dull bodies of dust and sand, for they are the only main ingredients, to such a diaphanous, pellucid, dainty body as we see *cristall glasse* is."

But, like other eulogies of olden times, this must now be understood comparatively. The Venetian glass was very clear and crystalline to those who had never seen better; but Mr. Pellatt goes on to say that "it is far inferior in pellucid refractivity to modern English crystal glass." The finest pieces of old Venetian glassware are rather admirable for lightness than crystalline beauty: but its clearness is great, considering that lead forms no part of its composition.

As with other objects of rarity, its admirers were not content without ascribing to it even marvellous properties. Howell declares, not only that it was preferable to other materials, inasmuch as it lost none of its substance by wear,—which to us seems no wonder at all; but he affirms, further, that it "hath this property above gold and silver, or any other mineral, to endure no poyson." It was supposed that if poisonous liquid was poured into a Venetian glass it would immediately break. Sir Thomas Browne, without venturing absolutely to contradict this, says, "yet have we not met any of that nature."

With the Venetians, also, originated the art of ornamenting glass by engraving. This was at first effected with a diamond, or broken steel file; but the engravings produced by copper or lead wheels at the lathe are far superior. With few exceptions the design was a roughed surface *intaglio*, which, contrasted with its transparent background, had a lace-like delicacy of effect, especially if improved by polished lines, introduced to give the relief of light and shade. Another mode of ornamentation which the Venetians extensively practised is called *filigree*, formed of white or coloured enamelled lines cased in the transparent stems of their wine-glasses, goblets, &c. By placing alternate colours side by side they also manufactured variegated tazzas, vases, and other ornamental articles. As a whim,

they made what are called the Venetian balls, which consist of fragments of filigree cane, placed within a case of transparent glass, and fused together into a solid mass. An imitation of this, called the *Mille fiore*, has recently found its way into most of our fancy-stationers' shops as a paper-weight; and as many of our readers may have wondered how it is produced, we have the pleasure to gratify their curiosity:

"The *Mille fiore*, or Star-work of the Venetians, is more regular in design than the Ball, but of the same character. It is formed by placing lozenges of glass cut from the ends of coloured filigree canes, ranging them in regular or irregular devices, and incasing them in flint transparent glass. The double transparent glass



cane A receives the lozenges between the two surfaces. The whole is reheated; a hollow disk, communicating with the blowing-iron, adheres to the neck B, and the air is exhausted or sucked out of the double case. After being reheated it becomes one homogeneous mass, and may be shaped into a tazza, paper-weight, &c. at pleasure."

The first English glasshouses for the manufacture of fine glass were those of the Savoy and Crutched Friars, established about the middle of the sixteenth century. They were, however, for long after inferior to the Venetian, for in 1635, nearly a hundred years later, Sir Robert Mansel obtained a monopoly for importing fine Venetian drinking-glasses. Considerable improvement was made in the reign of William III. from which period our glass-manufacture has made rapid progress, and the white crystal glassworks of England, at this moment, indisputably excel those of any other country. The essential and distinguishing qualities of good glass are, its freedom from specks or striæ, and its near resemblance to real crystal in its

brilliant, pellucid, refractive, and colourless transparency: in all which respects the products of the British glass-houses are at present unrivalled. It only remains for them to emulate the works of Venice or Bohemia in elegance of design, and in the various ornamental branches of the art. This they have already in some measure accomplished, instigated by the competition of foreign manufacturers, which has produced an improved taste and consequent demand on the part of the public: and we may hope that the Schools of Design promoted by Government will have a beneficial effect in this as in every other department of ornamental manufacture, whilst the abrogation of the very vexatious Excise regulations has removed difficulties that were formerly insuperable.*

In the preceding extracts and remarks we have dealt rather with the historical portions of the subject than with the wonders of its manufacturing

processes. For those we may best refer to Mr. Pellatt's own pages, where they are made clear by numerous illustrative woodcuts. They will render a visit to the walls of the Glass-house itself doubly interesting.

"A stranger need never feel nervous on entering a glasshouse in full work, although he might suppose that hot glass swinging about would often lead to accidents. Visitors are much more likely to receive a blow or a burn by moving about to avoid the men than if they stood still and allowed the blowers to swing the glass in their usual way.

"To an observant eye the working movements of the flint-glass blower are performed with ease and elegance perfectly natural. In modern glasshouses, which convey the smoke instantly upward, without its descending into the houses to affect blowers' lungs, the employment is by no means injurious to health. In the exercise of walking, swinging, and shaping, and in almost all the manipulations of the factory, every limb and muscle is brought into healthful movement, and it is found that even the exertion of the lungs in blowing is by no means unfavourable to longevity.

"Many visitors have been struck by the beauty of outline so frequently developed in blowing and forming glass vessels in their onward progress, which, although it cannot be arrested in its rapid transition from one form to another, often suggests new ideas or the invention of new designs. Occasionally, in flashing,† or in modifications of the flashing process, the changes of form seem almost miraculous, and rather to be deserving of the term creation than that of manipulation.

"Perhaps there is no employment so much dependent upon steadiness of nerve, self-possession, and skilful manipulation, as glass-making. It requires adroit adaptations of the simplest tools, for the rapid production of manifold forms and designs, upon the most pliant of material, while it retains its heat; and perfection depends not altogether upon long-continued practice, but upon a certain innate tact, without which no workman can ever rise to eminence. There can scarcely be, chemically, and in reference to the preparation of the crude materials, a manufacture of greater simplicity, or of easier manage-

* "During the Excise reign, no pot could be moved from the spot where it was dried to be placed in the annealing arch, without a notice in writing to the supervisor; a second notice was required for gauging; a third for setting it in the furnace, again for filling the pot, and another for lading it out; whilst the maker was forced to comply strictly with the act of parliament, by giving the officer six hours' notice for each of these intricate and vexatious requirements." (p. 52.) Again, "If a link forming part of the endless chain running under the lear (in which every article is annealed or case-hardened, after its manufacture), accidentally broke in the night, and the officer should happen to be absent (which was rather the rule than the exception), either the whole works must be stopped, or some mode adopted for the learner to repair the mischief not strictly in keeping with the act of parliament; so that, while the principal was quietly reposing in his bed in imaginary security, his servant, unknown to him, had almost necessarily incurred ruinous Excise penalties." (p. 67.) "To throw into the pots ever so small a piece of metal, during the working, incurred a penalty of fifty pounds for every offence. . . . It is a matter of astonishment how flint-glass works existed at all under such a concentration of commercial and manufacturing hindrances as were imposed by the Excise regulations. Happily the incubus exists only in reminiscence." (p. 68.)

† Flashing is the technical term given to the operation of expanding a vessel by means of a rotatory motion, after reheating it at the furnace. The air within, rarified by the heat, expands the form by the action of centrifugal force.

ment than flint glass;* but, like the delicate machinery of the watch, or the skilful management of a musical instrument, no small practical experience is needed to keep everything in time and tune, and in its place, for working out the harmonious arrangements of the whole, and for bringing to perfection a manufacture, which, in the aggregate, produces employment for a large number of workmen at a comparative small cost of crude material.

"Who, (as Dr. Johnson has asked,) when he first saw the sand or ashes by a casual intenseness of heat melted into a metalline form, rugged with excrescences and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that, in this shapeless lump, lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet, by some such fortuitous liquefaction, was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun and exclude the violence of the wind; which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life, and, what is of yet more importance, might supply the decays of nature, and succour old age with subsidiary sight. Thus was the first artificer in glass employed, though without his knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the student to

contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself."

MR. URBAN, 3rd Sept. 1849.

I HAVE just read, to my amazement, in your excellent report of the proceedings of the Archaeological Institute at Salisbury, that the Bishop of Oxford, in the course of an eloquent address, in which he supplied the omissions of the president, reminded his Wiltshire audience, "that on these downs the judicious Hooker, immortalized by his Ecclesiastical Polity, was seen watching his sheepfold." (Mag. for September, 1849, p. 289.) One cannot suspect a bishop of being ignorant of the duties of a shepherd, and I will therefore make no remark upon the task here assigned to poor Hooker,—that of "watching a sheepfold!"—but I must beg of you to assure his lordship that he is quite mistaken in supposing that there was any connection between the celebrated incident to which he alludes and the Wiltshire downs. It occurred in a locality with which the bishop is no doubt far more familiar. The circumstance is thus related in Walton's Life of Hooker:—

"By this marriage the good man was drawn from the tranquillity of his college . . . into the thorny wilderness of a busy world; into those corroding cares that attend a married priest, and a country parsonage; which was Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, not far from Aylesbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln [since transferred to his lordship's diocese of Oxford]; to which he was presented by John Cheney, esq. then patron of it, the 9th of December, 1584; where he behaved himself so as to give no occasion of evil, but as St. Paul adviseth a minister of God, in much patience, &c. . . . And in this condition he continued about a year; in which time his two pupils, Edwin Sandys and George Cranmer, took a journey to see their tutor, where they found him with a book in his hand—it was the Odes of Horace—he being then, like humble and innocent Abel, tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field; which he told his pupils he was forced to do then, for that his servant was gone home to dine, and assist his wife to do some necessary household business."

What nonsense the very best of us occasionally talk when we extemporise history and antiquities!

Yours, &c.

BETA.

* Mr. Pellatt, in unfolding, with a liberality unknown in former days, all the "mysteries" of his art, has given in pp. 34, 35, the various materials and proportions used in composing glass. He says, "The base of all glasses is sand;" and he afterwards adds, that formerly flints were calcined and ground for glass-making, but for many years past sands, brought from the Isle of Wight, Lynn, or Reigate, have been substituted, as being more free from iron, and less expensive than flints, which required burning and cleansing. This explains fully the origin of the name of *Flint Glass*. In a report of the recent visit of the body calling itself The Archaeological Association to the town of Flint, we saw it was gravely advanced, and advanced without contradiction, that Flint glass derived its name from that town. This must have been said to support the theory of those cockney *harchæologists* who suppose that 'ackney coaches were hinwented at 'Ackney.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pilgrimages to Our Lady of Walsingham and Saint Thomas of Canterbury. By Desiderius Erasmus. Newly translated, with the colloquy on Rash Vows, by the same author, and his characters of Archbishop Warham and Dean Colet, and illustrated with Notes. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Small 8vo.

IT is occasionally rather dangerous to review the books of our friends. Between the unpleasantness of giving offence by censure, and the fear of being thought to bestow praise which is undeserved, we are, in such cases, too often obliged to hover, as it were, in a dull mid-air, a heavy, spiritless, lukewarm atmosphere, in which neither author nor critic, neither reviewer nor reader, can inhale anything which is either stimulating or invigorating. Nothing of the kind need be feared on the present occasion. Our worthy friend the author of the volume before us is an honest workman, and therefore needs not fear criticism. He is also a skilful workman—where in his own walk shall we find one more so?—and may therefore dare criticism. He is moreover a lover of truth, one who assiduously works for truth, and would therefore rejoice if criticism could add anything to what he has stated, or could rectify anything in which he has erred. In treating of this book we shall endeavour therefore to throw out of sight that it is the work of our dear friend and fellow-labourer. We shall strive to speak of it as freely as if the pen from which it has proceeded had never adorned our pages, or instructed our readers, or ourselves.

In an age when to go on a pilgrimage was a customary mode of making a summer excursion, Erasmus paid his vows at Walsingham and Canterbury, the two most celebrated places of devotion in England. Some years afterwards he introduced accounts of various things which he saw at those places into his well-known book of Colloquies, but he did so, not by way of relating his travels, but in order to expose the

folly of pilgrimage-making, and the trickery and falsehood connected with the respect paid to relics. These were his objects in writing, and they must be borne in mind when considering his portion of the present book. His design was not to write a book of description, but to laugh pilgrimage-going out of fashion by exercising his powerful gift of irony against its most prominent absurdities. Although what he wrote is, therefore, as might be expected, somewhat incomplete, it is extremely valuable as far as it goes—a sketch dashed off by the hand of a master, full of spirit and fire. It shews what was seen on such occasions, and how the business portion of the attractive show was managed, with no less truthfulness, and with ten times more vivacity, than if the account had been penned with the most prosaic minuteness. Viewed in this light Erasmus's remarks are a valuable authority for topographers, and Camden and Somner have not neglected to make use of them. Fosbroke, on the contrary, did not enter into their spirit. Forgetting that it is quite possible *dicere verum ridendo*, he put aside the facts stated by Erasmus, as if the pleasant way in which they were told converted them into fiction, and thus omitted what, if properly used, would have cheered and illuminated his pages with a certainly not unneeded light. Probably other writers have erred in the same way. No translation of the book has been published since that by Nicholas Bailey the lexicographer, and although neither that translation nor another made sixty years before by Sir Roger L'Estrange is difficult to be met with amongst booksellers, both the translations and the original have unaccountably slipped out of use as authorities. As regards the translations this may be accounted for by the repulsive inelegance of their style. A new translation was evidently required, and will of itself go a great way towards restoring the book to its proper position in our literature; but Mr.

Nichols's book has higher merits than mere fidelity of translation.

In his Introduction he first replies to Mr. Fosbroke's objection to Erasmus's literal accuracy. As to Walsingham the editor remarks, that he has had the satisfaction of finding Erasmus's account of it "confirmed in so many of its minor details, that he is induced to regard it as an exact description of the place, without any further deviation from perfect accuracy than such as any one might make who wrote from recollection." (Intro. p. v.) He adds various particulars in which the statements of Erasmus are confirmed by other evidence, and quotes from a letter of Erasmus written in 1511, in which he states that it was then his intention to visit Walsingham as a pilgrim. (Intro. p. vi.) As to Canterbury, the editor identifies Gratianus Pullus, whom Erasmus speaks of as his companion on his journey thither, with the celebrated John Colet, and remarks, that "the various particulars of the pilgrimage to Canterbury are confirmed in so many points by evidence either still existing or remembered on good authority, that no one has ever expressed a doubt but that Erasmus wrote his description of Canterbury from personal observation." (p. viii.)

The general credit of the narrator being satisfactorily established, let us turn to his account and see what it is that he really tells us about these celebrated spots. Arrived at Walsingham (the position of which in reference to its distance from the sea and its direction according to the points of the compass, Erasmus has slightly mistaken,) the pilgrim found himself in a town supported almost wholly by visitors. He passed onward to a college of canons-regular who were the proprietors and guardians of the wonder-working image of the Virgin. The college possessed two churches; one graceful and elegant, dedicated to the Saviour; and another consecrated to the Virgin. But the piety of the pilgrims had not as yet been sufficiently liberal to enable the canons to complete their second fabric. It remained without doors or windows, a mere skeleton of a church, exposed to all those winds of heaven which at times are keen enough in that region

of the north-east. Within the unfinished church had been erected a small chapel of wainscot. This was the depository of the sacred image. The entrance was by two narrow little doors, one on either side. Once within the sacred inclosure the astonished pilgrim was dazzled by the blaze of light which streamed from innumerable tapers of wax. The senses were delighted with the luxurious fragrance of ever-burning incense. The altar glittered with jewels, gold, and silver—costly offerings to the present divinity—sacrifices to the tutelary genius of the spot. A canon attended the altar. His business was to display its splendour, to direct the devotions of the awe-stricken wanderers, and to take charge of their donations. Of the wonderful image itself Erasmus does not give any account. When the pilgrims had satisfied their admiration with an inspection of this rich and splendid chapel—beautiful enough to be "a mansion of the saints"—they were guided in succession to the other wonders of the sacred locality. First on the list was reckoned—as well it might—a marvellous wicket-door, of such diminutive size that no one could enter at it without bending his body and bowing his head. But, mark the power of the Virgin of Walsingham. A knight was flying from his enemies. His horse was exhausted. His pursuers were gaining fast upon him. The ordinary gates of entrance to the college were closed. As the knight approached the sanctuary he commended his safety to the Virgin in a sudden aspiration. The Virgin heard the prayer, and instantly put forth her power. The words were scarcely uttered, when man and horse were conveyed in safety through the wicket-door, and his baffled pursuers left storming might and main without. This memorable transaction was commemorated by a brass-plate affixed to the wicket-door, on which the knight was represented (but, very unfairly, without his horse) in his very costume as he lived. Thence the pilgrim was led to another chapel, which was the sacred depository of many precious relics. A finger of St. Peter was the first which was exhibited. One of the company disquieted the priest by an ill-timed remark, and the rest of the

relics were kept back. They were then guided to a cottage, a modest wooden residence, with a roof of thatch, which, in imitation of the Virgin's house now at Loretto, had been transported two centuries before to Walsingham from some unknown distance. Time had lost its power over this miraculous place of abode. Walls and rafters exhibited no signs of age. The roof and thatch appeared new. But in proof that this was really the very house which had been removed at some period of remote antiquity, there hung from the rafters an ancient tattered bear's-skin, dropping to pieces from age, which bear's-skin had been providentially sent with the cottage as a perpetual proof of its unquestionable age. The cottage stood over two wonderful wells—Wishing Wells as they are now called—both sacred to the Virgin, and marvellously efficacious in all ailments of head or stomach. But the greatest wonder of all still remained—a portion of the heavenly Milk of the Blessed Virgin, inclosed in crystal, and looking like ground chalk mixed with white of egg; it was kept on the high altar, on the right hand of the image of the Saviour. As soon as any pilgrims entered the chapel of its deposit the attendant canon rose, put on his surplice, added the stole to his neck, and, after humble prostrations and adorations before the holy relic, stretched forth his hand and with due reverence bore the thrice holy milk to be kissed by the wondering visitors. Prostrate on the lowest step of the altar they humbly offered their prayers to the Virgin, and then pressed the sacred crystal to their lips. "The holy milk seemed to leap a little," the eucharist on the altar "shone more brightly." The priest restored the crystal to its place, and then softly returning, as the excited worshippers arose from their knees, held out to them, without a word, a little box, such as was presented by the toll collectors on the bridges in Germany. The appeal was of course irresistible, and the canon-monks of Walsingham drove a thriving trade with their miracle-working image, and the wicket-door, and St. Peter's finger, and the Virgin's milk.

These were the marvels of Walsingham; and now pass we on to the account

of the other still more celebrated spot, one of the wonders of the pilgrim-world, the Shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr, the ante-Reformation glory of Canterbury. The first objects which attracted the pilgrim who stood within the shadow of the majestic cathedral were statues of three of the murderers of St. Thomas, exposed to public execration in the porch. The tradition ran, that after the perpetration of their crime these violent men were seized with madness, from which they were only restored by the gracious intercession of the saint on whom they had laid their unholy hands. Admitted to the nave, all thought of the martyr must have been for some time absorbed in contemplation of the majesty of the building; a long vista of columns, like palm trees spreading out above into a glorious canopy, rich in ornament and dim with that religious light which streams through "storied windows richly dight." A few monuments were scattered about, and to the pillars were fixed some books, which the few who could read, or the fewer still who had leisure to read, or could fix their attention amidst the throng of pilgrim worshippers, might peruse. Erasmus, ever a dear lover of a book, stopped before one of these volumes and turned over its pages. What is it that is set up for instruction in righteousness in this temple of truth? It is a gospel. Which of those holy books dare the guardians of this worship of shrines and relics expose to the view of the frequenters of their splendid temple? Does Matthew, Mark, or Luke, or John avouch for this conversion of a house of prayer into a show-shop of imposture? No one of them. It is a gospel of iniquity; the gospel of Nicodemus, one of the fabricated narratives of the life of the Saviour! No arrangement could be more appropriate. Forgery vouches for fraud.

At the end of the nave the pilgrims mounted by the still existing flight of steps into the choir, but under the steps was a passage, which still remains, into the most interesting portion of the church—the Martyrdom, then severed by a wall from the main body of the cathedral. A mean wooden altar was pointed out as marking the spot on which St. Thomas breathed his last, and on that altar was kept the broken

point of the sword with which the saint was killed. One would have thought that the instrument of his murder would have been no better treated than the statues of those who had committed the deed. But quite the contrary; the *punctum ensis* was piously preserved, and kissed by pilgrims, and made a pretence for collecting offerings. From the Martyrdom the pilgrims were guided into the crypt, where they found a chapel and attendant priests. There was exhibited a perforated skull, declared to be that of the martyr. "The forehead was left bare to be kissed, whilst the other parts were covered with silver." (p. 47.) In the same chapel was to be seen the engraved plate from the saint's coffin, with his hair-shirts, and "the girdles and bandages with which he subdued his flesh." (p. 47.) This was a second station for offerings.

Reascending and passing into the choir, visitors were shown the great armories or relic-cases, surrounding the high altar. The doors of these vast repositories were opened, and "sculls, jaw-bones, teeth, hands, fingers, entire arms," in rich profusion, were brought forth to be kissed. The exhibition "seemed likely," says Erasmus, "to last for ever;" and truly the inventory printed by Dart justifies the fear: "It occupies more than eight folio pages, and comprises upwards of four hundred items." (p. 124.) Some of them were of a more interesting character than those mouldering relics of humanity, to which the first place is always assigned in such exhibitions; for example, there were shewn "the manger in which the Saviour was born, the table at which he supped with his disciples and washed their feet, Aaron's rod, and even a specimen of the clay of which God moulded Adam." (p. 125.) The gorgeous sumptuousness of the altar itself defied description. "You would say," remarks Erasmus, "that Midas and Cræsus were beggars if you saw that vast assemblage of gold and silver." (p. 49.) More nearly related to the principal object of attraction, and more likely to be genuine than most of the other relics, was the pastoral staff of Saint Thomas, preserved in the sacristy, the description of which by Erasmus, and that contained in the ancient Inventory, agree as

respects form and simplicity with the only contemporary representation of Becket now existing—that of his archiepiscopal seal, an engraving of which has been already presented to our readers in our Magazine for Nov. 1848.

From the sacristy Erasmus and his companion were led to a chapel behind the choir, in which was erected an image or picture of the archbishop, gilt and adorned with an infinitude of wealth. Thence, after further offerings, they proceeded to the shrine. A wooden canopy was drawn up with ropes. The bones of the martyr rested at the bottom, but every eye was captivated by other and more vulgar treasures.

"The least valuable portion was gold; every part glistened, shone, and sparkled with rare and very large jewels, some of them exceeding the size of a goose's egg. There some monks stood around with much veneration; the covering being raised, we all worshipped. The prior with a white rod pointed out each jewel, telling its name in French, its value, and the name of the donor; for the principal of them were offerings sent by sovereign princes." (p. 56.)

Another visit to the crypt was made in order to inspect an altar of the Virgin. It was in a dusky recess, hedged in by several iron screens, to protect her untold wealth. "When lamps were brought we beheld a more than royal spectacle." (p. 56.) Lastly, the pilgrims returned to the sacristy, where a box, covered with black leather, was mounted on a table and opened. It contained a variety of objects which excited especial veneration; fragments of the personal linen of the saint, which age, if Erasmus saw them rightly, had converted into mere dirty tattered rags. Here the exhibition within the cathedral came to an end, but the whole neighbourhood was redolent of Becket. As the travellers hasted on to London, over Herbaldown, one of the aged inhabitants of the hospital, which is still there, hobbled out to meet them. He sprinkled the travellers copiously with holy water, and then presented for their veneration a fragment of a shoe of the martyr. This was indeed a falling off. From the wonders of the cathedral to the worship of an old

shoe was more than they could tolerate, and without treating either the relic or its bearer with much respect, they hurried onwards on their journey.

From this outline of Erasmus's narrative it will be seen what a valuable authority, upon a highly curious branch of the history of popular manners and superstition, is contained in the book before us. We have here an account more circumstantial than can be met with elsewhere of two of the greatest marvels of our island; wonders which during a certain period of our history brought to our shores every year hundreds, and occasionally thousands, of foreign travellers, and led astray numbers beyond number of our own countrymen. It will be universally admitted that any book which conduces to satisfy a rational curiosity respecting the real character of these bygone English attractions, deserves to be made well known. It should also be remembered that the question of these pilgrimages is still a practical one. Although the specific objects of attraction to which this book relates have happily passed away, some of the wonders which are alluded to by Erasmus still exist in full vigour. St. James of Compostella, and the Lady of Loretto, number their yearly pilgrims by thousands; and even in the present misery of Ireland St. Patrick's Purgatory is visited by from 1200 to 1400 persons every day, from about the middle of July to the middle of August. The boatman who conveys the pilgrims across Lough Derg pays his landlord a rent of 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year for the ferry, and each penitent who grovels in the Saint's lowly bed goes through the penitential task of repeating the Lord's Prayer and the Salutation nearly 300 times, the Creed 100 times, and the entire Rosary three times, during every day of his stay on the island. So long as these things exist this book must have a practical as well as an historical interest. But Mr. Nichols has treated the subject almost entirely as a matter of history, and in that spirit has added a variety of very curious and instructive notes. The pilgrims' symbols and tokens (p. 69); the Walsingham relics, and especially the true blood of the Saviour (p. 91), and the true cross (p. 93); indulgences (p.

98); Erasmus's votive inscription suspended at Walsingham (p. 102); the Notre Dame image of St. Christopher (p. 104); the place of the death of archbishop Becket (p. 113); the veneration of the point of the sword which caused his death (p. 115); the various relics of St. Thomas (p. 118); the inscription "Thomas Acrensis" on his coffin plate (p. 120); and his shrine (p. 165), are all pleasantly illustrated, and in the Appendix are papers on English Pilgrimages in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; Modern Pilgrimages on the Continent, and various supplementary particulars respecting Walsingham and Canterbury.

In the last division of the notes a point is raised of considerable historical importance and curiosity. It is stated by various historians, and adopted by Lord Campbell and other second-hand writers upon historical subjects, that when Henry the Eighth was minded to destroy the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, he proceeded as if against a living party, instructing his attorney-general to file a *quo warranto* information against him for usurping the office of a saint, and formally citing him to appear in court to answer the charge. Lord Campbell adds, with a legal technicality with which we trust he is better acquainted than he is with the facts of English history, that judgment of *ouster* would have happened against him by default had not the king assigned him counsel at the public expense; that the cause was called, the attorney-general and advocate for the accused fully heard, with such proofs as were offered on both sides, and sentence was pronounced that Thomas sometime Archbishop of Canterbury had been guilty of contumacy, treason, &c. and that his bones should be burnt, &c. Mr. Nichols investigates the authorities for these statements, which he proves pretty clearly to constitute a mere historical romance, invented by Sanders, Pollini, and other Roman Catholic forgers. He traces what was really done upon the occasion of the destruction of Becket's shrine, through the statements of the public documents of the period, and finds no authority whatever for Lord Campbell's *quo warranto*. All that was done respecting Becket's degradation was to issue certain public statements

respecting the real character of his presumed martyrdom, and to forbid by proclamation the veneration which had been paid to him as a saint. As to the burning of his bones, the facts seem to be, that, on the destruction of the shrine, the actual bones "were taken away and bestowed in such place as the same should cause no superstition afterwards"—probably buried. On removal of the body a head almost whole was found in the shrine with the rest of the bones. But there was in the cathedral another head, which was shewn, as we have seen, for the head of the saint in the chapel in the crypt. This second head, which had been kissed by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims as the veritable "*Caput Thome*" depicted on their tokens, was publicly burned with the other bones which were exhibited with it, out of indignation at the "feigned fiction" of which they had formed so conspicuous a part. Hence arose the common tale that Becket's bones were burnt. The *quo warranto* story, we would suggest, was probably put into the heads of the Roman inventors by the analogous proceedings in the papal tribunals on occasions of canonization and degradation. This is one of those minute but important historical points which no man is more skilful in investigating than Mr. J. G. Nichols. In the present instance he has overturned a fiction which has taken its place in the history of England, and has found ready adoption with the numerous class of superficial persons who write but never investigate.

The book needs no recommendation from us. What we have written proves that it is important and interesting in its subject-matter, and that it is edited with care and pains. Every such book is sure to be popular.

A Handbook of Travel round the Southern Coast of England, &c. Illustrated, &c.

THE present volume has been formed with much judgment and taste. The epistolary form in which it is composed gives a lively and dramatic interest to the matter, and the engravings with which it is illustrated are from drawings by our greatest masters of the art, as Turner, Collins, Prout, Owen, &c. The greatest of all our

painters of the present age, Mr. Turner, furnishes from his magic pencil a considerable proportion of the views; and the engravers have followed the painter's ideas and execution with congenial talent and taste. The narrative commences with the steam voyage to Margate, and the first letter is dated from Dover, of which place, so celebrated in the early history of our island, a very interesting account is given. Of *Hythe* the writer says,—

"I thought myself transported into such a scene as that in which Shakspeare has placed the opening of '*As You Like It*.' The great bard knew this part of the coast well, and the tourist may take up his page, in scenes like these, with a relish which he never can experience, amidst the glare of gas and gilding, in the best appointed theatre in the world."

In this vicinity there is *Salthwood Castle*, the history of which is well worthy of the attention of those who delight in the architectural antiquities of our country.

"The gateway which formed the entrance into the first court is now in ruins; but the keep, or gate-house, built by Archbishop Courtenay (in the time of Richard II.) is still a noble pile, having two round towers in front, flanking the entrance. In each of these towers is an hexagonal chamber, and above them are others, employed at present as lodgings for farm-labourers. On the southern side are the ruins of the chapel, the windows of which are peculiar, and appear to be of various dates.* . . . It is but a run across the fields to the Westenhamer station, near which are the remains of the old mansion of the *Poynings*, whose portraits you may recollect at Sudbury Hall. Of this once lordly residence—with its 126 rooms, and hall 50 feet long and 30 wide, its music gallery at one end, and cloisters and chapel at the other,—nothing more remains than a snug and comfortable farm-house; and the *Poynings*, *Warrens*, and *Smyths* are all forgotten, the only person we encountered telling us 'there was nobody of that name living there.'"

Our agreeable traveller and correspondent pursues the course westward,

* "It was in this castle that the murderers of Becket met and concerted their scheme immediately previous to his assassination, in the very halls in which his successors entertained the potentates of the earth," &c.

passing from Kent into Sussex, visiting all that is venerable for antiquity or beautiful in scenery, till we find him arrived at Brighton, of which (the *marine metropolis* of England) the author gives the following curious account from Defoe's *Tour* through Great Britain in 1724:—

"Brighthelmstone, commonly called *Bred-henston*, is a poor fishing town, old built, and at the very edge of the sea. Here again, as I mentioned at Folkstone and Dover, the fishermen, having large barks, go away to Yarmouth, on the coast of Norfolk, to the fishing fair there, and hire themselves for the season to catch herrings for the merchants; and they tell us that these make a good business of it. . . The sea is very unkind to this town, and has, by its continual encroachments, so gained upon them that in a little time more they might reasonably expect it would eat up the whole town, above one hundred houses having been devoured by the water in a few years past. They are now obliged to get a brief granted them to *beg money all over England* to raise banks against the water; the expense of which, the brief expressly says, will be eight thousand pounds, and which, if one were to look at the town, would seem to be *more than all the houses in it are worth.*" (Vol. i. lett. 2, p. 61.)

It appears that Brighton was first brought into reputation by a Dr. Russell, son of a London bookseller, and brother of the author of the "*Letters from a Young Painter.*" He had made diseases of the glands his principal study, and recommended sea-bathing for their cure. His practice in this line increasing, he fixed his residence at Brighton in 1753. His patients followed him, lodging-houses were built, and the foundation of Brighton's present greatness was laid. There is a portrait of Dr. Russell in the ball-room of the "*Old Ship*," and his name is preserved in *Russell Street* and *Russell Square*, so called by his grateful townsmen in honour to his memory, and not after Lord William, as some would naturally suppose. From Brighton, we soon find ourselves transported to Portsmouth, and of this beautiful and important town the account is full and satisfactory.

From Portsmouth the author makes the tour of the Isle of Wight, of which he affords us several animated and picturesque sketches, and parts of which, had we room, we should gladly

transcribe; but we are like other travellers bent on speed, and in fear of being *belated* on our journey. So we must only observe that he reaches the main land again at Lymington, proceeds on to Poole and Weymouth, giving us some charming sketches by *Collins* as he proceeds, and at length, winding along those "sweet enchanting shores," he reaches Plymouth, where we must leave him, and return to our lodgings in Grub Street. After what we have said, it will be needless to express our perfect approbation of the manner in which it has been executed, and of the writer's full capability of executing works which, like the present, require equally the eye of the painter and the zeal and knowledge of the antiquary. The style in which the volume is composed is simple and easy, as all letter-writing should be; and the descriptions are sufficiently full, without being too circumstantial or elaborately minute, which is the province not of the tourist but of the historian.

Appendix to Britton's Autobiography,
8vo.

MR. BRITTON says in his Address to the Reader that, from the state of his health and the age he has attained, and from a desire to answer some of the repeated inquiries respecting the *Autobiography*, he is induced to offer, by way of instalment, copies of essays occasionally written which constitute parts of that biography. We have long felt interested in this promised work, both from personal regard, and from the entertainment and instruction we shall doubtless receive from it; and we now will briefly mention the contents of the present portion.

The first consists of "*Essays on the Merits and Characteristics of Shakspeare, with Illustrations.*" This is dedicated to Charles Knight, the well-known editor of the poet's works, as well as of many other literary works of great fame and wide circulation. The essay consists of nearly fifty pages, and contains some beautiful and picturesque illustrations. One of the most interesting portions of this essay consists of the account given of the cast taken from the bust at Stratford by Mr. Bullock, and the very graphical picture which Mr. Britton has drawn of its being exhibited at the modeller's

house at Stratford to Sir Walter Scott, Mr. West, and Dr. Spurzheim.

"The peculiar formation of the poet's skull, with all its superficial inequalities and curvatures, was pointed out by Dr. Spurzheim, and descanted on with much ingenuity, with inferences from its peculiar development as indicating the possession of those talents which are evinced in his writings; also some personal traits of character, which the ingenious and accomplished man of physiological science only could descry or venture to comment on. Mr. West said but little, for he was never eloquent, nor even fluent. His remarks on the bust were confined to the individual features—the eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, cheeks, hair, and moustache,—all of which he felt satisfied were *imitations of nature, modelled from the person while living, or from a cast after death.* There is no appearance of fancy, or of its having been modelled merely from recollection. The language of Mr. Scott was fluent and copious, but he scarcely noticed the plaster cast. On his being asked to look at it and give his opinion of the bust, he chiefly alluded to the lofty towering forehead and conical crown, the simple boyish lips, and their pleasing expression; but he could not reconcile himself to the extraordinary, and, as he remarked, unnatural, space between the nose and upper lip. This, all agreed, manifested some error, till Bullock, looking at Mr. Scott, said that his features had the same peculiarity, even *more remarkably* than those of Shakspeare. Scott doubted this, and even wagered that it was not so, when a pair of compasses was employed to settle the question, and *the modern bard lost his wager by a quarter of an inch.*"

It appears also, that Mr. Chantrey subsequently told Mr. Britton that "the head of the Stratford bust, which he regarded as a good work of art, had been executed *from an original cast.*" The bust is formed out of a block of soft stone, which Mr. Bullock thinks is either Portland or Bath. Mr. Britton adds (p. 15),

"It would not be difficult to show to the satisfaction of every impartial reader, that there is nothing like proof, scarcely probability, in the *genuineness of any of the paintings or prints that have come before the public as portraits of our unrivalled bard.* That by *Droeshout* cannot be like any human face, for it is evidently ill-drawn in all the features."

Mr. Wordsworth's remark on the bust is as follows:—"The print is ex-

tremely interesting, and, agreeing with your judicious observations on the authenticity of the bust, I cannot but esteem this resemblance of the illustrious original as *more to be relied on than any other.* As far as depends on the intrinsic evidence of the picture, the mighty genius of Shakspeare would have placed every record of his features under considerable disadvantage, for who could shape out to himself features and countenance that would appear worthy of such a mind? What least pleases me in the present portrait is the cheek and jowl. The former wants sentiment, and there is too much of the latter." (Oct. 1806.) Mr. Britton concludes the subject by saying—"that he regards the monumental bust as the *only* authentic representation of the poet."

The remainder of the essay treats of the restoration of the chancel at Stratford, the purchaser of the house once Shakspeare's, and other matters of interest connected with the poet's life and history.

The second essay is on "Ancient Barrows, and the Temples of Avebury and Stonehenge." This is a curious subject, treated with much knowledge and ingenuity, and illustrated with plates. That part which treats of Avebury and Stonehenge will be read with peculiar interest: yet who will say, that he is satisfied with any of the numerous theories formed regarding its construction and use?

The third essay is "A brief Account of a Design for the Nelson Cenotaph and British Naval Museum, by J. Britton."

This design is given in outline at p. 84, and is most creditable to Mr. Britton's architectural knowledge and taste, and is formed on a most rational plan, which the good sense of the Committee should have approved, and the liberality and patriotism of the public should have carried into execution; but in the place of this edifice, which would have redeemed some of the enormities of Trafalgar Square, we have only

*A curtain'd column, at the base most flat,
Crown'd at the summit with a three-cock'd hat.*

Pleased as we are with this specimen, we hope that Mr. Britton's health will permit him to continue his labours

without interruption or inconvenience; and gratify us soon by an entire biography, which, we have no doubt, will form a history of art and literature for the last half century, and prove how much both have been indebted to his zeal, his liberality, and his knowledge, at a period much less favourable to their progress than the present is.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Volume III. Part I. 1847. 4to.

Vol. III. Part II. 1849. 4to.

AMONG the many excellent Societies for the cultivation of architectural knowledge and the conservation of the beautiful structures of former ages which have been formed in various parts of England, the Exeter Diocesan Society has been one of the most active, and in the splendour of its publications it is certainly unrivalled. The volumes of its Transactions before us contain the quarterly and annual reports made by the Committee at its periodical meetings, together with the most important memoirs which have been read on those occasions, and the latter are illustrated by a large number of accurate plates, many of which are printed in colours. We can only enumerate in this place the titles of the memoirs, accompanied by a very few remarks.

A paper on the Development of Anglican Ecclesiastical Architecture, by George W. Cox, esq.: the main argument of which is to advocate the superior merits of the Decorated to the Perpendicular style.

Remarks on the Brass Memorials of Chrisom Children: by Thomas George Norris, esq. This paper contains a larger collection of citations upon the subject of chrisom children and the chrisom cloth than we have seen elsewhere. It appears that many authors have entertained erroneous views on the subject, among whom are Steevens and other Shakspeare commentators. This has arisen, in part, from going to no further authority than the etymology: as that pointed to the ceremony of anointing, the *chrisom* cloth was supposed to be some small napkin immediately connected therewith. Whilst it is true that the name came from the anointing which accompanied

baptism, it appears that the chrisom cloth was sufficiently large to form the whole clothing of an infant child. It became the offering of the mother at her churching or purification; but if the child died before that time it was customary to wrap it in the chrisom cloth and to commit it to the grave, vested in that robe of grace instead of a shroud. Thus the term chrisom, when used with less precision, came to denote any child which died within the first month after its birth, and it was particularly applied to those who died before baptism, totally departing from its primitive signification, which originated from that sacrament. The "brass memorials of chrisom children," then, are those which we should more familiarly describe as being wrapped in swathing or swaddling clothes, not unlike the Egyptian mummies. The examples which are engraved in illustration of this paper are, one at Stoke d'Abernoun in Surrey, dated 1516, and another of two chrisom children at Rougham in Norfolk, who died in 1505 and 1510. The first is marked with a cross on the forehead. After the Reformation, the offering of the chrisom cloth was commuted for a money payment, as directed in one of Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions of 1559:—

"Item, to avoid contention, let the Curate have the value of the chrisom: not under the value of four pence, and above as they can agree, and as the state of the parents may require."

An account of the Church of St. Andrew, Cullumpton, by Philip Chilwell Delagarde, esq. This church is a fine example of the "third-pointed" style, considerably ornamented with sculpture. The paper is very completely illustrated with nine plates, forming a suitable companion to the description of the fine church of St. Mary Ottery, with which the Society commenced its publications.*

The last paper in this Part is an explanation by Edward Smirke, esq. F.S.A. of the inscription cut on the exterior of the Chantry chapel attached to the south side of the same church, which reads thus:

* See review in our Magazine for March, 1843.

"In honor of God & his Blessed mother Mary Remeb' the Sauls of John lane w' a pat' nost' & avemari and the Sawle of Tomsyn his wiffe to have In Memory with all' other ther Childeryn & frendis of youre awne Cheryty which were fownders of this Chapell' & here lyeth yn Sepaltuer The yere of ower lorde God A thousand five hundrith Syx and twynti. God of his grace On ther boyth Sawles to Have Mercy And fynally bryng them to the Eternall' Glory. amen for cheryty."

The words "with a Pater noster and Ave Mary" have hitherto been always misread, as being "Wapetnk' cust' et lanarii," or something to that effect.

The Second Part of the Third Volume, which has lately made its appearance, commences with Remarks on the Church and Chapels of the parish of Tiverton, by the Rev. John Bickley Hughes, M.A. Head Master of Blundell's School in that town. This paper is illustrated with a Plate of Tiverton tower.

Then follows an excellent address delivered by the Rev. William L. Nichols, M.A. Vicar of Buckland Monachorum, at the first general meeting (June 7, 1847) of the branch society which has been established at Plymouth; to which succeeds a memoir on the Sepulchral Brasses of the Middle Ages, by Charles Spence, esq. read at Plymouth in Sept. 1847, and at Exeter in Jan. 1848. This, by the liberality of the Rev. Charles Boutell, is illustrated by engravings of four of the finest sepulchral brasses in Devonshire, extracted from his excellent work on the subject, and also by portions of the beautiful palimpsest brass found in fragments at Mawgan in Cornwall.

"A brass of the time of Edward the Third, which does not appear to have been ever used, has been cut to pieces in order to supply material for effigies of several of the Arundells who died in the time of Elizabeth, the representations of whom are engraven on the reverse. This curious palimpsest specimen consists of five pieces of brass, which, having been torn up at different periods, have been safely preserved."

They contain some very beautiful tracery and imagery, perfectly corresponding in style to the year 1374, to

a date, now imperfect, seems to but why this fine monument

should never have been laid down is unknown, unless it was for some error in the legend.

The next paper is by the Rev. P. Carlyon, M.A. on the Nomenclature and principles of Gothic Architecture. The former particular is one in which we fear it is vain to look for uniformity of practice; but the true principles of the art are worthy of all study and attention; and they are very judiciously, though briefly, discussed by Mr. Carlyon.

Next follows a description by Mr. Edw. Ashworth, architect, of Exeter, of the church of Broadclist, erected about the beginning of the 15th century; whilst the bishops of Exeter had, as Leland says, a "goodly manor-place" there.

"Practical Hints on the Restoration of Churches" are contributed by the Rev. J. Loveband Fulford, M.A. and contain many useful suggestions.

A paper on St. German's Priory Church, by J. Furneaux, esq. is a very complete architectural survey, illustrated by a plan and some engravings on wood.

The last and not the least interesting portion of the volume is entitled "Remarks on the Monumental Brasses, and certain decorative remains, in the cathedral church of Exeter, to which is appended a complete Monumentarium,* by J. W. Hewett, B.A." The existing brasses are only two, but the matrix-stones of four others are described. An incised slab of the early date of 1291, is remarkable. It shows a simple floriated cross, with this equally simple marginal inscription:

Petra tegit Petrum nihil officiat sibi tetrum.

This was placed over bishop Peter Quivil.

The cathedral contains some small remains of mural painting. Its painted glass has been previously described by the Rev. J. L. Fulford; as supplementary to which Mr. Hewett has delineated the figured quarries, twenty-four of which are engraved in facsimile. The remains of encaustic pavements are illustrated in the most complete manner. An outline plate exhibits their plan of arrangement.

* This Monumentarium will follow in the next Part of these Transactions.

and two other plates represent forty-four varieties of pattern: many of which occur also at Salisbury and Winchester, and other places in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Devonshire.

In the accompanying remarks we find the few heraldic symbols displayed entirely unnoticed. These, then, though familiar enough to an experienced eye, we beg to notify:—

Nos. 39 and 41 are evidently from the same die, though now in different states of attrition. The shield bears the three lions of England unintentionally reversed.

No. 40. Vairy, for Redvers, Earl of Devon.

No. 43. Three chevrons, for Clare.

No. 44. A lion rampant and bordure bezantée, for the Earldom of Cornwall.

No. 33, though not a shield, may also be considered heraldic: the spread eagle, with a crown at each corner, typifies the dignity of King of the Romans, conferred on the Earl of Cornwall, the brother of King Henry III.

An ancient relic preserved in the Exchequer Chamber at Exeter is perhaps unique in its kind. It is a case to contain the episcopal mitre: made of leather, banded with iron, and furnished with a lock; its height about thirty inches. Of this a representation is given at p. 99.

The respect which is now paid to even the smallest relics of ancient art, by those best qualified to judge of their merits, will, through the medium of books so generally attractive as the present, have its due effect on the sentiments of those who have hitherto disregarded or despised them: and a stay will thus be made to that course of neglect or wilful injury which placed them, in the early part of the present century, at the mercy of any jobbing tradesman, any mischievous bumpkin, or any pilfering virtuoso.

The Sanctuary, its Lessons and its Worship. By Mungo Ponton, F.R.S.E.

THE object of the author of this volume has been very good and praiseworthy—"to gather together, and arrange in a determinate order, those materials scattered throughout the sacred volume which appear adapted to arouse devotional feeling, and to give expression to that sentiment."

This the author has effected by versifying and paraphrasing different passages in Scripture. Yet to this two objections present themselves to us. The first is, that we are accustomed to the words—expressions—phraseology of Scripture, and are not pleased with any alteration of them. The second is, that the brief, emphatic, and masculine language of the sacred writers is sadly weakened and injured by being spread over a larger surface of diction. Possessing, as we do, the *ideas* in their original expression, we are wearied by a multiplicity of words that detain attention without increasing knowledge or awakening feeling. Let us take the first passage that offers. (p. 18.)

Thus saith your Saviour,—“When ye pray avoid

Those repetitions vain the heathens use,—
For they imagine that their many words
More certainly ensure their being heard.
Be ye not therefore so unwise as they,
For ere ye ask of him your Father knows
What are the things whereof ye stand in need.
After this manner, therefore shall ye pray:—

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, who abidest in the heavens,
Thy name be hallowed! Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done on earth as in heaven.
Give us this day our needful daily bread,
And all our debts and trespasses forgive,
As we forgive our debtors; and our souls
Into temptation suffer not to fall,
But from all evil save and set us free.
For thine's the kingdom, thine the sovereign
power,

And thine the glory, age to age. Amen.”

We take one more specimen.

“Now in the image of ourselves,” said God,
“According to our own similitude,
Let us make man—and let them sway possess
O'er every fish inhabiting the sea;
O'er all the fowl that wing their flight in air;
And o'er the cattle,—yea, o'er all the earth,
And every reptile crawling on the ground.”
So in his image God created man;
In God's own image he created him;
And male and female he created them.
And God in blessing them said, “Propagate
And multiply, and people all the earth,
Subduing it; and have the rule supreme
O'er every fish inhabiting the sea,
O'er all the fowl that wing their flight in air,
And every breath of life that creeps on earth.”

Now it is obvious at one glance that this metrical paraphrase is not as eloquent and as affecting as the original, therefore it will not be read instead of the original; but, if the author is still persuaded that an exposition of the briefer words of Scripture is advisable,

would it not be better to form it in prose? Take the version of the Psalms as an example, and he might safely predict his success.

The Exodus. A Dramatic Poem.

THE defect of this poem is not that it is in rhyme, for which the author gives an explanation in his desire to follow the examples of Racine and Corneille; but that the materials are not sufficient for the extent of the workmanship, and there is little in the treatment of the subject by which the passions are to be moved or the affections engaged. The execution, however, as far as regards the language and versification, is respectable, though numerous exceptions even to that occur, as, *ex. gr.*

MIRIAM.

Oh, sing to the Lord! for he hath triumphed gloriously; [sea;
The horse and his rider both he threw into the
and there is such a want of dramatic structure and dramatic interest in the whole, that we only wonder the author did not feel the defect as he advanced in his work. Miriam absolutely makes one continued speech that lasts from p. 85 to p. 93, and the chief priest of Pharaoh thinks five pages at a breath not too much for his audience, while Moses himself is not to be surpassed in the same gift of tongue. So that, by the expanding eloquence of above a hundred pages of the heroic couplet, the plagues of Egypt are deprived of half their terrors. However, our business is neither to make tragedies nor to advise poets; the humbler duty awaits us to inform our readers when poets appear to ask their suffrages, and what tragedies are written to deserve their approbation. We therefore give a few stanzas of the song of the chorus of Egyptian slaves arming their lord for the passage of the Red Sea.

Hark to the trumpet that rings o'er the plain!
Do we hear the loud sound of the battle again?
Come forth every male that hath sinews and
rage,
Whom infancy stays not, nor powerless age.
Come forth, oh, our lord! that thy slaves may
rejoice [voice;
In thy boldness of mien, in thy loudness of
Come forth, and if tears from thy eyelashes
run [thy son.
Efface them, and think they have murder'd

We bear thee this armour to strengthen thy
breast;

Till wrong be avenged it will never know rest.
We bring thee this helmet to blaze on thy brow,
Thy son should have laced it—but where is he
now?

This spear, like a forest-tree hewn for thy right,
Its tip shall not glitter to-morrow so bright;
This shield for thy left,—if it cumber thy arm
Forsake it—a God doth protect thee from harm.

We bear thee thy bow, and we bear it unbent,
Few hands save thy own can enshackle the dent!
We bear thee thy quiver, of arrows 'tis full,
Not a feather is missing, no arrow-head dull!

Speed arms and begone! thine army forth
guide, [side.
Till they stay each from flight upon Issulet's
As we range o'er the field when the battle is
done, [every one.
We will count the dead men ye have slain—

We presume this will be quite sufficient; but if our readers, as we hope they will, would wish for some further acquaintance with this poem, they must apply at Messrs. Churtons, 36, Holles-street; and they will at the close of the volume meet with a poem called "The Court of Apollo," which will much please them. Our eye falls on the following quatrain as we write:—

His house some thickly-shading tree,
Some mountain high and hoary;
Or, stretching in the purple sea,
Some verdant promontory.

An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum. By R. Sims. 8vo. pp. 330.

THOSE who are accustomed, like ourselves, to make frequent visits to the reading rooms of the British Museum, must have been often surprised when, without indulging in any impertinent curiosity, they have had repeatedly presented to their unavoidable observation the extent to which the heraldic manuscripts preserved in that repository are consulted by the public. It is clear, not only that there are many lovers of genealogy for its own sake, or for its connection with local history or biography, but that there are innumerable parties who with more limited views either make, or employ others to make, searches in those manuscripts for more private purposes. It has been discovered that with regard to a large number of ancient families the genealogical records of the British Museum

freely offer what it requires a "search," and a correspondent fee, to procure from the College of Arms. We say this with a full appreciation of the great liberality which is manifested by the officers of the College on all occasions where literary or historical objects are in view. Nor have they any just cause of jealousy of the British Museum; for whilst, on the one hand, the Museum MSS. save them from a vast number of troublesome and unprofitable applications; so, on the other, the power of pursuing researches to a certain extent at the Museum must infallibly lead to a considerable amount of professional business at the College of Arms. It is only by hedging round a library with all manner of difficulties and expenses, that it really falls into desuetude, as is too much the case with those of the Cathedrals and Universities.

The late Sir Harris Nicolas was so deeply impressed with the value of the Heraldic MSS. in the British Museum that he compiled a manual of reference to them, of which there has been more than one impression.

Mr. Sims, in the present volume, presents a complete Index to the whole, not only to the distinct pedigrees but to all the coats of arms. It consists

of a series of Indexes for every county, from Bedfordshire to Yorkshire, and one also for London. A more general Index might perhaps have been still more acceptable; but the genealogical inquirer ought to be very thankful for what is here given him, which, as the volume probably contains more than 50,000 references, must have been a work of great labour, and one which we trust that many will encourage as a matter of conscience, though the place of its chief use will necessarily be the British Museum itself. It is, however, frequently of great convenience to know before one takes a journey, whether that journey is likely to be successful; and those interested in particular counties will certainly like to have the present Index in their own library.

The heraldic manuscripts of the British Museum are chiefly in the Harleian Collection, of which Mr. Sims has indexed no fewer than 216; among the Additional MSS. are 21; two in the Lansdowne; one in the Egerton collection; and one in the Cottonian collection; which last is the Visitation of Huntingdonsire, recently edited by Sir Henry Ellis for the Camden Society.

Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval: being Illustrations of the Edifices of the Nineteenth Century, and of some of the Architectural Works of the Middle Ages. Edited by George Godwin, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects, &c. Editor of the Builder. Small folio, Parts I. II. III.—The bold and effective woodcuts which have now appeared for some years past in the weekly sheets of our excellent contemporary The Builder must be familiar to all who are the least interested in architecture, if it were only from the show they make among their fellows of the "illustrated" press in the windows of the news-venders. It will we are sure be very acceptable to such as set a higher value upon these prints than the ephemeral pleasure they give on their first appearance, to have smooth and well-printed impressions at a very moderate price. In the republication now before us, with the advantages of glossy ink and tinted paper, they assume a beauty which some persons will be scarcely prepared to expect, who are not fully aware

of the great importance of good printing to wood engravings; and the great merits of Mr. C. D. Laing as an effective engraver are thus set forth to due advantage. When we add that each part contains eight large engravings for half-a-crown, the cheapness is also unquestionable. The subjects are agreeably varied, and descriptions are added from the experienced pen of Mr. Godwin.

A Treatise on Benefit Building Societies, containing Remarks upon the erroneous tendency of many of the Societies at present in existence; and an Inquiry into the true Causes of their defective Operation, with a view to their Amendment; or, the Formation of New Societies upon correct principles. By Arthur Scratchley, M.A. Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Society. 8vo.—So many societies have latterly been established for enabling the industrious classes to live in houses of their own, that it becomes a matter of important interest to the community, that their savings

should be not only securely but also advantageously invested. No one can contemplate the prospect of the consequences which must result from a fatal error in this respect, without feeling a strong desire that the constitution of these and similar associations should no longer be left in the hands of men who are unacquainted with their principles and management. It is melancholy to reflect that, owing to errors in theory, false calculations of rates of payment and interest, and general mismanagement, all occasioning severe pecuniary loss, there are very few, indeed, which can realise to so many as half the subscribers the advantages which are lavishly promised in the prospectuses. Yet, if the theory be sound, the calculations correct, and the management prudent, there is no difficulty in the formation of a society in which the members may invest their savings with the perfect certainty of reaping the full advantages that can possibly be derived from accumulation at compound interest, advances at sufficient interest, and quick and safe reinvestment of repayments at compound interest. For wherever more is promised, there we may be assured the plan is rotten, however specious may be its pretences. We have transcribed the entire title of a work, compiled by a distinguished practical mathematician, which has for its main object the preservation of the industrious and prudent from the danger of embarking in projects that cannot be carried out, and for exhibiting the true formation of safe associations for mutual assistance. Mr. Scratchley examines the principles of a great number of existing societies, and points out the errors and miscalculations which endanger their fabric. He then proceeds to investigate the true theory of a building society, and lays down a series of admirable rules and practical directions for its judicious and advantageous management. Considering these societies as joint-stock companies for the improvement of the capital subscribed by means of advances and reinvestments, he shows that other important objects may be combined with the principal one of building or purchasing houses. In particular they are well adapted for assurance of life, or of fidelity in situations of trust. In the latter respect, which is due to Mr. Scratchley, they remove the great obstacle to the advancement of a poor man without friends to become security for his honesty. To facilitate the formation and management of societies of this improved description, Mr. Scratchley has subjoined a number of tables elaborately calculated. There are some preparatory instructions in the nature of the matters to which the

tables relate; and, in the Appendix, the algebraic demonstrations of the arithmetical rules. We have never before seen so complete a work on the subject.

The Apostles. 18mo. pp. 156.—This book contains the history of the Apostles "to the end of their lives, with brief notices of their writings." It is in some respects geographical, as well as biographical, and much ingenuity has been shown in expanding a subject by no means copious in the first instance. We could however, recommend, that in making quotations, whether of poetry or prose, the authors' names should be more frequently given. For the expression "a modern writer" (as at p. 47) is rather vague. Altogether this volume will form an appropriate companion, to such works as are introductory to the reading of the Scriptures.

Claims of the Church of Rome. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 127.—The author of this volume has also published "The Sure Hope of Reconciliation," and "Principles of Protestantism, considered with a View to Unity." The first of these works is already considered by Romish reviewers as not going far enough, but for us it goes too far. They all appear to be written under a bias (of which the writer perhaps is not fully conscious), which has been justly described as *Tendimus in Latium*.* His ideas of unity, we hope, will prove merely theoretical, for practically it would cost too dear to realise them, and to ourselves they are as unwelcome as "The Mass of the Chancellor de l'Hôpital," was to Queen Catharine de' Medici.

A Guide to Candidates for Holy Orders. By the Rev. C. M. Mount, A. M. 12mo. pp. xiii. 272.—This work is so copious that a detailed examination of it is impossible. The author, we presume, as "Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Bath and Wells," is thoroughly acquainted with the comparative importance of the various topics in a candidateship for ordination. We have been pleased with it, where we have tested its character. At p. 193, note, the word *treasure*, should have been *treasury*, which would better express the author's meaning, without implying a notion of *value*, which is foreign to his meaning, but which the incautious reader is not unlikely to infer.

Happy Restorations. 18mo. pp. 99.—This little volume contains three narratives, viz. "The Great Preparation," the "Young

* Virg. Æn. b. i. l. 205.

Footman," and "The Second-Hand Dress." As we do not intend to tell these stories ourselves, so as to save the trouble of reading them, we shall merely say, that they are well worth reading. If true, they are important; and if imaginary, they describe situations by no means improbable; and the principles they inculcate are of general utility.

The National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.—This admirable work (a condensed edition of the Penny Cyclopædia) makes rapid progress, Part XXXII. for September bringing us as far as "Nicotiana." When completed no library should be without this book; the information it contains is of the very highest order, and upon every imaginable subject, and the price so low as to place it within the easy reach of the humblest mechanic.

The Monthly Volume. Nos. 42, and 43. pp. 192 each.—Of these volumes, the former is entitled "*The Crusades*." We remember, in our boyish days, reading a sixpenny history of Richard I. which we thought extremely interesting, and, therefore, we have no doubt that this volume, which is a history of the Crusades for juvenile readers, will attain its object. The subject is well condensed, and the general review of the causes and effects will give the reader a full idea of the state of that period. Perhaps the moral reflections, which are interspersed through the history, would answer the purpose better if they were briefer.—The second of these volumes is "*The Life of Lavater*," a topic by no means overworked; for, though his name is generally known, in connexion with physiognomy, his personal history is little known in other respects. The *Life* is a very useful one to be acquainted with, and many a reader will be surprised to find, that he has hitherto known Lavater merely as the advocate of a science, though he chiefly lived for far higher objects. It is a volume which ought to be extensively read, especially as it is given to the public in so convenient a form.

Loiterings among the Lakes. Square 16mo. pp. 208. This pretty little volume is written by the author of "*Wanderings in the Isle of Wight*." It is a narrative of a supposed tour among the lakes of Cumberland and Westmerland, which a father relates to his son. A good deal of local history is introduced, as are also several specimens of border poetry from Scott and Wordsworth. There are several elegant embellishments. It would make a nice, and no doubt an acceptable present.

The Life of the Rev. Philip Henry. 18mo. pp. 144.—This memoir, though placed before us in a separate form, is also included in a series entitled "*Christian Biography*." It is abridged from a larger volume, written by Philip Henry's son, Matthew, the author of the well-known *Commentary*. That memoir was inserted by the late Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, in his "*Ecclesiastical Biography*," and only omitted in the last edition, on account of its length, and because a new edition had appeared from the original diary, under the superintendence of Mr. now Sir J. B. Williams. If Johnson's remark be correct, that there has rarely passed a life of which a record would not be useful, it is eminently true in the case of a person who has gone through eventful times with integrity and exhibited an uniform spirit of piety. Orton mentions in his *Life* of Doddridge, that he often spoke of the *Life* of Mr. P. Henry, "as affording him much instruction and encouragement." A volume entitled "*Remains of the Rev. Philip Henry*" (18mo. pp. xii. 183) was edited last year by Sir J. B. Williams, who, as a descendant of the family, possesses most of their MSS. If these MS. Notes appear brief, from not having been prepared by the author for publication; they are nevertheless pithy, and afford some useful "*Aids to Reflection*," as Coleridge would have said. Sir John has also published a new edition of "*The Life of Mrs. Savage*," the daughter of Philip Henry (18mo. pp. xxiv. 228). It is compiled chiefly from her *Diary*, and in this edition of last year is considerably revised. It may be termed, in many respects, an illustration of the character portrayed in Proverbs xxxi.

Sir J. B. Williams is also the author of a *Life* of Sir Matthew Hale, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

A short Commentary on the Collects. By the Rev. C. C. Spencer, M. A. 18mo. pp. 88.—This little work partakes of the revivalist system, which has introduced so much disunion. It is not without merit, though it might be clearer. At the collect for the Nativity, on the words "Being regenerate," it says, "A regenerate or newborn life is given to us in holy baptism." (p. 12.) If the liturgical expression requires explanation to guard against misapprehension, the commentary does not fill up the void.

A Continuous Outline of Sacred History. By the Rev. W. S. Evans. Fcp. 8vo. 180.—We do not exactly see the use

of this volume, as it contains no more than what is in almost every Bible, with some very slender additions. It is, in fact, a recapitulation of the contents of the several chapters as given by the translators, with the dates added, and portions from Josephus, and 1 Maccabees intervening. The poetical books of the Old Testament, and the doctrinal ones of the

New, as well as the Chronicles, are omitted. The History of the Gospels is formed into a harmony, and some tabular lists are appended. The dedication strikes us as new; it is inscribed to the Rev. M Margoliouth, a Jewish clergyman, and gives a list of *his* publications, which will serve the purpose of a friendly advertisement.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Sept. 19. This day being the day on which Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, the venerable President of Magdalene College, entered his 95th year, the first stone of the new Grammar School of the college, the building of which has been projected many years, but hitherto by various circumstances prevented, was laid by the President himself, (who appeared in excellent health,) attended by the resident members of the college, at the western extremity of the gravel walk within the precincts of the ancient college walls. The following inscription, from the pen of the learned President, engraven on copper, was placed beneath the foundation stone:—"Scholam Grammaticalem veteri Aulæ Magdalenensi, quæ in alia sede nunc floret, prius annexam, rursus intra mœnia sua ædificandam, curaverunt Præses Sociique Magdalenenses, Anno Salutis MDCCCXLIX." The President having pronounced the words,—"Floreat grammatica, floreat hæc schola grammaticalis, olim academicis propria, jam pridem omnibus patefacta," the ceremony concluded. The building, designed by Messrs. J. C. Buckler and Son, architects, will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which are determined by those of the old grammar-school, which was pulled down in 1828. The front towards the High-street will present an elevation of five bays, formed by buttresses, and containing an uniform range of transomed windows of lofty proportions. The north elevation is to be distinguished by a porch in the centre, with a room over, approached by a stone staircase in an octangular bell turret, terminating with a crocketed pinnacle. The parapet of the school is to be embattled, and the east and west walls finished with gables; the windows in these aspects will be distinguished by superior dimensions, pointed arches, and tracery. The roof is to be of open timber framework, spanned by single arches, springing from stone corbels. Several new exhibitions have been founded in connexion with the school, one of which, value 70*l.*, may be held by

any member of the school entering the university.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The British Association has held its nineteenth meeting at Birmingham, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Romney Robinson, D.D. of Armagh. He was inducted into the chair by the Marquess of Northampton, at the first General Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 12, and on that occasion delivered a long and very eloquent address.

Mr. Phillips, the Secretary, read the report for the last year. It referred chiefly and more particularly to the observatories and magnetical and meteorological apparatus at Toronto and Kew. In connection with this subject, the council had great pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty's Government, on the joint application of the Marquess of Northampton and Sir John Herschel, had granted to Mr. Francis Ronalds a pecuniary recompense of 250*l.* per annum for the invention of his method of constructing self-registering magnetical and meteorological apparatus. At the same time they expressed the satisfaction with which they had learned that the ingenious invention of Mr. Brookes for similar purposes had also received a pecuniary recompense from the Government.

On Thursday business began in the Sections: the members of the Association visited the Botanical Gardens; and in the evening there was a soirée at the Town Hall, when the electric light was exhibited by means of Mr. Gassiot's powerful battery, and the subject was slightly explained by Prof. Faraday. There was also some good performance on the organ. On Friday the members of the Association, to the number of 450, dined together in the Town Hall, the President taking the chair. On Saturday there was no business in any of the Sections; and the morning was occupied in excursions to Dudley, to Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington, and to Wednesbury. The objects of the late excursion were to witness the process of

manufacture of patent shafts, &c. and to visit some of the iron-works and furnaces in the neighbourhood. Besides the hundreds of members of the Association who repaired to Dudley, thousands of the surrounding neighbourhood, being furnished with tickets of admission, reached the entrance to the galleries under the Castle Hill in barges, carriages, and on foot. The little army of both sexes began soon to pour into the cavern; and shortly after 10 o'clock Sir R. I. Murchison, accompanied by the French Ambassador, reached the scene of action where he had addressed the public ten years ago at a former meeting of the Association. Lord Ward had directed his agent Mr. Smith to spare no expense in rendering the access to the galleries still more attractive than on the former occasion; and that gentleman had caused a foot-road to be cut along the slope of the side of the gallery—so that all the visitors who entered on foot saw the barges beneath them as in a river Styx: the interior vaulted cavities and the massive buttresses which support the roof being beautifully lighted. More than midway along the galleries on the western side of the hill, a dense mass being assembled in the lower part, Sir R. I. Murchison addressed them from a higher portion of the ground, and making use of a speaking trumpet, was heard to the distant recesses of the cavern. He gave a popular sketch of the structure of the subterranean region of the Staffordshire coal-field, and its relation to the upper Silurian rocks on which it rested and the lower red sandstone by which it was flanked and through which it had been elevated. Adverting to the underground researches of Mr. Blackwell and others, and to a recent memoir of Mr. Jukes of the Government Survey, he then explained how the Rowley Hills of basaltic greenstone were the centre of all the eruptive agency of this tract. He particularly dwelt on the value to the miner of an acquaintance with organic remains; and explained how entirely the upper Silurian limestones were separated from carboniferous deposits, and how all over the world these ancient limestones, like this of Dudley, being once reached, all hopes of finding coal vanished. He expatiated on the extension of his Silurian rocks (named and illustrated from the region of which the Staffordshire coal-field formed a part) over Europe, including Russia and Siberia, and over America; and concluded by proposing three cheers for Lord Ward, who had lighted up the caverns for them, and the same for Mr. Smith, the miners, and those who had carried out his lordship's wishes. The company gave three to the Silurian geologist: and he thanking them, begged

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the French Ambassador to say a few words through the speaking trumpet, which his Excellency (M. Drouyn de Lhuys) did with much effect. Blue and red lights were then exhibited at the far recesses of the galleries, and the crowd began to de-file by the upper road and to pass out. At 1 o'clock a great number of the party assembled on the summit of the adjacent hill of upper Silurian limestone called the Wren's Nest, where Sir R. I. Murchison gave them from this the highest spot in the county a general view of the relation of outline to his previous underground lecture.—The Bishop of Oxford proposed the thanks of the party to Sir R. I. Murchison; and in reference to the allusion which he had made to Caractacus or Caradoc, the famous British King of the Silures, proclaimed the geologist to be "The Silurian King."—Prof. Rogers of Philadelphia being then called upon to explain the analogy between the Alleghany mountains and the older rocks of England, made an eloquent address. The public museum of the Geological Society of Dudley was afterwards visited, as well as the cabinets of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Gray. Hospitalities were offered on all sides; and the Priory and many houses in the town were opened to the visitors. In the evening there was a soirée at the town hall. On Monday evening Prof. Willis delivered a lecture at the town hall "On the Application of Science to Railways." On Tuesday Mr. Carte made experiments with his rockets for saving life from shipwreck, at the Reservoir, and in the evening there was a third soirée at the town hall. On Wednesday the General Committee assembled to sanction the resolutions which had passed the Recommendation Committee. The President moved that the communication of Lord Rosse "On Nebulæ" be printed entire amongst the Reports of the Association. Various recommendations involving small grants of money, then received the sanction of the Committee, to continue the Meteorological Observations made at Kew and the Azore Islands; to continue Researches on Crystalline Slags, by Dr. Percy and Prof. Miller, 5*l.*; Investigations on Colouring Matters, by Dr. Schunck, 5*l.*; Investigations on the Air and Water of Towns, by Dr. Smith (Manchester), 5*l.*; to R. Mallet, esq. Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Prof. Oldham, to determine by instruments the elements of the Transit of Natural and Artificial Earthquake Waves, 50*l.*; to Dr. Lankester, Prof. Owen, and Mr. R. Taylor, on Periodical Phenomena of Animals and Vegetables, 10*l.*; to Mr. Strickland, Dr. Daubeny, Prof. Lindley, Prof. Henslow, on Vitality of Seeds, 6*l.*; and to Prof. E.

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Forbes and a Committee, to procure a Report on British Annelida, 10*l*. Several Recommendations were passed with reference to observations on Meteors; a Committee, composed of Sir H. T. De la Beche, Sir W. Hooker, Dr. Daubeny, Mr. Henfrey, and Mr. Hunt, were requested to continue their investigations on the action of Carbonic Acid on the growth of Ferns; Mr. R. Hunt to furnish a Report on the Chemical Action of the Solar Radiations; Mr. Mallet to complete his Report on the Statical and Dynamical Effects of Earthquakes; Prof. E. Forbes, Dr. Playfair, and Dr. Carpenter to report on the Perforating Apparatus of Mollusca; that the subject of Luminosity in Living Animals be recommended to the attention of naturalists, and that Mr. Darwin be requested to collect and receive observations on the subject; that Mr. Henfrey be requested to report on the Hybridism of Plants; Mr. G. R. Porter, Col. Sykes, Mr. Tooke, Prof. Longfield, Mr. Lawson, and Prof. Hancock to prepare a Report on the State and Progress of Statistics, and Dr. Playfair to co-operate with them. It was further resolved that an application be made to Her Majesty's Government to establish a reflector, not less than three feet in diameter, at the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, and to make such additions to the staff of the observatory as may be necessary for its effectual working; that an application be made to the Master-General of the Ordnance to have the Levels of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland corrected to the Mean Sea Level, as deduced by Mr. Airy from the Tide Observations round that island; and also to have the British Arc of the Meridian published in its full extent. Lastly, it was resolved that the Members of the Association who are also members of the Legislature be requested to act as a permanent Committee to watch over the interests of science, and to inspect the various measures from time to time introduced into Parliament likely to affect such interests; and that the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Rosse, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Adare, M.P., Sir Philip Egerton, M.P., and Sir C. Lemon, M.P. be requested to organise such Committee.

The total number of persons attending this meeting has been 1122,—the receipts, 95*l*. 5*s*. 9*d*. It was arranged that next year's meeting shall take place at Edinburgh, in the first week in August, under the presidency of Sir David Brewster, with an understanding that the meeting of 1851 shall be in Ipswich. The Local Secretaries appointed for Edinburgh are the Rev. P. Kelland, Dr. Balfour, and J. Tod, esq. W. Brande, esq. is appointed

Local Treasurer. Professor Royle was appointed Second General Secretary of the Association in conjunction with Colonel Sabine, who had tendered his resignation, but withdrew it on solicitation. Mr. John Taylor was re-appointed General Treasurer, and Prof. Phillips Assistant Secretary.

THE RAY SOCIETY.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Ray Society was held during the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham. From the report of the Council it appears that the Society keeps up the number of its members. During the past year this body published a fourth part of the great work of Alder and Hancock on the Nudibranchiate Mollusca, a volume of the Correspondence of Ray, and the first volume of a complete Zoological Bibliography, by Prof. Agassiz, assisted by Mr. H. E. Strickland. For the present year a volume of Reports and Papers on Botany is already published; and two illustrated works are in a state of great forwardness:—the first, a Monograph on the British Entomostreacous Crustacea, by Dr. Baird, of the British Museum;—the second, a Memoir on the British Freshwater Zoophytes, by Prof. Allman, of Dublin.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Commission upon the British Museum have issued their Report, from which it appears that the buildings in which the vast collection is deposited have cost, since the year 1823, nearly 700,000*l*. The sums which have been expended in purchases upon the collection since that period the commissioners could not learn; but the whole since 1755, independently of the amount expended on the building since 1823, considerably exceeded 1,100,000*l*. The commissioners recommend, in lieu of the present board of 48 trustees,—1. The establishment or revival of an executive government, vested in one person, solely responsible for the due execution of his duty, but assisted by a council, to whom he might readily and on all occasions resort for advice and assistance. 2. The establishment of a committee of trustees—a standing committee—elected and undertaking personally to perform all those duties of superintendence, investigation, and control which seem to be the proper and peculiar duties of the trustees, as distinguished from the duties of practical management and executive government, which seem to be the proper and peculiar duties of a governor director. 3. The providing better for the patronage or power of appointing all officers and servants.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE AT SALISBURY.

(Continued from p. 296.)

ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, the members and friends of the Institute re-assembled in the Council Chamber shortly before noon, to form the Architectural Section, when the following papers were read:—

On the Monumental Effigies of Salisbury Cathedral, by Richard Westmacott, esq. A.R.A. He observed that no country exhibits such a complete series as our own of these monuments. In Salisbury Cathedral they extend from the earliest and best periods to the most corrupt—viz. from the eleventh to the seventeenth century, and include one of the most beautiful early monuments in the country,—that of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, early in the thirteenth century. Mr. W. also remarked that the angels, spandrils, and bosses in the Chapter-house are extremely beautiful and appropriate. He then drew attention to the debased style which prevailed in the time of Elizabeth and her successors; when, although there was still some retention of the ecclesiastical style, in the recumbent figures, &c. it was mixed up with incongruities. The monuments of the Beauchamp, Mompeyson, and Gorges families were adduced in illustration of these remarks. Mr. Westmacott's lecture also abounded with spirited criticisms on the growth of Christian art, at the era when the classic models were lost sight of, and a new school created.

On the Decorative Sculpture of the Cathedral, by Professor Cockerell, R.A. He designated sculpture as the right hand of architecture; and proceeded to demonstrate, from the drawings before the meeting, that our own sculptures are greatly superior to posterior works of some of the greatest names connected with the revival of art in Italy. He complained that, although we had abundant reason to appreciate these works in this country, this was a branch of archaeology much neglected. He then showed that 160 fine statues had formerly decorated the outside of the cathedral, 123 being in the west front. Some mutilated remains of these were illustrated, and the beauty of the draperies pointed out; they were also identified as having been representatives of Apostles and other holy personages, with some few of an historical character, as Longespée Earl of Salisbury, Archbishop

Langton, and Bishop Poore. If they compared the execution of these works with those of contemporary art, they would find them greatly superior. There was more suavity and grace in these figures than in those of the west front of Wells. Here there was a masterly display of drapery—the execution of which was superb. He had last year visited the cathedral of Amiens, a contemporary structure, which contained many sculptures—but those of Salisbury were superior. He was quite sure that many persons in looking at these figures would be reminded of the works of Greek art; and if they were compared with the sculptures of the great Italian masters—Giotto, Cimabue, and others—to whose works these sculptures were anterior—they would not suffer by the comparison. But it has been asked, were these works executed in England? He would give a few reasons for their being of English workmanship. There were 600 statues in the west front of Wells cathedral, the works of which were going on at the same time, as also were those of Lincoln, York, Durham, and at many other English cathedrals. It was therefore perfectly ridiculous to say these sculptures were executed by foreigners, and not by English hands.

Professor Willis then delivered his lecture on the Architecture of the cathedral, in pursuance of the series with which he had already favoured the Institute at Canterbury, Winchester, York, Norwich, and Lincoln. He said, in the other cathedrals which he had explained he had been enabled to trace how each building had grown up by degrees, but at Salisbury no cathedral existed previously to the present. This cathedral was erected during the early-English period in its best character, and on this account it is valuable to the student, as affording an independent and unfettered example of the style without mixture. He had never seen such perfect unity of design, even to the mouldings, as is exhibited in this cathedral. The original design is so well preserved that it is next to impossible to find out what part was erected first, but the tower and spire, and all above the roofs, contain the style in a higher state of development, being of course erected at a later period than the body of the church, and the cloisters also are later. The situation of the former cathedral within the walls of Old Sarum, was a great inconvenience to the bishop; and there was also a great want of water

for the inhabitants of the city, so that in fact as much money was paid for water as for wine. All these circumstances are set forth in the Bull of Pope Honorius the Third, which was granted March 29, 1218, by which permission was given to remove the see. In 1220 the foundations of the cathedral were laid, and in 1225 the services of the church were performed within it. From 1224 to 1246 Bishop Bingham carried on the works with great activity, and completed them, including the body of the structure and the west front, without the tower and spire, which were afterwards added. In 1250 the cathedral was dedicated, during the episcopate of Bishop Bridport. By examining the monument of this bishop, who was buried in 1262, it will be seen that it is of the same date in point of architectural characteristics as the cloisters and chapter house. It appears that the tower and spire were not contemplated by the original architect, and no provisions had been made for their erection; neither is there any distinct historical record of the time of their construction. But in the chapter records exists a contract by that body with an architect named Richard Farleigh, that he should carry on the work. Thus the name of the architect who erected the tower and spire is known to us. But great as he might have been as an architect, his skill was but small as an engineer, for he ran the risk of crushing down the structure by the erection of so mighty a tower, the piers and arches of which never were intended to carry a stone spire. No sooner was the erection of the tower and spire completed than the chapter were in great dismay, and endeavoured to get funds for strengthening the building. In the year 1415 arrangements were made for continuing the repairs of the fabric; an indenture was made in that year between the chapter and Nicholas Wayte, mason, who constructed the braces, buttresses, and arches, which prevented the tower and spire from falling. This was the last great event of any kind, until the building of the Hungerford and Beauchamp chapels, which have been removed. In consequence of the havoc which had occurred to the church, we find that after the Restoration Sir Christopher was called on to examine the building, and to fit up the choir and chancel, and to this examination we owe one of the most curious reports ever penned. He makes many mistakes respecting the style of architecture, while he comments freely on the structure in a mechanical point of view. He admires it exceedingly; but is, however, full of prejudice against what he considers to be the corrupted style of the edifice. The next event was the alteration of the church,

under Bishops Hume and Barrington, when Wyatt was unfortunately left to his own judgment as to the manner in which the repairs should be carried out. The changes which Wyatt made in the cathedral were totally irrespective of the uses to which the various portions of the church had been applied. Thus the church was full of screens, arranged and adapted according to the ceremonies of the ancient ritual. It also contained monuments of the pious founders of the church and other eminent persons, and the site on which they stood was in every way connected with the life and purpose of the persons who were buried beneath them. These memorials of primitive times Wyatt removed—no feeling of historical association having entered his head—and he placed them in a row under the pillars of the nave! He also pulled down the Hungerford and Beauchamp chapels, which were erected in the Perpendicular style, because they offended his notions. Professor Willis then proceeded to observe that he had discovered some curious and very peculiar features in this cathedral. The Chilmark stone, which is exceedingly beautiful, is laid on concrete; the masonry is of exquisite symmetry, and in fact this church was the only mediæval structure with which he was acquainted where the masonry was employed as a mode of decoration, by the uniform manner in which the courses of stone are laid. In our ecclesiastical structures the stones are generally laid as they came to hand; but in Salisbury cathedral there is a regularity of design running round the masonry of the edifice. The courses of stone are not the same in thickness, but they follow a certain law. First, there is a band of large stones—then, a course somewhat narrower; and so followed on the courses, in strict symmetry and arrangement. The professor then stated that he considered that that portion of the church eastward of the nave was the first part which was completed. It must be recollected that the church was nearly forty years in erection, and that during that time the work appeared to have lagged. In France there are several cathedrals, the foundations of which were laid about the same time. The professor exhibited drawings of Amiens and Salisbury cathedral, the foundations of both of which were laid in the same year; and commented upon the peculiarities of each edifice, and upon the growth of the pointed arch. He then proceeded to state that ecclesiastical architecture in this country was derived from the French, Canterbury cathedral being erected from the designs of William of Sens, a Norman,—this cathedral being the type of edifices

in the Norman and transition period. All the great steps in ecclesiastical architecture, from the Norman to the Decorated style, were made by French architects, until we come to the Perpendicular, which was the growth of this country.

In the evening the Mediæval Section was opened, under the presidency of the Dean of Hereford, in which James Yates, esq. M.A. and F.S.A. read a dissertation on the use of bronze Celts, as warlike implements, by the primitive dwellers in Britain. Assuming, as proved, that the Latin term *dolabra* meant a chisel, and was given to chisels which varied greatly in size and form, and were applied to many different purposes, the author cited passages from Quintus Curtius, Livy, and Tacitus, proving that those instruments (bronze celts of the most elaborate kind) were used in destroying earthworks and fortifications. He argued from the Roman coins, the weapons, and the military decorations, which are sometimes found with celts of this description, from their ornamental mouldings and their compactness of form, by which they were suited to a military taste, and might easily be carried on distant expeditions; from the large numbers found together, especially in the vicinity of ancient encampments; from the long bronze moulds used in casting them, which are sometimes found with the celts themselves; and from two representations lately brought to light by Dr. Layard, in which soldiers are seen destroying walls by means of celts or chisels attached to straight wooden staves. In support of his view, the author also described a bronze celt which was lately found with many others in an ancient coal-mine in Spain, and which had a straight haft attached to it by leather thongs, showing that it had been used in the same manner as an iron crow-bar.—An animated discussion ensued, in which other conjectures on this subject were introduced.

On FRIDAY, JULY 27, the Historical Section met in the morning, when Edwin Guest, esq. F.R.S. Secretary of the Philological Society, proceeded to read a very interesting paper on the state of the southern portion of Britain at the period of the Saxon invasion. His learned friend Mr. Kemble had fully proved that the great dyke which ran through a portion of Wiltshire, now called Wansdyke, was originally Wodensdyke. There was also another dyke, known as Grimsdyke; it was apparent to any one that examined it, that it was constructed by a tribe living on the north side of it, as a protection against some other tribe which possessed the country to the south of it, and he would show that the southern side was held for

a considerable period by the invading Saxons, and the northern side by the retreating Britons, who by very slow degrees, and after a very severe struggle, were driven into Wales. Sixty years elapsed between the taking of Caer Gwent, or Winchester, by the Saxons, and the falling of Old Sarum into their hands, after a resistance of the most determined kind. He believed that the eastern coast of Kent was known as the Saxon shore, as being opposite the country from which the invaders came, and on this shore or coast there were the several fortified colonies which had been left by the Romans, who had quitted the island but a few years before. He should suppose that the garrisons of those colonies, Richborough, Dover, &c. might amount to about 5000. At the period of the Saxon invasion of Britain there was the forest called the Leat of Andreda, extending almost from the Kentish shore to Winchester, and of which the present Weald of Kent and Sussex forms part. There was also the Leat of Natan, which occupied the northern portion of the New Forest, and the whole of the country round the upper harbour of the Southampton water. There was a Netley Marsh on its western side, and a Netley Abbey on its eastern side, which he did not doubt both derived their present name from Natan. He was clearly of opinion that Hengist and Horsa were men of flesh and blood, not fictitious heroes created by the fancy of the Saxon chroniclers. The place at which Horsa was defeated and slain by the Britons is mentioned by Bede as Aylesford on the Medway, and tradition still points out the spot. The struggle between the Saxons and Britons was extremely severe and very protracted; after the former had made themselves masters of the interior of Kent, the latter retained possession of the Roman fortified towns of Richborough, Dover, &c. There was no evidence to show that Vortigern was guilty of treachery, but he was very unfortunate. The great hero who distinguished himself in the defence of Britain against the Saxons was Aurelius Ambrosius. In the Saxon Chronicle there is frequent mention of him, and an historian says of him that he was modest, courteous, brave, and true; and, from all that is related of him by other writers, this appears to have been no other than his just character. It was not many years after the Saxons had effected a landing and settlement in Kent that another portion erected the kingdom of the South Saxons, or Sussex, under Ella and his son Cissa, the latter of whom gave his name to the city of Chichester. The invaders were few in number, not exceeding two or three hundred, and were opposed

by the natives, whom they rapidly defeated, destroying the town of Andred, of whom the historian of that period has said that it was destroyed, and that henceforth not one brick is left upon another. The next attack on Britain mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, is that of Cerdic and his son Kenic, who, in all probability, effected their landing of 600 men on the south side of the Southampton estuary. The forces by which they were opposed were probably drawn from Winchester, and the station of Clausentine, now Bitterne; and it appears that Cerdic within the year made himself master of Winchester, which was sacked and burned, and that he made his stronghold on St. Katharine's hill, on the south-east side of that city. The open country between Winchester and Salisbury was speedily overrun and conquered by the Saxons, whilst the Britons retained possession of the strong fortress of Old Sarum for above sixty years. The intermediate space was the site of many severe struggles: the spot at which the forces of Cerdic passed the Avon, in the attack which he unsuccessfully made on the latter place, long retained the appellation of Cerdicsford, now Charford, a Hampshire parish, at the point at which the Avon enters that county from Wiltshire.

The learned gentleman next proceeded to read extracts from the works of former writers, to show that Amesbury was at the period in question the site of a monastic or religious assembly, it being asserted that there was there, as well as at Avalon, now Glastonbury, and either at Bangor or Llandaff, two thousand perpetual *flamines* or saints, a hundred of whom performed perpetual service during the twenty-four hours of the day and night. Aurelius Ambrosius, who was slain in battle with 5000 of his men, was interred with great ceremony at Amesbury. Mr. Guest concluded by remarking that the accounts given by Geoffrey of Monmouth are not to be relied upon, and in all his works there is a great admixture of fable with truth, so that it was impossible to extract the one from the other. He founded his belief on the statements of the Saxon Chronicle; and he had arrived at this result, that the Grims dyke was the line of demarcation for a considerable period between the possessions of the contending parties, till at length the Britons were totally routed near Bath, and, after several defeats, were obliged to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of North and South Wales.

Mr. Kemble, after highly eulogising the paper which had just been read, said, that if the time had permitted, he would have offered a few remarks on the subject, to

which he had devoted his attention. With the main points he agreed, but there were others which required some explanation.

Mr. Kemble next delivered a lecture on the conduct of archbishop Becket as connected with the proceedings of the Council of Clarendon: in the course of which he remarked that French historians have assumed that the quarrel between Henry II. and Becket could be explained by regarding them as the representatives of the Norman and Saxon population, and Thierry has stated that he derived the idea from reading Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*; but, in answer to this, he would say that one extract from a legal document was worth a hundred statements made by romance or French writers, to whom English history appears totally incomprehensible. By the law of William the Conqueror, the crime of murder consisted in an Englishman killing a Frenchman, and if the dead body of a Frenchman were found, the whole hundred in which it was found was responsible for the act, and the inhabitants subject to punishment; but in the reign of Henry II. the law declared murder to consist of a man secretly killing another, and declares the former act obsolete, as by lapse of time, and perpetual marriages, a Frenchman was not distinguished from an Englishman.

In the afternoon the members of the Institute set out on a visit to Wilton House, a spot consecrated by the recollections of genius, lavishly endowed by nature, and splendidly enriched by art. In exploring the lovely grounds and gardens which surround the mansion—in an examination of the treasures of art which are gathered within its walls—and in summoning from the recesses of the memory all the store of literary and historical recollections connected with that house and ancient family, the throng of visitors found abundant employment and amusement; and to these was added the enjoyment of a discourse delivered by Charles Newton, esq. M.A. (of the department of antiquities in the British Museum) upon some of the sculptures which adorn the cloisters of Wilton House. He divided the History of Sculpture into four periods: 1. the Ideal or Early Greek, terminating about the time of Alexander the Great: 2. the Historical, dating from the epoch when rulers began to assume the attributes of gods, and the sculptors gave to their works the characteristics of the deities with whom the monarchs claimed affinity, or whom they professed to imitate: 3. the Degraded Ideal, extending from the reign of Augustus to that of Constantine; and, 4. the Retrospective, commencing

shortly after the reign of the last-named emperor,—a period characterised by a return to the ideal models of the earliest period, and the cultivation of a purer and simpler style of sculpture. He dwelt at some length upon the valuable aid which paleography affords to the archaeological student of the sculptures of antiquity, for by the form of the characters employed in the inscriptions the period at which those sculptures were produced was capable of being satisfactorily indicated. He then proceeded to direct attention to a few of the specimens presented to observation in the gallery, instancing the Colossal Hercules in the entrance hall as a specimen of the pantheistic period, while the colossal Apollo in the same place (engraved in the Pembroke Marbles as a Bacchus) indicated a transition to the retrospective period. Its arms and legs are of modern work, and the original attitude was more probably that of the Sauroctorios of the Tribune at Florence, where he is leaning against a pillar, than the one chosen by the restorer. The other works which Mr. Newton noticed were—a group of Hercules and the Achelous, very much restored, which has been supposed to represent the contest of Hercules and the centaur Nessus, and to which he pointed attention as being in its strong lights and shadows of the same school which attained its climax in the celebrated group of the Laocoon; an equestrian statue of Trajan's time, 2 feet 4½ inc. high, very interesting from its details of costume; an Egyptian statue of a "priest of the goddess Neith, and chamberlain of the palace," (as the inscription can now be read,) height 2 feet 11 inc. which was engraved as an image of Isis, in Gordon's essay on Capt. Lethieullier's mummy, fol. 1707; a beautiful statue of Cupid bending his bow, probably copied from the celebrated Cupid of Praxiteles, as many repetitions of this figure exist, two of which are in the British Museum; the Ephesian Diana, the body of white marble, the extremities restored in black marble—and covered with figures of animals, the unmistakeable and hideous creation of a pantheistic age; the sarcophagus of Aurelius Epaphroditus, found near Athens, adorned with interesting subjects in bas-relief; and a statue called Jupiter, with a ram on his shoulders, but rather Hermes Kriophorus, an ancient imitation of an archaic statue, most probably a copy of the statue by Calamis, a contemporary of Phidias, B.C. 440, described by Pausanias as existing in his time at Tanagra. This statue, which Mr. Newton believes to be perfectly unique, he pronounced to be a good specimen of the retrospective age, and a clever copy of the archaic style.

He finally directed attention to a bas-relief representing the destruction of the Niobids; and to a Roman sarcophagus which bears three bas-reliefs of the Death of Meleager. The visitors were also presented by Mr. Newton with a complete catalogue of the Wilton Marbles, which had been printed for the purpose at the expense of Mr. Murray, of Albemarle street.

The excursion was concluded by a visit to the new Bysantine church of Wilton, erected by Mr. Sidney Herbert, at the expense of 26,000*l*.

(*To be continued.*)

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 4th annual meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society was held Aug. 9, at Arundel, the attractions of which venerable spot combined with beautiful weather to collect a more numerous attendance than these meetings have ever hitherto secured. In the absence of the Duke of Norfolk (President of the Society), the chair was taken by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P.; and among those present were the Earl and Countess of Chichester, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, Lord Headley, the Bishop of Oxford, and a great number of the gentry and clergy of the county. The company assembled at the Town Hall, where a great variety of interesting objects were exhibited. Among these, were—a suit of clothes, a star, ruffles, a pair of slippers, and a watch, belonging to Charles I. the property of the Rev. T. Harvey, exhibited by Mr. Blencowe; some Roman lachrymatories and coins, found in digging the foundation of the new Subdenary Church at Chichester, by the Rev. T. W. Perry; papal bulls, found in the Close at Chichester, and at Sullington, exhibited by the Rev. W. Watkins and S. Dixon, esq.; cinerary urns, from a Roman camp near Lewes, by Mr. W. Figg; a great quantity of ancient coins, by N. Borrer, esq. W. H. Blaauw, esq. E. Miller, esq. and others; and many original letters and official documents, by Mr. Cole, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place. Two antique keys, found in the Little Park, Arundel, were presented by the Duchess of Norfolk. Various rubbings were also suspended from the walls, with some beautiful drawings by Mr. Butler, jun. of Chichester cathedral.

The first paper read was on Knepp Castle, from Sir Charles Burrell's MSS. Mr. Blaauw (the hon. secretary), stated that the paper would appear in the third volume of the Society's Transactions. One of the documents quoted is an order of King John to burn the Castle of Knepp,

dated on June 13 in the 18th year of his reign.

The Rev. Mr. Tierney then read a paper describing some discoveries of coffins recently made while forming a family vault for the Duke of Norfolk in the College Chapel, Arundel, in 1847. The College was founded in 1320; it shared the fate of similar buildings at the dissolution of monastic establishments; and was granted by the Crown to the Earls of Arundel, who have used the chapel as a place of interment ever since. Some of the coffins bore inscriptions; others did not. Amongst the rubbish which must have been filled in when the chapel was first built, was the lower half of a statuette of Our Lady, beautifully cut in Caen stone, the blue dress, red slippers, and gilded ornaments quite fresh.

Mr. Blencowe next read extracts from the Diary of Timothy Burrell, of Oaken-den House, Cuckfield. He was generally known as "Counsellor Burrell." Two wives died childless; his third died in giving birth to his only child, who afterwards married Lord Trevor, and died leaving a daughter, afterwards the wife of the second Duke of Marlborough. His entries in the journal were Greek or Latin, even when the entry related to so homely an item as new tinning a copper stewpan. His neighbours were in the habit of sending him presents, all which were duly entered, from a couple of cauliflowers presented by a cottager, to the half buck from Sir Henry Goring.

Mr. M. A. Lower read a description of the Castle of Bellemontre, in Normandy, from his own inspection and inquiries during a recent visit to the neighbourhood of Dieppe. The place is interesting to Sussex Archaeologists, from its being the place whence the Warrens came to England.

Mr. Lower also read a paper on the Romance of Sir Bevis and his horse Hirondele or Arundel. The romance itself relates to a number of events of the kind found in the "Seven Champions," and tradition gives some local application of the tale, founded, it seems, on the identity of the names, and the fact that one of the towers of Arundel Castle bears the name of Beves.

The Rev. Mr. Tierney then read a paper on an old house which existed some 20 years ago at Arundel, bearing the singular name of Nineveh, and containing some oak carving and ornamental stone-work.

Mr. Blaauw produced some letters of William Earl Warren, in the 13th century,

and also the lists of the burgesses of Arundel at that and subsequent periods. There was also a letter from the steward of the Bishop of Chichester in 1230, complaining of the cruelty of the Earl of Arundel against the tenants of the church of Chichester, whereby they were constantly forced into appeals to the Hundred Court for justice. Another letter from the Earl contains an urgent application for a loan of 109*l.* at any rate of interest, and concludes by a statement that the immediate receipt of that sum would do the writer more service than 1,000*l.* after the feast of St. John.

Mr. Blencowe here remarked that before the meeting broke up he would call attention to several articles now in the room possessing peculiar interest. Knowing that Mr. Harvey, of Cowden, Kent, was in possession of some relics of Charles I. he wrote to him, and Mr. Harvey very kindly placed them at his disposal. On the return of Charles II. he wrote to Lord Leicester, soliciting his courtesy towards the Queen of Bohemia; Lord Leicester placed his house at her disposal. Mr. Spencer, his lordship's steward, was most assiduous in attention to her Majesty; and in return she presented him with the camp watch of Charles I. and a suit of his clothes. Mr. Harvey was a descendant of Mr. Spencer, and these articles had remained in possession of the family ever since.

Mr. Blaauw pointed out another large silver watch given to Mr. Herbert by King Charles on the morning of his execution, and mentioned in Herbert's Memoirs. It has been in the family of W. Townley Mitford, esq. of Pitt's Hill, many generations, having come from a lady of the Howell family who married into the Mitford family.

Mr. Figg produced some Roman coins found a fortnight ago at Balmer, by some labourers, while digging flints.

It was now two o'clock, and the company left the Hall to view the Castle. The picture gallery, the principal drawing room, the library, &c. were all open to the members for three hours, as were likewise the keep, the splendid flower garden, the dairy, &c. The Rev. Mr. Tierney headed a large party, to whom he delivered an ambulatory description of the various objects of interest, both in the castle, and the scenery of the neighbourhood. At five o'clock a dinner took place at the Norfolk Hotel, which was as fully attended as the morning meeting.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

The President of the French Republic has written a letter to Colonel Ney, in which he states clearly and emphatically the object of the French mediation in Rome. The French army was not sent to stifle Italian liberty, but to preserve it from excesses. The establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, a general amnesty, the secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government, are the objects upon which the President insists. The letter expresses confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, and insinuates that these intentions and the good deeds of the French remain unfruitful through hostile priestly influence.

VENICE.

Venice capitulated on the 22d August. The capitulation took place in the presence of General Gorskowski and Baron Hess on the part of Austria, and three commissioners on the part of Venice. The surrender is unconditional. The officers who have fought against Austria to be allowed to leave Venice, as well as all foreign soldiers, of whatever rank they may be, and certain civic functionaries and persons, of whom a list was to be furnished by the Austrian General-in-Chief. The paper money of Venice to be reduced to one half of its nominal value, and only have forced circulation at Venice and in the coast district. The Austrians were in complete possession of the city on the 28th, and President Manin, General Pepe, and forty persons most compromised in the revolution, embarked for Corfu. General Garzkewski was appointed Civil and Military Governor, and M. Mazzani Prefect of Venice. Marshal Radetzky entered the city on the 30th, escorted by a flotilla of gondolas, and proceeded by the Grand Canal to the Imperial Palace, a modern building close to the old Palace of the Doges. The Austrian batteries, it is said, expended not less than 60,000 shot and shells on Venice, besides 57,000 which were thrown into the fort of Malghera on the main land. The amount of damage caused by all this expenditure of powder and shot is incredibly small. St. Mark's church and the Palace of the Doges are untouched. The Austrian loss during the

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siege is nearly 600 in killed and wounded; that of the Venetians probably more, without reckoning deaths from cholera. It was the scarcity of provisions, rather than the effects of the bombardment, which obliged the town to capitulate. Mr. Dawkins, the English Consul, was slightly wounded during the bombardment whilst in bed at his own house, by a splinter caused by a ball.—The cholera has been raging fearfully in Venice. Upwards of 400 attacks and 235 deaths had been counted per day. Mr. Sparks, the American Consul, died lately of the epidemic.

HUNGARY.

Nothing certain is known at Vienna respecting the fate of Komorn and Peterwardein. Georgey arrived at Vienna on the 8th Sept. with his wife and physician, having been ten days on the road from Grosswardein. He was accompanied by Major Andrassy, with whom he left on the same day for Klagenfurth, which is to be his future residence. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Messaros, and many of the other Hungarian leaders, have taken refuge in Turkey. The Austrians and Russians are trying to make the Sultan give them up; but it is to be hoped that the English and French ambassadors will prevent this. The little fortress Deva, in Transylvania, has been blown up by the insurgents, 300 strong, rather than surrender. It took place in sight of the Russians, as they were approaching to storm it. The besiegers, on coming up, found only the blackened corpses that had been hurled down the rocks, which were here from four to five hundred feet high. Not a man survived to tell the tale and explain the catastrophe.

CEPHALONIA.

Serious disturbances broke out in this island on the 26th August, arising partly from political motives and partly with the object of plunder. For some days previously the police were aware that a conspiracy was in course of formation. A sergeant and two constables who were ordered to reinforce the police picket at Scala were watched and fired upon by 12 of the insurrectionary band. One of the constables was killed, and the sergeant wounded. On the 27th the insurgents increased in

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strength, and not only intercepted all the police reports, but drove the constabulary out of Scala. A respectable citizen, named Cavaliere Metaxo Zannato, having given the government authorities some information connected with the designs of the rebels, in consequence of a letter which had accidentally fallen into his hands, was burnt alive in his own house, as were also two of his domestics. His son-in-law was made prisoner, and a large ransom demanded for his liberty. Troops were immediately dispatched to Argostoli from Corfu, in order to quell the insurrection, and martial law was proclaimed.

CANADA.

Canada has been the scene of renewed disturbances. On the 15th of August the Government made several arrests of persons implicated in the riot which resulted in the destruction of the Parliament house. These arrests were made without opposition, except in one or two cases, but in the evening a large mob assembled and proceeded to the house of M. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General, which had been filled with men to protect it, and as soon as the assault commenced those inside fired some 30 shots upon the mob. Only one shot took fatal effect, killing a young

man named Mason. One or two barricades were thrown up in the streets, but they were speedily demolished by the troops, who were in considerable force. The funeral of Mason was attended by an immense concourse, the coffin being dressed with red. Donegana's Hotel, in Montreal, the finest in Canada, was entirely consumed by the fire on the 16th.

INDIA.

The Moolraj has been tried for the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew, late of the Bengal Civil Service; and Lieut. Anderson, late of the Bombay Military Service. The Court found that Moolraj aided and abetted the murder, instigated his troops to the murder, and finally rewarded the actual murderers, thus completely disposing of the defence that Moolraj was to a greater or less degree forced to the course he took by a mutinous soldiery. The Court, however, which found him guilty of the three charges enumerated above, has accompanied the finding with a recommendation to mercy, as, in the opinion of the Court, he was the victim of circumstances. The punishment of death has been commuted to imprisonment for life in Chunar fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Cholera.—The following statistics relating to the epidemic which has been raging so destructively in London, and throughout the kingdom, are condensed from the Registrar General's Return. The mortality from cholera has now rapidly declined. The deaths from all causes registered in London in the three weeks ending Sept. 22, were 3,160, 2,842, and 1,981. The decrease has been exclusively in the cholera deaths, which were 2,026, 1,682, and 839 in the three weeks. From the first appearance of the disease this year more than 53 in 10,000 of the inhabitants of London have died of it. From all causes the mortality has been 116 in 10,000, or equivalent to 4.64 per cent. 35 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the north side of the Thames, and 104 in 10,000 of those on the south side of the Thames, have died of cholera; the mortality has been therefore three times as great on the south as it was on the north side of the river. The highest rate of mortality in the north districts has been in Chelsea, the low parts of Westminster, the Belgrave sub-district, the London City West district (traversed by the Fleet ditch),

Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplar. The mortality on the south side the river has been highest in the districts of St. Saviour, St. Olave, and St. George, Southwark, where the deaths have been 141, 151, 142, in 10,000; in Bermondsey, where they have amounted to 163; in Rotherhithe, where they have reached the maximum 225 in 10,000, or 2½ per cent.; in Lambeth, where the river-side districts show as great a mortality as St. Saviour, St. Olave, &c.; and Camberwell and Newington. The parts on the south side the river where the cholera has prevailed with so much violence are below the Trinity high-water mark. The physical causes of cholera, or rather of the mortality of cholera, may thus be investigated in the soil, atmosphere, and people of the several districts of London.

City improvements.—For some days past workmen have been employed in removing a very large portion of the houses lying between Queen-street, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, and Cloak-lane, preparatory to the formation of a broad and continuous thoroughfare extending from Earl-street, Blackfriars, to London Bridge. The for-

mation of this line of street will materially relieve Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's-churchyard from the present inconvenient amount of carriage traffic, and will be the means of removing a great many close streets which are neither convenient nor healthy. The new street will intersect Bow-lane and Bennet's-hill, avoiding the churches of St. Bennet and St. Anne, Blackfriars. It will be necessary to interfere with the graveyard of St. John Zachary and St. John the Baptist.

Sept. 10. The London New Fever Hospital, erected in the Liverpool-road, Islington, was opened for the reception of patients. The building contains accommodation for 200 persons, and cost about 20,000*l*.

CHESHIRE.

July 21. The Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church of St. Peter, *Macclesfield*. The district is one of those constituted under Sir R. Peel's Act, and has now become a separate parish. The Rev. William Crump, now Vicar of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, was the originator of the church labours in the district of St. Peter's. He commenced, in 1844, by lecturing to a small congregation in a house occupied by a Mr. Tunock, on Sunday evenings. He soon succeeded in bringing together sufficient numbers as to render a large room necessary, and in Jan. 1845 he caused to be erected a small wooden church for temporary use. A subscription list was opened, and the amount gradually accumulated so much that the building committee were led last year to engage the services of Mr. T. Trubshaw, architect, of Newcastle. The church stands on an eminence called "Windmill Brow," and is capable of accommodating 600 or 700 persons. It adjoins the new schools of St. Peter's, and is built of stone, in the early-English style of architecture. It contains three aisles. There is a singing-gallery, for the school-children only, at the west end. The choir are to be accommodated near the communion rails. The windows of the chancel are of stained glass. A procession, consisting of the mayor, corporation, the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and the police authorities, moved from the town hall to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, and a collection was made, amounting to about 45*l*.

The district church of St. Paul, *Dane-bridge*, Northwich, has also been consecrated. It was built by private subscription and grants from the different church-building societies, and is capable of accommodating 600 persons.

KENT.

The old church at *Speldhurst* was struck with lightning on the 20th Oct. 1791, which destroyed the beautiful spire, 160 feet high, and the tower, in which was a peal of five heavy bells, as well as the whole body of the church, in which were a number of ancient monuments, especially of the Waller family, of Groombridge-place. The bells were melted. A new peal of five bells, cast at Messrs. Mears' foundry, Whitechapel, weight of tenor 14½ cwt. were opened on Monday, Sept. 10.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Aug. 31. The Bishop of Peterborough consecrated a new church, lately erected in the hamlet of *Smeeton Westerby*, in the parish of Kibworth.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Aug. 14. The church of *Amcotts* suddenly fell down. The Rector, the Rev. James Aspinall, had observed a yielding of one of the walls two or three weeks before, and had, consequently, performed the service in the school-room.

MIDDLESEX.

July 19. The reopening of the ancient church of Harrow-on-the-Hill, after its complete restoration, took place, the Bishop of London, all the local and neighbouring clergy, and many old Harrovians assisting on the occasion.

NORFOLK.

The porch of *Hunstanton* church, near Lynn, which is an elegant specimen of Decorative work, has lately been restored most successfully under the superintendence of Frederick Preedy, esq. principally at the expense of some liberal but unknown subscriber.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

During the last three months the east end of the *Peterborough* Cathedral has been greatly beautified by the restoration of the ornaments which time had injured, and the tracery of the windows, which had been disfigured by the substitution of plaster for stone, blocking up the fine openings with mortar, &c. The windows, which had been mildewed by time, have undergone an entire cleansing.

Aug. 9. The Bishop of Peterborough was present at the re-opening of *Braunston* church. The church replaced by the present building was in a most dilapidated condition, and totally inadequate to the wants of the large and increasing parish. The spire had fallen out of the upright,

and was cracked from summit to tower, and the side walls were rapidly falling to ruin. Repairs could not have been undertaken except on an extensive scale, and increased accommodation for the parish could not then have been cared for. All circumstances considered, the worthy Rector, the Rev. A. B. Clough, and his friends, determined that the most desirable course to pursue was to re-build the Church on an enlarged scale. It was also determined to re-construct the fabric, in style and character corresponding with the original edifice, which, for centuries, had been the pride and ornament of the village and its neighbourhood. Originally accommodation was only afforded for 363 persons, with a population exceeding 1,500. The present building seats 732 persons, and its cost is upwards of 6,000*l*. It is built in the Decorated style, on the model of the old one, from plans furnished by Mr. R. C. Hussey, of Birmingham. The internal arrangement is admirable. The seats are all open, and the pulpit and reading-desk are placed at the north-east corner of the nave. The chancel is adorned by a memorial window on the southern side, beautifully executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. An organ loft is erected at the eastern extremity of the church, and in it is placed a small but richly-toned organ, built by Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, London. Its cost was 160*l*.

SUSSEX.

The beautiful church of *Poynings* has been much damaged during a storm. The electric fluid seems to have entered the south window of the chancel, injuring the apex of the arch, in its downward course tearing the mullions, and then wrenching out a portion of the flint work at the base. Three other windows are injured in precisely the same manner. The tower sustained the greatest injury. On the western side, immediately over the ridge of the transept, there is a breach four feet square superficially, and ten inches deep; and in the corresponding position, inside, the injured part is not less than eight feet in length and eighteen inches in width.

WALES.

Sept. 6. The parish church of *St. Bride's-super-Ely*, co. Glamorgan, was publicly re-opened for Divine service. It is a beautiful structure, and presents the appearance of a new edifice, which virtually it is. Internally there is a handsome arch in the Romanesque style, dividing the nave from the chancel, and the latter is paved with encaustic tiles. The roofs are open, and the nave filled with open

seats. The porch is perfectly unique, as the arch over it, originally a portion of the hospital attached to Margam Abbey, though differing somewhat in style, harmonises well with the general character of the sacred edifice, and is well worthy the inspection of the antiquary. Altogether the church may now be considered one of the most perfect specimens of the kind in the principality. This must be attributed to the good taste and Christian zeal of the patron, the Rev. J. M. Thorne, and his amiable lady, at whose expense, with the exception of a small amount raised by rate for the necessary repairs of the church, the work has been so admirably accomplished. Great credit is also due to the Rector, the Rev. L. Nicholls, who has paid great attention to its progress and completion.

SCOTLAND.

On St. Bartholomew's day, a new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated at *Meirose*, in the diocese of Glasgow, by the bishop of the diocese, assisted by the bishop of Edinburgh. The afternoon the incumbent, Mr. Radolph, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, was instituted by his diocesan, in the presence of his flock. The church was built by the munificence of the Duke of Buccleuch, who, together with the Marchioness of Lothian, Hon. G. Talbot, Lord John Manners, James Hope, esq. Colonel Spottiswoode, &c. &c., was present at the consecration. The style of the church is early-English, and combines simplicity and beauty. The seats are all open, and will contain about 200 worshippers.

Extensive alterations have been made at *Balmoral*, the buildings being now fully doubled in extent. "As its numerous round towers, gables, and turrets are now seen rising above the birch wood which surrounds them, (says a correspondent of the *Edinburgh Register*), *Balmoral Castle* seems really worthy of the Majesty of England. It is a palace in miniature. The new erections, however, are solely servants' apartments. The kitchen is said to be an exact model of that at *Windsor Castle*.

IRELAND.

Sept. 9. A large and newly erected Wesleyan Meeting House in Donegal square, *Belfast*, was burnt down after the congregation had retired. The bude light used for illuminating the edifice from the centre, set fire to the ceiling, the pipe having become over heated. The work of destruction was over in three or four hours. The building was insured for 4,000*l*. It cost 5,500*l*. and the organ 400*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 17. The Right Hon. John Richards, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, Mountfort Longfield, LL.D., and Charles James Hargreave, esq. to be Commissioners for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

Aug. 23. The Marquess of Conyngham, K.P. to be Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulster.

Aug. 29. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. R.H. Birch to be Colonel Commandant.

Sept. 1. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. (Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, &c.) created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin.

Sept. 4. 1st Dragoons, Capt. J. Yorke to be Major, by purchase—44th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Thorp, from 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. A. H. Ferryman, who exchanges.

—Unattached, Major F. Mainwaring, from 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major W. Faris to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 10. His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G. and his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for ever, to be Earls of Dublin.

Sept. 11. 19th Foot, Major-Gen. C. Turner to be Col.—67th Foot, Assistant Surgeon T. P. Matthew, from the Staff, to be Surgeon.—72d Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. Murray to be Lieut.-Col.—St. Helena Regiment, Capt. G. Woollard to be Major.

Sept. 15. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major J. H. Griffin to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 17. Royal Engineers, brevet Col. P. D. Calder to be Col.; brevet Major F. H. Baddeley to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 22. The Earl of Chichester, Earl of Ducie, Lord Harry Vane, Lord Wharncliffe, Frederick Peel, esq. Thomas Henry Sotherton, esq. John Elijah Blunt, esq. barrister-at-law, James Hill, esq. barrister-at-law, and Henry Kingscote, esq. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated by, and reported upon by, the Charity Commissioners, but not certified to the Attorney-General.

James Galwey, esq. of Dungarvan, to be Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

July 9. Commander A. G. Bulman to the Persian.

Aug. 10. Lieut. Joseph Henry Kay, F.R.S. to be Commander. — Commander Herbert Schomberg (1841) to the Sphinx steam sloop.

Aug. 21. To be Captain, Commander J. Hay. —Capt. Geo. Ramsey to the Alarm 26.

Sept. 5. Commander E. H. Beauchamp to the Hecla.

Sept. 6. Capt. G. E. Watts to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—Retired Captains, R. Gambier C. F. Payne, and C. Macdonald, C. B. to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Sept. 7. Capt. G. T. Gordon to the Encounter.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. M. Cooper, to be a Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. W. Molesworth, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. J. L. Popham, to be a Preb. of Salisbury.

Rev. W. J. Harinan, to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. J. T. Aldred, Dore P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. T. R. Baldwin, Hoghton Leyland P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. M. C. Barton, Holy Trinity Church, Bolton-le-Moors P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Buckeridge, St. Andrew's P.C. Newc.

Rev. C. Buckner, Weststoke R. Sussex.

Rev. C. B. Buckworth, Sherborne R. Hants.

Rev. C. Campbell, Dedham V. Essex.

Rev. C. Chambers, Dwygyfychwi V. Carnarv.

Rev. A. Crigan, Shipworth V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Dale, Bolney V. Sussex.

Rev. W. W. Deering, All Saints, Bishop's Wood, Watford, P.C. Hereford.

Rev. T. R. Drake, West Hampnet V. Sussex.

Rev. W. Edwards, Llangollen V. Denbighshire.

Rev. R. W. Eyton, Northop V. Flintshire.

Rev. G. H. Fagan, Kingston R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Farquharson, Winterbourne Zelstone R. Dorset.

Rev. J. R. Henderson, Dufton R. Westm.

Rev. R. H. Hill, Britford V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Horne, Barming R. Kent.

Rev. J. B. James, Gamlingay R. Camb.

Rev. G. J. A. Jones, Lowesby V. Leic.

Rev. N. P. Lathbury, Bradfield Combust R. Suffolk.

Rev. L. Lewis, Newcastle P.C. Salop.

Rev. J. F. Lingham, Northbourn V. Kent.

Rev. — Macanley, Aldingham R. Lanc.

Rev. B. B. Machell, Barton-upon-Humber V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. J. Meredith, Waddington R. Linc.

Rev. R. E. Owen, Snead P.C. Montgomerysh.

Rev. W. H. Parson, Linchmere P.C. Haslemere, Sussex.

Rev. W. Powell, Folkestone new church P.C. Kent.

Rev. G. Quirk, Martinthorpe R. Rutland.

Rev. J. Raven, Broughton Astley R. Leic.

Rev. C. Roe, Little Welnetham R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. L. Rolleston, Scraftoft V. Leic.

Rev. F. J. Scott, Holy Trinity P.C. Tewkesbury.

Rev. A. H. Stodden, St. John's Church, Portsea P.C. Hants.

Rev. J. Swainson, Epperstone R. Notts.

Rev. H. E. F. Vallancey, Sutton V. Lanc.

Rev. S. S. Warmoll, Sotterley R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Williamson, Datchworth R. Herts.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. G. Andrews, to the Bishop of Peterborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. Risdon Bennett, M.D. to be Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

John Hilton, esq. to be Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

John Cawood Wordsworth, esq. to be Assistant Surgeon to the London Hospital.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Lowndes st. Belgrave sq. the wife of John Harvey, esq. of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.—13. At Everingham park, the wife of Wm. Constable Maxwell, esq. a son.—14. At Wentworth, Viscountess Milton, a dau.—17. At Stilton, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Sherard, a son and heir.—At Winchester, the wife of

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the preferences and behaviors of potential customers.

2. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for the product. This involves brainstorming ideas and creating a prototype to visualize the product.

3. The third step is to conduct a feasibility study. This involves assessing the technical, financial, and operational viability of the product concept.

4. If the feasibility study is positive, the next step is to develop a business plan. This involves outlining the marketing, sales, and distribution strategies for the product.

5. The final step is to launch the product. This involves manufacturing the product, setting up distribution channels, and promoting the product to the target market.

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At Milton, and previously, according to the records of the Roman Catholic Church, Martin Archer Shee, esq., barrister-at-law, second son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, Pres. R.A. to the late Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Richard Barrett, esq. of Milton house, Bucks. At Ambleside, Westmerland, James Ward Russell, esq. of Bedford row, and Hampstead, Middlesex, to Anne, second dau. of Capt.

Charles Robinson, R.N. of Ambleside, and grandda. of the late Rear-Adm. Hugh Robinson.—At Corhampton, Richard Bowden Smith, esq. of Southampton, to Georgina-Eleanor, dau. of Walter Long, esq. of Preshaw house, Hants.—At East Harlsey, near Northallerton, Stephen Cholmeley, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Catherine-Jane, second dau. of John Charles Maynard, esq. of Harlsey hall.

—At Neath, John Charles Conybear, esq. barrister-at-law, of the South Wales Circuit, second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Landaff, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Vansittart, Prebendary of Carlisle.—At Paddington, Henry Stevens, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Frances-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Posthumus Chapeau, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Meredith, esq. to Mary, widow of Edward Nicolls, esq. Lieut. R.N. and dau. of Thomas Love Peacock, esq.—At Bromley, Kent, Samuel Henry Swaney, esq. surgeon, to Caroline-Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Rock Garnsey, formerly incumbent of Christ Church, Forest of Dean.—At Alveston, William Charles Soreby, esq. of Cavendish bridge, Derbyshire, to Rebecca-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Holbrooke, esq. of Nun's Field house, Alveston.—At Hyde, Winchester, Thomas Sabine Harbidge, son of the late Thomas Harbidge, esq. Manor house, Pillerton, Warw. to Eliza-Louisa, youngest dau. of Francis Findon, esq. J.P. Winchester.—At Abergavenny, James Davies, esq. of the Garth, to Mary, eldest dau. of F. Hanbury Williams, esq. of Coldbrook park, co. Monmouth.—At Swansea, Robert Ogilby Moore, esq. of Westbourne terr. Hyde park, London, to Esther-Frances, youngest dau. of John Richardson, esq. Swansea.—At St. Mary's St. Marylebone, the Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Trby, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late John B. Cowell, esq.—At Lewisham, Alfred Helps, esq. second son of F. A. Helps, esq. of Sydenham, to Agnes-Angelina, second dau. of the late R. Pope, esq. of Bush hill lodge, Peckham.—At Catton, Norfolk, the Rev. William Gambier Hantayne, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Hantayne, to Caroline, third surviving dau. of the late Harcourt Master, esq. of Catton.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. William Augustus Commerell, of Strood park, Sussex, esq. to Maria, only dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

11. At Windsor, John Bingham, esq. eldest son of Capt. Bingham, R.N. of Dix's Field, Exeter, and grandson of the late Richard Bingham, esq. of Melcombe Bingham, in the county of Dorset, Col. of the Dorset Militia, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Capt. Thomas M'Dermott, Mil. Knight of Windsor, and grandda. of the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, B.D.—At St. Mary's Paddington, James Macgregor, esq. of Gloucester sq. Hyde park, to Catherine, dau. of J. C. Lochner, esq.—At St. John's Paddington, John Spencer, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. Edmund H. Penny, M.A.

14. At Bexley, the Hon. John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice and President of the Bahamas, to Ellen, second dau. of Francis Rivaz, esq. of the Hollies.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Alexander, third son of John Sim, esq. of Coombe wood, Surrey, to Agnes, second dau. of Archibald Billing, M.D. of Grosvenor gate, Park lane.—At Sutton Coldfield, John Lewis Merivale, esq. of the Chancery Registrar's Office, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Joseph Webster, esq. of Penns, Warw.—At Leamington, Capt. George Mauleverer Gowan, of 97th Regt. only son of George Gowan, esq. of Park crescent, London, to Anne, second dau.

of George Stratton, esq. of Leamington.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Thomas Warburton Dunston, of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Roscoe, esq. of Torrington sq.—At Rougham, near Bury St. Edmund's, Edward May Dewing, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. John Standly, of Southoe, Hunts.—At Mickleover, Alexander James Henley, esq. of Derby, to Louisa, third dau. of the late S. J. Wright, esq. the Limes, near Derby.—Charles E. Paley, esq. solicitor, of York, son of the Rev. James Paley, Vicar of Laycock, Wilts, to Mary, youngest dau. of Robert Paley, esq. M.D. of Bishopston grange, Ripon, Yorkshire.—At Paddington, Alfred W. W. Morant, son of the late G. Morant, esq. of Wimpole st. to Laura Selima, second dau. of the late Rev. W. H. M'Alpine.—At Manchester, Edward Bury, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Alexander Henry, esq. M.P.

15. At Tythegston, Martin Tanner, esq. son of James Tanner, esq. of Henbury, Glouc. to Emma-Jane, dau. of Wm. Walker, esq. of Tythegston, co. Glamorgan.—At St. Giles's-in-the-fields, John-Pycroft, eldest son of John Payne Collier, esq. of Kensington, to Cornelia-Ann-Laura, youngest dau. of Samuel de Zoete, esq. of Gower st.—At Lancaster, Gerard Gandy, esq. of Kendal, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of E. D. Salisbury, esq. Middleton Tower, Lancaster.—At Whalley, Lancaster, the Rev. S. W. King, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. King, M.A. to Emma, dau. of the late John Fort, esq. M.P. of Read hall.—At Brompton, Thomas Bush Saunders, of Bradford, Wilts, and of Lincoln's inn, esq. to Maria-Albers, only dau. of the late Frederick Hoffman Pedder, esq. of Thurlow sq. Brompton.

16. At Hartbury, Gloucestershire, Alexander Wright Daniel, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Maria, widow of Robert Canning, esq. of Hartbury and Foxcote.—At Millbrook, Hants, Thomas Barney, esq. of Boston, to Emily, only child of the late Charles Marcer, esq. of Park Village East, London.—At Edgbaston, John Miller, esq. 10th Foot, only son of late Capt. Miller, of Meriden, to Jane-Isabel, eldest dau. of Charles Shaw, esq. of Greenfield; and on the same day, John Devereux Mount, esq. third son of G. F. Muntz, esq. M.P. of Ley Hall, to Caroline-Julia, fourth dau. of Charles Shaw, esq.—At Leamington, Edward John Chambers, esq. 50th Regt. to Anne-Valentina, eldest dau. of John Hunter, esq. late Capt. 3d Light Dragoons.—At Leeds, the Rev. Charles Marshall, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham terrace, to Sarah, dau. of John Wilkinson, esq. of Lyddon, Leeds.—At Morchard Bishop, William Fred. Marriott, esq. (fourth son of the late G. W. Marriott, B.C.L. of the Inner Temple), Lieut. in the Bombay Eng. to Frances, eldest dau. of the Ven. John Bartholomew, M.A. Archdeacon of Sarum.—At Witney, Heref. Andrew-Amédée, eldest son of A. F. Miville, esq. of Nottingham pl. Regent's park, to Emily, fourth dau. of Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Witney Court.—At Bishop's Sutton, Hampshire, J. Markham Carter, second son of Edward Carter, esq. of Portsmouth, to Frederica-Josephine, relict of Christopher Fagan, esq. of Calcutta.—At Uppingham, John Thos. Springthorpe, esq. of Manton, the Sheriff of the co. of Rutland for the present year, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Edw. Kemp, of Uppingham.—At Newtown Limavady, Derry, Edwin Henry Vaughan, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Byron House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Henrietta-Caroline, third dau. of Marcus M'Causland, of Fruit hill, Derry, and of Lower Berkeley street, Mauchester square.

London.—At St. Stephen's Coleman street, Edward Kynaston *Bridger*, esq., to Augusta, second dau. of the Rev. John Bathurst Deane.—At St. Michael's Chester sq. Capt. W. D. *Grant*, 50th Madras N. Inf. to Sarah Churchill, youngest dau. of the late John Longman, esq. of Castleton, Dorset.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Capt. *Katon*, R.N. son of the late Adm. Katon, to Catalina-Paulina, widow of Adm. the Hon. Charles Fleming.

17. At Southampton, John William Conway *Hughes*, S.C.L. New-inn Hall, Oxford, to Sarah-Anne-Macdonald, only surviving child of the Rev. James James, Vicar of Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, Cardiganshire.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry *Saunders*, esq. of Windsor, to Miriam, youngest dau. of the late James Hunt, esq. of Craven St. Strand.

18. At St. John's London, Mr. Clement *Taylor*, of Maidstone, to Mary-Matilda, second dau. of the late James Walter, esq. of Marden, Kent.—At Edmonton, Edmund *Pead*, esq. youngest son of the late Benjamin Pead, esq. of Hacton, Essex, to Fanny, only child of Capt. Waters, of Brook House, Edmonton, and niece of the late Major Gen. Sir John Waters, K.C.B.—At Clifton, the Rev. W. B. *Bushby*, chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and Rector of Binegar, Somersetshire, to Louisa, second dau. of Thomas Atkinson, esq. formerly of Bury house, Hants.

20. At Ripon, Mr. J. H. S. *Sadler*, of Purton, Wilts, to Selina-Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Col. Edward Witherington, of the 9th Lancers.—At Sidmouth, John *Tyrrell*, esq. of Sidcliffe, Judge of the Devonshire County Court, to Lucy-Clunes, eldest dau. of the late W. N. Robertson, esq. of Lythe Hall, near Whitby.

21. At Beaumaris, the Rev. Thomas Bucknall *Lloyd*, of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, and Curate of Lilleshall, Salop, to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.—At Woodmansterne, the Rev. E. B. *Berens*, Rector of Downham and Wickford, Essex, to Sophia-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Walpole, esq. of Stagbury, Surrey.—At Speldhurst, Kent, Edmund, eldest son of the late William *Reeves*, esq. of the Upper Green, Kennington, to Anne-Salome, only dau. of Benjamin Whitelock, esq. of Point House, Putney.—At Myler, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederick C. *Jackson*, of St. John's, Camb. youngest son of the late Capt. R. Milbourne Jackson, R.N. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Henry Lambe, esq. of Truro.—At Kensington gore, Charles Childe *Pemberton*, esq. of Milchope park, Shropshire, third son of W. L. Childe, esq. of Kinlet hall, Shropshire, to Augusta, third dau. of the late Hon. Henry Davenport Shakspear.—At Ilkley, the Rev. Uriah *Davies*, B.A. chaplain to the Madras Diocesan Society, at Cuddapah, to Anne-Rebekah, fifth dau. of Thomas Dykes, esq. of Hull.—At Ipswich, Charles *Apthorp*, esq. Capt. 41st Bengal N. Inf. son of the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of Gumley, Leic. to Rebecca, dau. of the late Postle Jackson, esq. of Ipswich.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Henry Oldfield *Bowles*, second son of Col. Bowles, of North Aston, Oxfordshire, to Barbara-Anna, third dau. of the late Pelham Warren, M.D. of Wooling house, Hampshire.—At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. K. E. *Formby*, Incumbent of Dunkirk, Canterbury, to Phoebe, youngest dau. of the late James Back, esq. of Willington, Middlesex.—At Hemley-on-Thames, the Rev. Frederick *Poynder*, to Julia-Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Clowes, R.N.—At East Keal, the Rev. Charles William *Giles*, B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, to Jane, third dau. of the late William Spence, esq. of Winttringham, near Malton.—At Aveley, Stephen

Jones *Woodthorpe*, esq. of Gusted hall, Rochford, to Ann-Nelson, second dau. of the late Edm. Cooper, esq. of East Dereham.

22. At Edinburgh, Robert Green Hibbert *Ware*, esq. B.A. of Queen's College, Camb. to Ellen-Barnsley, youngest dau. of the late Robert Stuart, esq. of Annat, and of Heriot row, Edinburgh.—At Eastchurch, Sheppy, the Rev. W. D. *Astley*, M.A. of Leysdown, third son of the late Rev. T. W. Astley, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Barton.

23. At Streatham, John Kinnesley *Hooper*, esq. of Queenhithe, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Hooper, to Marian, youngest dau. of John Bradbury, esq. of Bedford house, Streatham.—At Norwich, Comm. Richard R. *Western*, R.N. youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Western, of Tattingstone place, Suffolk, to Jessie, second dau. of the Rev. George Pearse, M.A. Vicar of Martham, and Incumbent of St. Martin's at Oak, Norwich.—At Bryansford, co. of Down, Alexander, son of the late John *Cheyne*, esq. M.D. Physician Gen. to her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, to Dora-Lynn, dau. of the late Francisco de Jove de Bernardo, son of Bill Bas.—At Battersea, George Augustus, second son of John Angus *Walmisley*, esq. of Bessborough gardens, Fimlico, to Ann, eldest dau. of William Lamboll Bryant, esq. of Clapham Rise.—At St. George's Hanover square, Edward *Curtis*, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Curtis, of Rettendon, Essex, to Ellen-Honor, eldest dau. of James Batt, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.—At Ashwell, Herts, the Rev. James Alexander *Wood*, A.M. of Holybourne, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, and Canon of Lincoln.—At Poole-Keynes, Wilts, the Rev. Henry *Robinson*, M.A. Rector of Haselbeech, Northamptonshire, to Jane, widow of Samuel White, esq. of Freethorne lodge, Glouc. and second dau. of the late John Tripp, esq. of Iwood house, Congresbury.—At St. Michael's Chester sq. Major G. *Birch*, of Clare park, Hants, to Miss Louisa Edwards, dau. of the late J. Edwards, esq. of Edgbaston.—At Sampford Peverell, Devon, S. G. *MacLaurin*, esq. of 48th Regt. to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. A. Boulton, D.D.—James *Faughan*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Esther, youngest dau. of Jacob Bright, esq. of Rochdale, Lancashire.

24. At Paris, Richard *Neuenham*, esq. of Brighton, to Georgina-Fanny, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G. and K.C.H. Gov. of St. Helena, and niece of George de Sidenham, esq. of Paris.

28. At Marylebone, Rev. George William *Huntingford*, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of Major-General Tremeneheere, K.H.—At Bathwick, the Rev. W. *Dansey*, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Blackmore, Rector of Donhead St. Mary.—At St. Mary's, Eiland, Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles *Heath*, B.A. son of the late Rev. Robert Heath, M.A. Incumbent of Clitheroe, to Juliana, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Rushforth, esq. of North House.—At Dauntsey, Wilts, Joseph *Faviere Eltrington*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Richard Eltrington, D.D. Rector of Armagh, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin, to Janet-Fenwick, dau. of the Venerable the Archd. of Raphoe.—At St. Pancras, Robert Douglas *Haile*, esq. of Norwich, to Teddie Hutchison, eldest surviving dau. of the late T. E. Bowdich, esq. the African traveller; and Paul *Parnell*, esq. B.C.L. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Eugenia-Keir, youngest dau. of the late T. E. Bowdich, esq.

OBITUARY.

MEHEMET ALI.

Aug. 2. At Alexandria, Mehemet Ali, the celebrated ex-Pasha of Egypt.

Mehemet Ali was born in the town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, the ancient Macedonia. In Mohammedan countries the natives keep no reckoning of their age, but it was commonly said that he was born in 1769, thus making him at his death of the age of 80 years, which may be considered correct within a year or two.

He first commenced life as a tobacconist in his own native town, but afterwards volunteered into the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the Governor of Cavalla by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates, and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him, and married his widow.

In 1799 the town of Cavalla having been called upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, the Governor sent the required number, headed by his son, with Mehemet Ali under his orders; but shortly after landing at Aboukir the son returned to Roumelia, and left Mehemet Ali in command. In all the engagements with the French, Mehemet Ali distinguished himself by his conduct and valour. He rapidly rose in rank, and his lofty spirit gained him a strong ascendancy over the minds of his soldiers.

After the evacuation of Egypt by the French in Sept. 1801, the Sultan appointed Mohammed Khosrew Viceroy of Egypt, who has since been several times Prime Minister at Constantinople, and between whom and Mehemet Ali there always existed an inveterate hatred. The Mamelukes were at that time actively engaged in endeavouring to recover their ascendancy, which had been overthrown by the French. Mehemet Ali joined their faction, and after various changes of fortune under successive governors of the province, the inhabitants of Cairo, suffering from the disorders of a military insurrection, deposed Khoorshid Pasha, addressed themselves to Mehemet Ali for protection, and made him Viceroy. He was subsequently installed in the Pashalic of Egypt in 1806, on condition that he would send to the Sultan 4,000 purses, which represented at that time the sum of about 240,000*l.* sterling. The Pashalic of Egypt was then commonly called the Pashalic of Cairo,

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and it extended only to Middle Egypt and the Delta; Upper Egypt being divided into several districts, administered by the Mameluke Beys, and Alexandria, with a part of the Western province, by a Pasha independent of the Pasha of Cairo. A few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali in the Pashalic of Egypt the Porte consented to give him also the Pashalic of Alexandria, as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman Empire in 1807, on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower Egypt and the city of Alexandria by the English.

In 1808 Mehemet Ali received orders from the Porte to attack and disperse the Wahabees, a fanatical sect of the Mohammedan religion, who had pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Before engaging in this war and drawing his troops out of Egypt, the Viceroy determined upon putting a final end to the power of his old allies, the Mamelukes. Accordingly, on the 1st of March 1811, the Mamelukes were invited in a body to the citadel at Cairo to attend at the investiture of the Viceroy's son Toussoon, as chief of the expedition against the Wahabees. When the ceremony was over the Mamelukes mounted their horses, but on reaching the citadel gates they found them closed, and a sudden discharge of musketry from soldiers placed on the walls completely annihilated them. A great many Mamelukes were put to death at the same time in the provinces. It has been computed that 470, with their chief, Ibrahim Bey, perished in the citadel; and in the city and throughout the country no less than 1,200 were killed. Thus ended the power of these formidable chiefs who had kept Egypt in a state of anarchy and warfare ever since the year 1382.

After the destruction of the Mamelukes, Mehemet Ali made himself master of Upper Egypt. He obtained from the Sublime Porte the government of that part of the country, and at the same time considerably increased the land-tax and the duties of customs on the internal trade.

In the autumn of 1811 Mehemet Ali sent his army into Arabia against the Wahabees. This war lasted six years, cost the Viceroy immense sums of money and a great number of men, and was finally brought to a close by Ibrahim Pasha. In 1813 Mehemet Ali himself went to the Hedjas for a time to hasten the result of the expedition. During his absence, the Porte, jealous of his power,

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secretly appointed Lateef Pasha Viceroy of Egypt; but Mahommed Bey, Mehemet Ali's Minister of War, pretending to enter into the views of Lateef Pasha, engaged him to declare himself publicly Viceroy of Egypt, and then decapitated him.

In 1815 Mehemet Ali, convinced of the great advantages of discipline and military tactics in the art of warfare, resolved upon having his army properly drilled, but his soldiers were very adverse to this measure, and threatened an insurrection. He therefore sent his mutinous troops into Ethiopia under his third son, Ismael Pasha, who, on that occasion, conquered the provinces of Dongola, Berber, Shendy, Sennar, and Cordofan, whilst he raised a new army, which was drilled by French and Italian officers. He then offered the Sultan to assist in quelling the Greek insurrection against the Porte, and on the 16th July, 1824, Mehemet Ali's fleet, consisting of 163 vessels, sailed for the Morea, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who for three years kept the country in subjection, but was obliged to retire after the battle of Navarino on the 20th Oct. 1827.

In 1830 the Porte conferred upon Mehemet Ali the administration of the island of Candia.

Mehemet Ali then turned his thoughts to obtaining possession of Syria, and six thousand Egyptians having emigrated to that country, he demanded the restitution of them from Abdallah Pasha, then Governor of Acre. The reply he obtained was, that the emigrants were subjects of the Sublime Porte, and that they were in the Sultan's dominions as well in Syria as in Egypt. The Viceroy sent him word that he himself would come and take his six thousand subjects "and one man more." Accordingly, on the 2d Nov. 1831, Mehemet Ali sent into Syria a powerful army under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pasha, who in a few months reduced the whole country to submission. On this the Porte declared Mahemet Ali a rebel, and sent a strong army into Syria; but Ibrahim Pasha's troops invariably overcame the Sultan's, and several important battles were fought, which insured to the Egyptians the possession of the country. The European powers interfered, and, under their guarantee, peace was signed on the 14th May, 1833. Syria and the district of Adana were ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the Pashalic of Egypt, on his acknowledging himself a vassal of the Sultan, and engaging to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former Pashas of Syria. According to this arrangement Mehemet Ali paid for Egypt 12,000

purses; Syria and Adana, 18,000 purses; and Candia 2,000 purses; making together 32,000 purses, or 160,000*l.* sterling per annum.

Mehemet Ali continued in the quiet possession of Syria until 1839, but the Porte disliked very much the occupation of that country by the Viceroy of Egypt, so that after organising an army and a strong fleet in the beginning of 1839, the Sultan Mahmoud sent his troops into Syria under the command of Hafiz Pasha to expel the Egyptians, but Ibrahim Pasha proved too powerful for him, and the Turkish army had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then, in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty on the 15th of July, 1840, and afterwards finding that the Viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place on the 10th of Oct. 1840, near Beyrout, when the Egyptian army was completely routed and the town taken. Caiffa and Saïda were bombarded in the same month, Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed, and on the 3d of November of the same year the bombardment and taking of Acre in the short space of four hours must have convinced Mehemet Ali that any further resistance was useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron; still Mehemet Ali was not inclined to submit, as he entertained hopes that France would come to his aid, but in the end he found he could no longer temporise, and acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt in his own family being secured to him.

It was during the period that the English were attacking his troops in Syria, and blockading Alexandria, that Mehemet Ali behaved so magnanimously towards England by allowing the India mails to proceed as usual through Egypt unmolested.

The firman sent by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali was dated from Constantinople, the 13th Feb. 1841, and, after some modifications, was finally accepted by him on the 10th June, 1841. The Sublime Porte also granted to Mehemet Ali, without the hereditary succession, the government of the provinces of Nubia, Darfour, Sennar, and Cordofan, and all the territories annexed thereto, situate out of Egypt. The Pasha of Egypt differs from the other Pashas of the Ottoman Empire in that the former collects the revenues himself, whilst the law of the empire is that Pashas are not to collect the revenues.

Until last year Mehemet Ali enjoyed a very strong constitution; his stature was short, and his features formed an agree-

able and animated physiognomy, with a searching look, expressive of acuteness, nobleness, and amiability. He always stood very upright, and it was remarkable, from its being unusual among Turks, that he was in the habit of walking up and down in his apartments. He was most simple in his dress and cleanly in his person. He received strong impressions easily, was very frank and open, and could not easily conceal his mind. He loved his children with great tenderness, and lived in the interior of his family with great simplicity and freedom from restraint. He was very fond of playing at billiards, chess, draughts, and cards. In his latter years he became very merciful and humane, and generally forgave the greatest faults. Mehemet Ali cherished fame, and thought a great deal not only of the opinions entertained of him during his lifetime, but also of the reputation he would leave at his death. The European papers were regularly translated to him, and he was affected by any attacks directed against him. He generally received travellers with the utmost courtesy. His activity was very great. He slept little in the night, and invariably rose before sunrise. He received daily the reports of his Ministers, dictated answers, and frequently visited any improvements or changes going on in the public works. He learned to read only at the age of forty-five. He principally studied history, and was particularly interested with the lives of Napoleon and Alexander the Great.

The only language he spoke was Turkish; he understood Arabic, but did not like to speak it. He did not observe the tenets of the Mohammedan religion with any rigour, and never cared about fasting in the month of Ramazan. He showed the greatest toleration for all religions, and was the first Mohammedan ruler who granted real protection to Christians, raised them to the highest ranks, and made some of them his most intimate friends. His freedom from superstition was as remarkable as his toleration in religion, and in many instances he shook off the yoke of those absurd prejudices to which all those of his faith humbly bow their heads.

In consequence of Meheme Ali's incapacity his son, Ibrahim Pasha, was appointed Viceroy of Egypt in his place on the 1st of September, 1848; but, on his dying in little more than two months,* the sovereignty was assumed by the next eldest heir male, Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet's second son, Toussoon.

Mehemet Ali had by his wives and concubines sixteen children. Of these only five, three sons and two daughters, are now living—viz.: Said Pasha, Admiral of the Egyptian fleet, born in 1818; Haleem Bey, born in 1826; Mehemet Ali Bey, born in 1833; Nazleh Hanum, born in 1797, widow of the Deftedar Mohammed Bey; Zeinab Hanum, born in 1824, and married in 1845 to Kamil Pasha. Haleem Bey was four years in Paris, where he received a liberal education.

Mehemet Ali's second son, after the late Ibrahim Pasha, was Toussoon Pasha, born at Cavalla, who left an only son, Abbas Pasha, born in 1813, at present Viceroy of Egypt. Toussoon Pasha died of the plague at the camp of Damanhour in 1816.

Mehemet Ali had also at Cavalla, by the same wife, a third son, Ismael Pasha, who died in the war in Sennaar. Another son of Mehemet Ali, Houssein Bey, born in 1825, died in 1847 at Paris, where he had been sent for his education. Mehemet Ali had twelve brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead.

Mehemet Ali's first severe illness occurred in Jan. 1842, when he proceeded to Malta and Naples, where having rallied a little he returned to Egypt in April, improved in bodily health, but with his constitution shattered and his mental faculties totally prostrated. The cares of the government were, therefore, transferred to his son Ibrahim Pasha, who was succeeded at his death by Abbas Pasha.

On the day following his death his body was taken up to Cairo, where he was buried on the 4th August in a new alabaster mosque built by himself in the citadel. The funeral procession from the palace at Ras-el-teen to the canal was attended by a great concourse of people, the European consuls in uniform, with many of the European residents, and a great number of troops with arms reversed. On emerging from the palace the coffin was laid at the foot of the grand marble staircase, the attendants gathered round, and the chief mufti, a venerable old man, advanced, raised his hands, and amidst profound silence, repeated three times, with a pause for mental reflection between each, "*Allah hoo akbar*" (God is great); after which he twice repeated "*Salam aleykoun*" (Peace be with you); and then the procession started, the principal officers and grandees emulating each other for the honour of carrying the coffin on their shoulders. On passing the harem, a separate building a little to the north of the palace, the shrieks and lamentations of the women were most piercing. Twenty-six buffaloes were killed and distributed

* See a memoir of Ibrahim Pasha in our Magazine for January last.

among the poor, with twenty-six camel-loads of bread and dates, and a considerable sum of money.

SIR EDW. VAUGHAN COLT, BART.

June 9. At Trawscod, Radnorshire, aged 68. Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, the 4th Bart. (1693-4).

He was the third son of Sir John Dutton Colt the second Baronet, by Mallet, eldest daughter of George Langley, of Goulding hall, co. Salop, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir John Dutton Colt, on the 16th Jan. 1845.

He married the daughter of Capt. Gough, R.N. of Weobley, co. Hereford; and he is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now the Rev. Sir Edward Harry Vaughan Colt, Vicar of Hill in Gloucestershire, who married in 1844 the youngest daughter of Francis Hickin Northern, M.D. of Lea, co. Stafford.

SIR G. C. HAUGHTON, F.R.S.

Aug. 28. At St. Cloud, near Paris, aged 62, Sir Graves Champney Haughton, Knt. K.H., M.A. and F.R.S.

He was the second son of Dr. Haughton, of Dublin, by the daughter of Edward Archer, esq. of Mount John, co. Wicklow. In early life he went to India as a military cadet on the Bengal establishment, but he retired from the army from ill health. Having applied himself to the study of the oriental languages in the college of Fort William at Calcutta, he there obtained many honours. In 1817 he was appointed a professor at Haileybury college, from which he retired in 1827. In 1832 he was a candidate for the Boden professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, but withdrew in favour of Mr. Wilson: on this occasion he received a complimentary address from 200 graduates, including seven heads of houses. He was honorary secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1831 and 1832; was elected a foreign member of the Asiatic Society of Paris in 1832, a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Berlin in 1833, and a member of the Institute of France in 1838. He received the Legion of Honour in 1833.

He was the editor of the *Asiatic Researches* in the original Bengali Grammar and English Dictionary, and an inquiry into the *Asiatic Researches*; a Letter to the Court of

GEN. SIR M. W. PEACOCKE, K.C.H.

Aug. 22. At Coulson's Hotel, Brook-street, aged 83, Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, of Rivers Hall, Essex, a General in the army, Colonel of the 19th Regiment, K.C.H., K.T.S., and K.C.

He entered the army in Dec. 1780 as Ensign in the 88th Foot, became Lieutenant in May, 1782, and Captain-Lieutenant in April, 1783. In the last rank he served, as a Marine officer, six months on board the *Colossus*, and one month in Flanders. The 6th Nov. 1793, he exchanged into the 2nd foot-guards; and in March, 1794, obtained the brevet of Major. The 3rd of May, 1796, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir G. Nugent, on the staff in Ireland, where he continued until 1799; was present in the affair at Autum, and at the battle of Ballynahinch, and was thanked in general orders. He embarked for Holland in 1799; but did not arrive till after the evacuation of that country was agreed upon. The 9th of May, 1800, he succeeded to a company in the 2nd foot-guards. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was present at every affair in which the guards were engaged; he commanded the advanced guard of the army, which on the commencement of the operations to the westward of Alexandria, compelled the enemy to quit their batteries, under the protection of which their flotilla was drawn up. In Oct. 1805, he embarked in the expedition to Hanover, and returned in Feb. following. In July, 1807, he embarked in the expedition for Copenhagen, and returned in November. The 25th of April, 1808, he obtained the brevet of Colonel, and in December embarked for Portugal; in June, 1809, he was appointed by Lord Wellington to command a brigade, and subsequently to the command at Lisbon. The 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-General; he became Lieut.-General in 1821, and full General in 1838.

The services of this officer in Egypt were rewarded with the order of the Crescent; and on the 24th May, 1815 he received permission to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. On the 27th July, 1815, he was knighted by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and in 1832 he was decorated with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. JOHN MEADE.

Aug. 6. At Madrid, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Meade, C.B. Consul-general in Spain; uncle to the Earl of Clanwilliam.

He was the third son of John, the first

Earl, by his second wife, Lady Anne Bligh, second daughter of John first Earl of Darnley.

He commenced his military career in Oct. 1794, in the 12th foot, in which he obtained a Lieutenantcy, the 8th Sept. 1795; he was promoted to a company in the 9th regiment, the 29th Aug. 1799. He served in the East Indies one year; also in the campaigns under the Duke of York in Holland; and in the expeditions to Ferrol and to Portugal. He obtained a majority in the 30th foot, the 4th of June, 1801, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 18th dragoons, the 1st Dec. 1804; and was removed to the 45th foot, the 28th March, 1805. He was employed in Ireland to form a brigade of militia light infantry whilst holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and subsequently served with the 45th foot in Spain and Portugal. He was present at the battle of Busaco, and received a medal for the same. He obtained the brevet of Colonel, June 4, 1813; the rank of Major-General, in 1819; and that of Lieut.-General, in 1837. He was on the half-pay of 45th foot.

He had been for many years Consul-General at Madrid.

He married in 1816, Urania-Caroline, fifth daughter of the Hon. Edward Ward, and aunt to the present Viscount Bangor, and has left issue.

LIEUT.-GENERAL A. WATSON.

Aug. 11. At Brighton, in the 80th year of his age, Lieut.-General Alexander Watson, commandant of the 6th battalion of Royal Artillery.

He received his first commission on the 19th June, 1792; became First Lieutenant Jan. 17, 1798; Captain, Jan. 9, 1797; Major, June 20, 1809; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 1, 1814; Colonel, July 29, 1825; Colonel Commandant, March 14, 1842; Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837; and Lieutenant-General, Nov. 9, 1846.

He served in Flanders in 1793, 1794, and 1795, including the battles of St. Amand, Famars, siege of Valenciennes, battle of Lincelles, attack of Dunkirk, actions of Lambric, Cateau, Lannoy, Roubaix, Mouveaux, Templeuve, Tournay, and the capture of Fort St. Andrew. He was present in the actions of the 20th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct. 1799, at the Helder, the battle of the Blue Berg, and capture of Cape of Good Hope, in 1806. He resigned an appointment and volunteered his services to South America, where he commanded the artillery at the attack and capture of Maldonado, the siege and capture of Monte Video, and the capture of Buenos Ayres. A senior officer then arriving, he subsequently acted as aide-de-

camp to Major-Gen. Sir William Lumley until the troops left the country, when he returned to the Cape.

CAPTAIN BROUGHTON, R.N.

Aug. 17. At Tenby, in the 45th year of his age, William Broughton, esq. Capt. R.N.

Captain Broughton was born Oct. 23, 1804, at Doddington Hall, Cheshire, the seat of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Sir Tho. Delves Broughton, Bart. being the eldest son of Capt. Wm. Robert Broughton, R.N., C.B., Colonel of Royal Marines (who circumnavigated the world under Vancouver, served as commodore at the reduction of Java in 1811, and died in 1821,) a male descendant of Sir Bryan the first Baronet. He entered the navy in Nov. 1817, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Spencer* 76, guard-ship at Plymouth, commanded by his father; and was next, from April 1818 to March 1820, a student at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He then re-embarked on board the *Rochfort* 80, flag-ship of Sir Graham Moore in the Mediterranean, where he was successively lent, until April 1823, to the *Racer* cutter and *Rose* and *Racehorse* sloops, Captains Henry Dundas and Lord Colchester. On the latter date he removed to the *Cambrian* 46, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, in which, after serving at the blockade of Algiers, he returned home, and was paid off in June 1824. He shortly afterwards, on passing his examination, proceeded to the East Indies, as mate in the *Boadicea* 46, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, and under that officer he took an active part in the Burmese war, from Aug. 1825 until its conclusion in the early part of 1826. For four months of that period, he commanded, with great credit, though to the severe injury of his health, the *Boadicea's* cutter up the river Irawady; and was present in the actions of Dec. 1, 2, and 5, 1825, when the enemy were routed on all sides, and their numerous stockades and breastworks in the neighbourhood of Prome, and on the almost inaccessible heights of Napadee, carried by assault. After the treaty of Melloone, Mr. Broughton, who had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by commission dated April 8, 1825, was sent with despatches to Rangoon, where he joined and for some time had charge of the *Alligator* 28, Capt. H. D. Chads. He next served, from March 1827 until 1830, in the *Briton* 46, Capt. Hon. William Gordon, employed on various particular services on the North Sea, Lisbon, North America, and West India stations; and on Feb. 20 in the latter year was advanced to the command of the *Primrose* 18,

stationed on the coast of Africa. On Sept. 7 following, he was ordered to action, and on the 10th, in the course of a brief and eventful engagement, he captured ten negroes, the Spaniards, six vessels, and two prizes, and took on board a party of 550 slaves, whose names are as follows:—men, of whom 40 were sick and 100 wounded; the loss of the Portuguese being 100, out of a complement of 1,200 men and boys (exclusive of 500 prisoners), who proved a source of great trouble and anxiety, to 2 killed and 14 wounded, including her commander, who received a desperate blow and fell, and died near the entrance of a river, and the death of Capt. Brington, after accomplishing his time in the Port of Cadiz, during the disputes between Don Pedro and Don Miguel in protecting the British interests in the Western Islands, was promoted to post rank, Nov. 22, 1832, and was also to the rank of Commander in the First Lieutenant, Lady and Harris Brompton.

From that period he remained unemployed until, appointed, Oct. 25, 1836, to the *Sancti Spiritus*, 26, in which he served some time off the coast of Spain, during the Carlist disputes; also, under very trying circumstances, at Bahía, at the period of an insurrection of the black population; and, early in 1839, at Calao, during the war between the Carlists and the Government, about which time he landed a party of men at Lday, and rescued from Spanish pursuers General Santa Cruz.

On the 1st of Dec. 1839, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the 31st following he was transferred to the *Albatross*, 26, under the command of Captain to Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Boscawen, with whom he returned to England, and was placed out of commission. He has been in command of the *Curacoa*, 24, on the coast of America.

He married, Jan. 4, 1841, the daughter of John Pontreaf, and

has one son, *William Joseph Denison, Esq. M.P.*, of the Middle Temple, aged 25, and one daughter, *Elizabeth Denison*, aged 23.

He was created a Knight of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 1, 1841, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, Jan. 1, 1842.

London from almost the humblest beginnings. With the proneness of exaggeration usual in like cases, it has been stated that he was a parish boy, ignorant of reading and writing; and made his way up from Yorkshire to London on foot; but a letter recently addressed to *The Times* by a nephew (signing S. C.) assures us that his father was Joseph Denison, a respectable woollen cloth merchant at Leeds, who resided at a beautiful spot called Bermanthorpe Hall, part of which is still standing near the station of the Selby railway. He had two sons and two daughters. The elder was named Joseph, after his father. He received a very fair education for that time, and had good natural abilities. His father had intended to bring him up to his own business, but he had a great desire to try his fortune in London. This was at last consented to by his father, and as there was not at that time any coach, he came up to town by the waggon, which passed within 15 miles of Leeds. He set out from Leeds in order to meet it, on horseback, accompanied by his father and several other friends, who took a very odd notion of him when he got into the waggon, as the distance was then thought so great to London that they might never see him again. On his arrival in London he accepted a subordinate situation, but by his abilities and attention to business soon rose to one of greater importance. He married, first, a fellow-countrywoman named Sykes, who is said to have recommended him to his masters, Messrs. Dillon and Co.; and, secondly, Elizabeth Butler, the daughter of a hatmaker in Tooley Street, who was the mother of his son, and of his two daughters, the Marchioness of Conyngham and Lady Wenlock. On embarking in business on his own account, he established himself in Prince's Street, Leithbury, where the late Mr. Denison was born. Here, by incessant attention to business, and strict parsimony, he amassed a considerable fortune, and finally removed to St. Mary Axe, where he died. His correspondence with the Heywoods, bankers in Liverpool, materially advanced his prosperity. He purchased Denbies, near Dorking, of Lord King, about the year 1787. The place (previously a farm) had been created, as a gentleman's residence, by Mr. Jonathan Tyers the celebrated proprietor of Vauxhall. Subsequently he bought of the Duke of Leeds, for the sum of 100,000*l.*, the estate of Seamer, near Scarborough.

The late William Joseph Denison,—a man of sound principles and excellent character,—though less penurious than his father, pursued the like process of accumulation. It is said that three years

ago, when the nephew to whom he has bequeathed 85,000*l.* per annum, fell into railway difficulties (the speculation having been undertaken with the sanction of his uncle), he permitted him to fly from the writs out against him, to the semi-penal settlement of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and reside there a twelvemonth with his young family, rather than come down with a sum of 2,000*l.* Yet to this very gentleman—a man of the nicest honour—he had at that very period bequeathed more than two millions. It has always been understood that a peerage was offered to the late banker, through the intervention of his sister, who obtained a marquissate for her lord, and a barony for her brother-in-law, Sir Robert Lawley; but the honour was respectfully declined by the staunch old Whig, who considered that his patronymic was more in its place at the head of his own ledger, than in the pages of the peerage.

He had, however, sat in the Lower House of Parliament from a very early period of his life, and at his death was considered its oldest member. He first sat for the borough of Camelford, in the parliament of 1796-1802. In 1802 he was a candidate for Kingston-upon-Hull, but was defeated, the numbers being for

Samuel Thornton, esq. . . .	1266
John Staniforth, esq. . . .	1183
W. J. Denison, esq. . . .	767

In 1806 he competed more successfully with the same gentlemen, and ousted Mr. Thornton, who had represented the town from 1784. The poll was, for

John Staniforth, esq. . . .	1133
W. J. Denison, esq. . . .	1062
Samuel Thornton, esq. . . .	733

We believe Mr. Denison was not in parliament from the dissolution in 1807 to the general election of 1818, when he was returned for Surrey (again, as it happened, succeeding Mr. Samuel Thornton). He was re-elected at the eight subsequent general elections, in 1818, 1831, and 1841, without opposition, and on the five other occasions always at the head of the poll, the contest lying more directly between the second Whig candidate and the Tories. On the division of the county by the Reform act, Mr. Denison went to the Western division, and Mr. Briscoe, the other member, to the Eastern division.

Whilst out of Parliament, Mr. Denison served the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1808. In that county he was the principal landowner in Ayton, Cayton, and Speeton, also in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, and of Watton, Cranswick, Elmswell, and Kellythorpe, near Driffield; and it is said that he had entered into a

contract for the purchase of Mr. Hudson's Octon Lodge estate, on the Wolds. His Yorkshire estates are valued at more than half a million; those in Surrey at 100,000*l.*; the remainder of his property is in the funds and other securities. The whole is valued at 2,300,000*l.*

Mr. Denison was unmarried. He had (as before mentioned) two sisters, Elizabeth dowager Marchioness of Conyngham, and Maria dowager Lady Wenlock. The latter has no issue. The surviving children of the former are the present Marquess of Conyngham and Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H. It is stated that Mr. Denison has left the Marquess a handsome legacy, but that he has bequeathed the bulk of his property to Lord Albert, who takes the name of Denison only. The only public charity named in his will is the Philanthropic Society, to which he has bequeathed 500*l.*, free of legacy duty, in aid of the Society's Farm School, at Red-hill, Surrey.

JAMES PATTISON, ESQ. M.P.

July 14. At his country residence, Moseley Grove, near Hampton, aged 63, James Pattison, esq. of Upper Harley-street, M.P. for the city of London, and one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

Mr. Pattison was the son of the late Nathaniel M. Pattison, esq. of Congleton, Cheshire, and nephew to James Pattison, esq. a Director of the East India Company. His father and grandfather were both eminent merchants, and some of the family resided at Plumstead in Kent.

He was first a candidate for the representation of the city at the general election of 1835, when there were three Whig candidates, one Radical (Mr. Grote), and three Conservatives. They took their places on the poll in the order we have stated, and Mr. Pattison was the second of the successful Whigs, having 6050 votes. In 1837 he was returned third on the poll with 6070 votes; but in 1841 he was excluded, being sixth, although (by a remarkable coincidence) he had polled just 6090 votes, which was twenty more than on the preceding occasion, having had then twenty more than when he was first elected.

On the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Matthew Wood in 1843, Mr. Pattison was restored to his seat, being returned by 6532 votes in preference to Thomas Baring, esq. who polled 6367. At the last general election of 1847 he was placed second on the poll, Lord John Russell polling 7137 votes, and the deceased 7030.

Mr. Pattison was a determined Liberal

the County of Tipperary.

Mr. Pannfather was the son of Richard Pannfather, esq. Baron of the Exchequer at Dublin, and youngest daughter of John Bennet, esq. one of the Justices of the King's Bench. He was appointed Master of the County of the Tipperary Militia by the Earl of Glengall, on the death of Lord John Russell. Purefoy. He also held the important office of Under-Secretary during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, for which he proved himself particularly adapted from his excellent business habits, the intelligence of his mind, and the suavity of his manners. Mr. Pannfather was High Sheriff of the County Tipperary during the past year, and his great courtesy during that period of extraordinary excitement—the sittings of the special commission for the trial of the state prisoners—deservedly gained for him the approbation of all who attended the court. As an *ex officio* guardian of the Clonmel union, his zeal and pains to benefit the poor, whose destitute condition he incessantly laboured to ameliorate, made him a most popular member of the board. Indeed, to his ardent and unremitting exertions in that capacity may be in some degree ascribed the fatal attack of cholera which terminated his existence.

Mr. Pannfather married, July 26, 1836, the Lady Emily Arabel Georgiana Butler, sister to the Earl of Glengall.

CHRISTOPHER LEYLAND, Esq.

At his residence near Liverpool, Christopher Leyland, esq. of the firm of Leyland, Bullen, and Co. Mr. Leyland was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is abundantly stated, left behind him cash to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* or 7,000,000*l.* Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his late uncle, Mr. Leyland, the banker of the bank; but, although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied two or three apartments and allowed the remainder to fall into decay—so much so that the parlours and drawing-rooms were haunted by sparrows, swallows, and other unglazed windows affording ingress and egress. He saw no society, and indulged in the waste—the purchase of pictures. His pictures are numerous, but he never hung up, never exposed them, and they remain as they did during his life—hung up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health was bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Smyrna, &c. and returned

greatly improved in constitution, but the expense distressed him, and it was only by a threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him 700*l*.

MRS. RUSSELL.

Aug. 6. At Cheshunt Park, aged 72, Elizabeth-Oliveria, wife of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq.

This lady was the last *née* Cromwell, descended from the Protector Oliver. She was the only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq. an eminent solicitor, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, who died on the 31st May, 1821 (having shortly before published *Memoirs of Cromwell and his Family*), by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Morgan Morse, esq. who died on the 28th June, 1831, aged 87. She was named after the Protector's daughter, a custom continued in each successive generation. She was married to Mr. Russell, the only surviving son of John Russell, esq. of Cheshunt, on the 18th of June, 1801, and has left issue three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Henry Cromwell Russell, a solicitor resident abroad, married, 14th Aug. 1832, Eliza, daughter of Morris Lievesley, esq. of Muswell Hill. Thomas-Artemidorus, and Charles William Cromwell-Russell, the younger sons, reside with their father at Cheshunt. Of the daughters, Elizabeth-Oliveria, the eldest, was married in 1823 to Frederick Joseph Prescott, esq. of the War Office and Oxford-square, Hyde Park; Mary-Esther, married first, 14th August, 1832, Lieut.-Gen. George Andrew Armstrong, who died 19th Nov. 1834, aged 63; 2ndly, to Thomas Huddleston, esq. (lately deceased), of Steadcombe, Devon; Lætitia was married, 4th Nov. 1847, to Frederick Whitfield, esq. surgeon, of Bath; and Emma-Bridget, 2nd June, 1834, to Captain Richard Warner, of Launceston, Cornwall.

Mrs. Russell was a lady of much intelligence and great amiability and hospitality, and her charities were pure and unostentatious. She cherished a deep respect for the memory of her renowned ancestor, and she possessed a fund of Cromwellian anecdote. Many original family portraits, and several curious and valuable relics, handed down from generation to generation, eventually came into her possession, among which were his swords bearing his arms embossed, his state sword, powder-horn, numerous papers and letters, &c., and a mask cast from the first mould taken from his face when dead. From this a noble bust has already been modelled, and, should the project of a public statue to his memory be

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carried out, the Committee have expressed a wish to have recourse to so authentic and desirable an assistance.

At one time the late Mr. Cromwell contemplated an application to the Crown to have his name continued in the person of his son-in-law Mr. Russell, and documents were drawn up for that purpose; but, on reflection, he recollected that his name had often retarded his prosperity in life, and that a similar effect might result in regard to his grandchildren, and he therefore abandoned his intention. It was revived by Mr. Russell's eldest son in a private memorial to the late King William the Fourth, who objected, saying, "No, No, we have had enough of the Cromwells." Such was the impulse of the moment: though it might have been supposed that our Sailor King would have recollected what a brilliant era to the British Flag was that of Cromwell's government.

SIR CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D. F.R.S.

Aug. 4. At his residence in Wimpole-street, aged 69, Sir Charles Scudamore, Knt. M.D. F.R.S.

He was the third son of William Scudamore, esq. of Wye, in Kent, and his mother's maiden name was Rolfe. He proceeded to the degree of M.D. at the university of Glasgow, and received the honour of knighthood in 1829 from the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was professional attendant.

Sir Charles Scudamore devoted his attention particularly to the gout, on which he frequently came before the public as an author. The following is a list of his various works:

An Analysis of the Mineral Water of Tunbridge Wells, with some account of its medicinal properties. (Accompanied by further observations on the water with which Tunbridge Wells is chiefly supplied, by J. Thompson, M.D.) 1816. 8vo.

A Treatise on the nature and cure of the Gout and Gravel, with Observations on Rheumatism. 1816. 8vo. This reached a fourth edition in 1839.

A Chemical and Medical Report of the properties of the Mineral Waters of Buxton, Matlock, Tunbridge Wells, Harrogate, Bath, &c. 1820. 8vo.

An Essay on the Blood; with an account of the powers of a saturated solution of Alum as a styptic remedy in Hemorrhage. 1824. 8vo.

Observations on the use of Colchicum Autumnale in the treatment of Gout, and on the proper means of preventing the recurrence of that disorder. 1825. 8vo.

Observations on M. Laennec's method

of forming a diagnosis of the Diseases of the Chest by means of the Stethoscope and of Percussion, and upon some points of the French practice of Medicine. 1826. 8vo.

A Treatise on the nature and cure of Rheumatism, with observations on Rheumatic Neuralgia and on Spasmodic Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux. 1827. 8vo. Another edition, with a new Introductory Chapter. 1839.

Cases illustrative of the efficacy of various Medicines administered by Inhalation in Pulmonary Consumption, in certain morbid states of the trachea and bronchial tubes, and in Asthma. 1830. 8vo.

A further examination of the principles of the treatment of Gout, with observations on the use of Colchicum. 1833. 8vo. Another edition, with Observations on the use of Veratria. 1835.

Cases illustrating and confirming the remedial power of the inhalation of Iodine and Conicum in tubercular Phthisis, and various disordered states of the lungs and air-passages. 1834. 8vo.

A Medical Visit to Gräfenberg in April and May 1843, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the Water-cure treatment. 1835. 8vo.

De Arthritide: an Inaugural Dissertation.

An Analysis of the Medical Properties of the Tepid Springs of Buxton; with Cases and Observations.

A Letter to Dr. Chambers, F.R.S. K.C.H. &c. on several important points relating to the nature and proper treatment of Gout. 8vo.

Sir Charles Scudamore married in 1812 the second daughter of Robert Johnson, esq.

SIR WM. HYDE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S.

July 10. In Albemarle-street, aged 66, Sir William Hyde Pearson, Knt. M.D. F.R.S.

He was the second son of William Pearson, esq. of Louth, in Lincolnshire, where the family have resided for many generations, by a daughter of J. Hyde, esq. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons April 5, 1805, and was for many years in medical practice in Surrey. He received the honour of knighthood in 1838 for his services in the collection of medical and statistical information in Europe and in the East.

He married in 1812 the eldest daughter of Thomas Francis Jennings, esq. of Park Hill, near Doncaster.

ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D.

July 3. At Ealing Common, aged 71, Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. F.L.S. Fellow of the College of Physicians, Pro-

fessor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, and Physician to University College Hospital.

Dr. Thomson had held his professorship in University College from its foundation; and, since the retirement of Dr. Gordon Smith, he also performed the duties of Professor of Forensic Medicine.

He was a man as generally and highly esteemed as any member of the eminent profession to which he belonged. Sound and able in his practice, the result of acute observation, diligent research, and strong natural endowments, his qualities as a physician were of that blessed order which bring great skill and sustaining consolation to the aid of suffering humanity, and cheering hopes into the breasts of loving families. He was also a superior chemist, and indeed in every branch of inquiry connected with medicine an indefatigable experimentalist, and profoundly informed. His numerous works on medical subjects have merited the approbation of his most distinguished brethren, and his "Conspexus" and "London Dispensatory" are among the works which are in continual request for consultation and advice. His extensive knowledge, combined with singular activity and industry, which age could not impair, made him one of the most remarkable among the medical teachers of the metropolis: and the excellence of his character in the social relations added to the respect with which he was regarded in the school in which he taught, and to that with which the school itself was regarded by the public.

To polite literature he was also warmly attached, and his recent edition of his illustrious namesake, Thomson, was only one of many excellent productions connected with the belles lettres and poetry; he being himself a poet of graceful and feeling accomplishments. He was the early intimate of the great Edinburgh galaxy of his college time, of Jeffrey, Cockburn, Brougham, Horner, &c. and throughout his long and useful life maintained the friendships of his youthful days. Before leaving Edinburgh, he was president of the Royal Physical Society in that city. He was admitted a Fellow of the college of Physicians of London in Dec. 1841; and he was also a Fellow of the Linnean and Ethnological Societies, a member of the Westminster Medical Society, and Harveian Medical Society, &c. In London, we know none whose regards were more highly prized. He had been ill for several months, bearing his protracted trial with the equanimity of a philosopher, and looking his approaching death in the face with the calmness and assurance of a Christian.

The following are the titles of Dr. A. T. Thomson's works :—

An Essay on the general study of Experimental Philosophy, and the utility of Chemistry. 1800. 8vo.

Ode to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby. 1801. 4to.

Conspectus of the Pharmacopeias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians. 1810. 12mo. This reached its 15th edition in 1845.

The London Dispensatory ; containing, 1. The Elements of Pharmacy. 2. The Botanical Description, Natural History, Chemical Analysis, and Medical Properties of the Materia Medica. 3. The Pharmaceutical Proportions, &c. with tables and plates. 1811. 8vo. This reached its 10th edition in 1844.

The authentic Medical Statement of the Case of H.R.H. the late Princess Charlotte of Wales. 1817. 8vo.

Lectures on Botany. 1822. 8vo.

Thoughts on Medical Education and a plan for its improvement. 1826. 8vo.

Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 1832-3. 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition, enlarged, 1843.

Some Observations on the preparation and medicinal employment of the Ioduret and Hydriodate of Iron. 1834. 8vo.

Commentaries on Diseases of the Skin. 1839. 8vo. with folio plates.

The Domestic Management of the Sick Room, necessary in aid of Medical Treatment, for the Cure of Diseases. 12mo. 1841.

An edition of Bateman's Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases.

The Philosophy of Magic, Prodiges, and Apparent Miracles, from the French of Eusèbe Salverte, with Notes, 1846. 2 vols. 8vo., and contributions to the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, The Medical Repository, the Medical Gazette, the Lancet, Cormack's Monthly Journal of Medical Science, the Literary Gazette, &c.

CHARLES ASTON KEY, ESQ. F.R.S.

Aug. 23. At his residence, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, in his 56th year, Charles Aston Key, esq. Senior Surgeon at Guy's Hospital, and Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society.

Mr. Key was the son of Mr. Thomas Key, a general practitioner, in Fenchurch-street, who, we believe, became a M.D. late in life, practised as an accoucheur, and died very wealthy. He was apprenticed to his father on the 16th of March, 1810, and afterwards became an articled student of the Royal College of Surgeons ; and his father considering, very wisely, that if he were articled to one of the surgical staff of a

hospital his advancement in life would be better secured, was induced to apprentice him, with a large premium, to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Astley Cooper, in April, 1815. During his pupilage, under the direction of this rapidly rising surgeon, he was most assiduous and unremitting in cultivating the knowledge of his profession, and became a member of the College on the 5th Jan. 1821, commencing practice in St. Thomas's-street ; whence, however, he shortly removed to St. Helen's-place, a residence he retained until the time of his death.

By his diligence and zeal in his profession he so far secured the favour of his illustrious master, Sir Astley Cooper, that the latter associated him with himself in the delivery of the anatomical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, and the bond of friendship between the two was soon after further strengthened by the marriage of Mr. Key to a niece of Sir Astley's, and sister of Mr. Bransby Cooper.

In 1823 Mr. Key was elected an assistant surgeon of Guy's Hospital, in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. William Lucas. This appointment was coupled with that of co-lecturer on surgery with the late Mr. Morgan at the school of the same hospital, for it was just at this period that a distinct school was founded in each of the Borough hospitals.

In the performance of his duties as assistant surgeon, he soon acquired the reputation of a skilful operator ; and in a case of carotid aneurism, which fell to him at an early period of his career, he displayed a perfect acquaintance with surgical anatomy and an admirable self-possession. In 1833 he was elected senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital.

From the commencement of the publication of the Guy's Hospital Reports, in 1836, he became an active contributor, furnishing no less than seven articles to the first volume. Besides these essays he read numerous others before the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which institution he was, in 1828, one of the vice-presidents. He published besides—

A short treatise on the section of the Prostate Gland in lithotomy ; with an explanation of a safe method of conducting the operation on the principles of Cheselden. 1824. 4to.

A Memoir on the advantages and practicability of dividing the Stricture in Strangulated Hernia, in the outside of the sac. 1833. 8vo.

In 1843 Mr. Key became one of the honorary fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons nominated under the new charter ; and on the 30th June, 1845, he was elected to a seat in the council.

In his public capacities, as surgeon of Guy's hospital and lecturer on surgery, he was held in the highest respect and esteem by his numerous pupils. By his dexterity in the operating theatre, his ready and accurate diagnosis at the bedside, and by the medical treatment he pursued, he rendered all who followed his practice fully sensible of his possession of that higher grade of professional knowledge acquired by extended opportunities and persevering industry dedicated to a special purpose.

His superior qualifications as a surgeon and his character and manners as a gentleman recommended him to the honorary distinction of surgeon to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to the more substantial advantage of a very large and lucrative practice, which he enjoyed for many years, and up to the day of his death, in the city.

Mr. Key died of cholera. During the earlier part of the day before his death, he had been assiduously engaged in giving advice to a numerous train of patients, who eagerly sought his assistance in alleviating the various bodily ills to which death is lent. In the midst of this professional labour, he was seized with nausea and diarrhoea to such an extent as reluctantly to compel him to retire to bed about twelve o'clock at noon. He was speedily visited by Dr. Cobb and Mr. Beale, who used their most skilful endeavours to ward off a fatal termination to his disease. Notwithstanding their utmost exertions, however, the disorder continued to gain strength; and at seven o'clock on the next morning death put an end to his excruciating sufferings. As soon as the deceased was attacked, he felt a presentiment that he should not survive, and exclaimed, "I am a dead man;" a presentiment which was but too truly verified in only nineteen hours.

At the time of his seizure his family were out of town; but a special messenger was immediately dispatched to them announcing the illness, his wife arrived at the town on Wednesday evening, and he died with the melancholy satisfaction of having seen his last.

At Newcastle, Aug. 6, 1818, Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick, of Newcastle, and of Goldsmith and Barrington, married to the late Robert Sharp, Esq., and to the wife of the late John A. Pyrell, surgeon, of Newcastle. Anne was the daughter of the late James Cooper, Esq., of Newcastle, and of the late Majesty. She was born on the 10th of June, 1790, with nine brothers and sisters. She was married to the late Robert Sharp, Esq., on the 10th of Aug. H. M.

At Newcastle, Aug. 10, 1818, the north

vault of the church of St. Dennis, St. Mary-axe, in the city of London, not far from his late residence.

SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, F.S.A.

Aug. 17. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 68, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knt. Collector of H.M. Customs in that port, and F.S.A.

Sir Cuthbert Sharp was born at Sunderland, the son of Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, shipowner, by Susannah, sister of Brass Crosby, esq. the patriot Lord Mayor of London.* Sir Cuthbert's brother, Mr. Hercules Sharp, (author of *Memoirs of the family of Brabazon*.) was named after his maternal grandfather, Mr. Hercules Crosby, Burgess of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Sir Cuthbert received his early education at the well-known school of Dr. Burney at Greenwich, where he formed lasting friendships with various persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves in various paths of eminence, among whom may be mentioned the late Lord Lake, and Sir Edward Blakeney, commander of the forces in Ireland. At about the age of eighteen, he accepted a commission in a regiment of fencible cavalry, a force at that time introduced and supported by the government, and he served in Ireland during the rebellion, until these cavalry forces were disbanded. Here again, his talents and his kindness of manners attached him to his fellow officers, and he formed personal attachments which endured through life, among whom was Colonel John Scudamore, long M.P. for Hereford. After the disbanding of the regiment, which was commanded by the late Montague Burgoyne, esq. Mr. Sharp retired from military life, and proceeded to pursue his studies in Edinburgh, accompanied by a brother officer, the late Daniel Ellis, who

* Brass Crosby, emulating his predecessor Beckford, opposed the measures of the government of the day, and during his mayoralty was imprisoned in the Tower of London, by a vote in the House of Commons, in consequence of his having frustrated the punishment of certain newspaper printers. Some time after a vagabond was brought before Crosby, as sitting alderman. "I think," says the fellow, "you and I have been in all the gaols in England." "How, you rogue!" "Why, your Worship has been in the Tower, and I have been in all the rest." A portrait of the Lord Mayor was painted by Pyne, when he was in the Tower, and an engraving therefrom was presented to Surtees's *History of Durham* by his nephews, Hercules Sharp, esq. and Sir Cuthbert Sharp.

subsequently obtained much distinction by his writings on vegetable physiology. Soon after leaving Edinburgh, when the preliminaries of peace had been signed with France, he eagerly embraced an opportunity afforded him of being one of the first to visit Paris, and he remained there during the short interval of the peace of Amiens. On the sudden resumption of the war, he was one of the victims of Napoleon's ungenerous policy of retaining English visitors as prisoners of war; but, having formed an intimate acquaintance with the *grand juge*, Regnier, he was by that dignitary's influence exempted from the fate of the other unfortunate *détenus*, who were ordered to Verdun. He was, however, kept in France as a prisoner on parole for some years, during which he acquired a fluency in speaking the language, and an intimate acquaintance with French manners and literature. At last, through Regnier's influence, he procured a permission to visit Holland, and from thence he returned to England. He now settled at Hartlepool, living there a retired life, devoting himself to literary pursuits, in intimacy with the late John Ingram and Robert Surtees, of Mainsford, whose kindred tastes encouraged him in the study of the local antiquities and history of the North.

Having been elected a Burgess of Hartlepool, his turn to serve the office of Mayor arrived in the year 1816, during which he received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to H.R.H. the Prince Regent.

In the same year, during his mayoralty, he produced his "History of Hartlepool," 8vo. a very elaborate and interesting work, on a town of no very great importance, and which established his reputation as an English antiquary. It was reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXXVI. i. 534; and in that review will be found a sonnet in which he was congratulated on his performance by his very able friend the historian of Durham, commencing,—
Nowe, by seint Cudberte, 'tis a worthy werke
And travayld with rare payne and dylygens.

In order to assist Mr. Surtees, as well as to pursue the bent of his own curiosity, Sir Cuthbert now devoted himself to genealogy, and though it is by no means true (as has been recently stated in the *Literary Gazette*,) that "he compiled all, or nearly all, the pedigrees of the ancient families inserted in the History of Durham," it is certain that he furnished many genealogies to that work which it never would have contained, if they had not been provided by his industry. The fact was, that he somewhat delighted to compile the *stemmata* of families of inferior im-

portance, and thus to contribute to the valuable work on which Mr. Surtees was engaged, material which the historian himself might not have had time or inclination to collect. The amount of his contributions, however, is placed beyond dispute by the circumstance of the author having duly acknowledged all Sir Cuthbert's pedigrees by a peculiar mark, being his initials C. S. surmounted by a rose.

In 1823, Sir Cuthbert was appointed to the collectorship of the customs at the port of Sunderland, the duties of which office he continued to perform until 1845, when he was promoted to the collectorship at Newcastle, a position affording a more enlarged sphere of active employment, and for which his long experience had so well fitted him. His general urbanity of manners, and the kindness with which he knew how to soften the firmness which was necessarily so often called for in the arduous duties of so many years, had obtained for him the respect and esteem of all who came within his sphere of action; and, on leaving Sunderland, the scene of his long labours, he was presented with a piece of plate of considerable value, and with an address expressing the deepest regret at his departure.

The duties of his office, and the arduous zeal with which he executed them, naturally limited the leisure which he could devote to literary pursuits, and his publications were mostly of a desultory character, and sometimes issued anonymously. We subjoin the titles of such as have come to our knowledge, in addition to the History of Hartlepool already mentioned:—

A brief Summary of the contents of a Manuscript formerly belonging to the Lord William Howard, of Naworth, 8vo. 1819.

Chronicon Mirabile: seu Excerpta Memorabilia e Registris Parochialibus Com. Pal. Dunelm. 8vo. This was printed in three parts; the first in 1819, the second in 1825, and the third in 1841, when the whole collection, which is reviewed in our vol. xvi. p. 61, was published in a volume.

The Jolly Huntsman's Garland, a local Ballad written about 1670-80, and presenting a catalogue of most of the sportsmen living at that period in the neighbourhood of Houghton-le-Spring. 8vo. (Private.)

A list of the Knights and Burgesses who have represented the County and City of Durham in Parliament. 4to. 1828.—This was for sale, with autographs of the sitting members, Lambton, Hon. W. Powlett, M. A. Taylor, and Sir H. Hardinge.

The Life of Ambrose Barnes, sometime Alderman of Newcastle [died 1710.] 8vo. 1828.

Eagle of Prussia, fourth class; in 1833, from Spain the cross of the order of Isabel the Catholic; from Persia the order of the Lion and Sun; from the Sultan Mahmoud II. a gold enamelled snuff-box, set with brilliants; from Pope Gregory XIV. a pietra dura mosaic found in a villa near Rome; from Queen Adelaide a medal of William IV. struck by her command; from Ferdinand II. King of Naples the "Real Museo Borbonico" in 9 vols. folio, and the Constantian order of St. George; in 1834, from the King of Sardinia the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; from General Jackson, President of the United States, his own portrait, painted by R. E. W. Earl; in 1835, from the King of Portugal the cross of the order of Christ; from the King of the Belgians the cross of the order of the Leopard; and in 1836, from the Emperor Nicholas a splendid diamond ring, on his resignation of the appointment of Russian Vice-Consul. All these, and other presents which he received from private individuals, are represented in his book. He also received from Charles X. of France a series of 1037 medals, being the whole of those executed by the Royal mint of Paris; and a series of 446 from the Emperor Nicholas; and from J. P. Boyer, President of Hayti, 3,000 lbs. weight of his best coffee.

In confirmation, as it were, of his other distinctions, Sir Edward Thomason received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1832; and in 1838 the King of Hanover gave him the decoration of the Royal Guelphic order. His portrait (wearing all his orders) is prefixed to his Memoirs, engraved by C. Freeman.

He married Phillis-Bown, daughter of Samuel Glover, esq. of Abercarne, co. Monmouth. His son, Henry-Botfield, died on the 12th July, 1843, aged forty-one.

EDWARD FORSTER, Esq. F.S.A. V.P.L.S.
Feb. 21. At his residence, Ivy House, Woodford, aged 83, Edward Forster, esq. F.S.A. Vice-President and Treasurer of the Linnæan Society.

His father, Edward Forster, esq. was a striking example of the talent and sterling integrity of an English merchant, blended with the most pleasing urbanity of manners, and more than an ordinary share of literary acquirement. A notice of him is given in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. vi. p. 616, and vii. 138, 567; and some specimens of his elegance in letter-writing are printed in "Nichols's Illustrations of Literature," vol. v. p. 280—328. He was the early friend and associate of RICHARD GOUGH, the eminent antiquary, who addressed to him two short

poems, inserted in the Literary Anecdotes, vi. 332, 333. Mr. Forster was governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance for thirty years, and governor of the Russia Company for twenty-nine years. There are two excellent portraits of him, one by Hoppner, painted for the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the other by Shee, for the Mercers' Company. He was an elegant poet, and addressed some verses to his friend Gough, prefixed to Gough's "History of Pleshy." He also printed, in 1809, a little work for the use of his friends, called "Occasional Amusements," of 87 pages, 12mo. He died April 20, 1812, in his 83rd year.

Thomas Furley Forster, the eldest son of Mr. E. Forster, was an eminent botanist, and a great friend of Sir James Edward Smith. He was one of the joint authors of the revised Catalogue of Plants printed in Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, and author of some papers in the Linnæan Transactions, of which he was one of the earliest Fellows. Among other writings he published *Flora Tombrigensis*; to a second edition of which work, 1842, is prefixed an interesting memoir of this celebrated botanist, written by his son, Dr. Thomas Forster, now of Bruges. Mr. T. F. Forster died Oct. 28, 1825, and his epitaph was written by Sir J. E. Smith.

Another son of Mr. E. Forster was the truly benevolent Benjamin Meggot Forster, who was much attached to the study of natural history, botany, and natural science in general. He was distinguished for his knowledge of *fungi*, on which he left behind him many valuable MSS. and wrote many articles in the Philosophical Magazine, and in this Miscellany. His exertions in the cause of humanity were ceaseless, particularly for the abolition of slavery, the suppression of climbing chimney-sweepers, cruelty to animals, the repression of the abuses of hospitals and schools of anatomy, and, jointly with his brother, he was a firm supporter of the Refuge for the Destitute. He died March 8, 1829, aged 66; and a good memoir of him is given in our Magazine for that month, p. 279.

Another member of this literary and highly respectable family was the Rev. Benjamin Forster, the brother of the first Edward Forster, and uncle of the late Mr. E. Forster. He was Rector of Boconnoc in Cornwall, and a man of genius, accomplishments, learning, and fine taste. An account of him, with specimens of his correspondence, will be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vii. 138, 567; and in the Literary Illustrations, vol. v. p. 281 to 328.

The more immediate subject of this

son of the late Edward Forster, was the youngest son of Edward Forster, esq., and was born at Walthamstow on the 15th Oct. 1765. He passed the greater part of his childhood in the neighbourhood of Epping Forest, and from the age of fifteen became particularly attached to the study of English botany, which he ardently cultivated through a long and active life. He was a partner in the eminent banking-house of Lubbock, Forster, and Company, and to within a few hours of his death took a leading part in the business of the bank. In 1790 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, of which he became Treasurer in 1816, and one of the Vice-Presidents in 1825; and his kindness of disposition, unremitting attention to his duties, and zeal for the interests of the Society, will long endear his memory to all its members. He was a man of very active habits; rising daily at 6 o'clock, usually spending an hour before breakfast in his garden, in which he cultivated many of the rarer and more obscure British species, and taking a great deal of bodily exercise, which, together with his extreme temperance, probably contributed greatly to the prolongation of his life. He possessed a very complete and well-arranged herbarium of British plants, and particularly devoted himself to those of his native county of Essex; and he had long entertained the intention of publishing its "Flora," the manuscript of which he has left in an imperfect state. His contributions to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society are limited to two papers: "Observations on the *Vicia angustifolia* of the English Flora of Sir J. E. Smith," vol. xvi. 435; and "Observations on the *Esula major* Germanica of Lobel," vol. xvii. 533. But he also published several papers on subjects connected with English botany in "The Phytologist."

The editor of the Annals of Natural History for March last observes of Mr. Forster, "His strong attachment to his favourite botanical pursuits, and his zeal for the prosperity of the Linnæan Society, of whose eminent founder, Sir J. E. Smith, he had been an intimate and warmly attached friend, require an ampler record than can now be given of one who in every relation of life was truly estimable."

"Fortunate senex, senex beate,
Quo te carmine prædicare possim?
Est domus tibi parva, sed supellex
Munda et satis librorum
Magna copia, qui bene ac beate
Docent vivere: mensa pura, victus
Simplicissimus.
Hæc ad commoda tam beata magnum
Adjungit cumulum hortulus venustus.

12

Adde quod viridis tibi senectus,
Quod mens candida, candidique more
Abscè ambitio, timorque lethi,
Et quæquid miseram facit senectum:
Nam Deo pietas amica vite
Et morti bona cuncta pollicetur.

Flaminicus.

Mr. Forster inherited the general philanthropy of his father; and devoted long life to alleviating the miseries of his fellow-creatures. He was the principal founder and treasurer of the Refuge for the Destitute, as is recorded in our last Magazine, p. 245, with the sad circumstances attending his lamented death.

He married early in life, but has left no children. His property is bequeathed to the descendants of his elder brother Thomas Furley Forster, esq.

There is a large lithographic portrait of Mr. E. Forster drawn by T. H. Maguire 1849; and an admirable oil-painting of Eddis in the meeting-room of the Linnæan Society.

The library, drawings, and prints of M. Forster were sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, May 21 to 24. A very extensive and valuable collection of dried plants both indigenous and exotic, with the names and locations from whence derived arranged, with the names of the authors who have figured and described them, 150 bundles, was bought by Robert Brown esq. Vice-President of the Linnæan Society for 5*l.* 15*s.* "Chronica Sancti Albani, si Fructus Temporum, à primis incolis usque ad regnum Edw. III. Gallicè; et Chronica ejusdem anonymi ab ortu gigantum Anglia usque ad exitum regni Edw. Gallicè," an early vellum MS. was bought by Thorpe for 45*l.* Lawes's "Custom and Ordinances of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, collected, &c. by Jo. Wheeler, 1608," a MS. of 171 pages on vellum, 11*l.* 15*s.* Thorpe The Rev. W. Gilpin's Tour in Scotland with 114 original drawings, 10*l.* 5*s.* M. Dawson Turner's English Fuci, 4 vol. 10*l.* 10*s.* A Collection of English Medals, by Morley, Younge, &c. in 5 volumes, 13*l.*

C. F. BARNWELL, Esq.

March 22. In Woburn Place, aged 68, Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq. M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This learned and amiable gentleman was the second son of the Rev. Frederick Barnwell, Rector of Brockley, Suffolk, descended from a family seat for several generations at Mileham in Norfolk, and claiming to have a common origin with the family of Lord Trimleston. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college

Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1802 as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1805.

Mr. Barnwell was for some years Assistant Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, an appointment which he received in 1826. He resigned soon after the decease of his elder brother, the Rev. Frederick Henry Turnor Barnwell, of Bury St. Edmund's, who dying in 1844, unmarried, property to a considerable amount came into the possession of the survivor. (See our Magazine for Feb. 1844, p. 202.)

We are not aware that Mr. Barnwell ever wrote anything for publication; but he was full of curious learning upon classical subjects, had a very retentive memory, was well skilled in music, singing with great taste and ability, and was altogether a delightful companion.

Mr. Barnwell was married on the 30th May 1805, to the only daughter of the Rev. John Lowry, of Norwood, Middlesex; and that lady is left his widow, with six children. His eldest son, Frederick Lowry Barnwell, esq. of Gray's Inn, was married in 1845 to Mary Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Charles J. Chapman, of Norwich. His younger son, the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A. of Jesus college, Oxford, was elected Head Master of Ruthin school in 1839.

There is a good likeness of Mr. Barnwell in lithography, one of several portraits of officers of the British Museum, from drawings by the late Henry Corbould.

JOHN STOCKDALE HARDY, Esq. F.S.A.

July 19. At his residence in the Newarke, Leicester, aged 55, John Stockdale Hardy, esq. F.S.A. Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester.

Mr. Hardy was descended on the paternal side from a family of respectable freeholders long resident at Gaddesby in the county of Leicester; and on that of his mother from the Stockdales and the Harrisons, who were his predecessors in his official functions.

He was born at Leicester on the 7th Oct. 1793, the only child of Mr. William Hardy, a respectable manufacturer in that town, and was on his mother's side the nephew of William Harrison, esq. proctor, and Registrar of the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester, to which office he succeeded on the death of his uncle; and it is worthy of remark, that Mr. Harrison was himself the successor of his own maternal uncle, John Stockdale, esq. from whom the subject of the present memoir derived his Christian name. Mr. Stockdale Hardy received his education under the late Mr. Marsh, then, and for many years, master

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of a flourishing private school at Leicester. At about the age of 14 he was placed in his uncle's office, and having gone through the usual routine of clerkship, he was in due time admitted as a Proctor and Notary Public—in other words, a practitioner in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England. In that branch of the law, Mr. Hardy practised during the whole of his life: and not only practised, but so deeply studied the principles and science of his profession, that it is not saying too much to aver that there were few men in the country of more sound and accomplished erudition in that department of jurisprudence. In addition to his professional practice, Mr. Hardy assisted his uncle in his official duties, and on the death of the latter in 1826, he was appointed to succeed him in his several Ecclesiastical Offices of Registrar of the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester, Registrar of the Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of Lincoln, and Registrar of the Court of the Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of the Manor and Soke of Rothley. He also held the offices of Registrar of the Court of the Peculiar of Evington, and of the Prebendal Court of St. Margaret in Leicester, in both of which he was the successor of the late Beaumont Burnaby, esq. All these appointments Mr. Hardy retained up to the time of his death.

The retrospect of Mr. Hardy's life affords one of the many bright examples of the effect of voluntary study and spontaneous mental culture, aided only by a natural quickness of talent, but with no groundwork of imparted learning beyond the rudimental instruction afforded by an establishment which scarcely aspired to the rank of a classical school. He had hardly emerged from boyhood, when his natural genius and self-taught knowledge acquired for him the distinction as a literary character, which he retained to the last hour of his life. His talent, we have said, was quick and lively. It was also versatile, as were his acquirements. In poetry and general English literature his taste was correct, and his knowledge extensive and accurate. From an early age he sacrificed occasionally to the Muses, for the gratification of a passing hour, and some of his early effusions found a place in this Miscellany. We have seen a song by him sung at a meeting of the Pitt Club, which was set to music by Mr. Clifton. As a prose writer, his style was fluent and easy, and in soundness of argument, as well as solidity and accuracy of information, he showed himself capable of taking a high rank amongst the essayists of the day. To the Leicester Journal he contributed a series of

papers under the signature of "Britannicus," which extended over a period of about twelve years, from the year 1820, during which the eventful struggle of Catholic Emancipation was in progress, and after the first-fruits of it had been reaped in the dismemberment of the Conservative party. Without a spark of personal rancour, Mr. Hardy was a firm, consistent, and conscientious opponent of the Roman Catholic claims, and was in frequent and confidential communication with the late Lord Eldon, and other leading champions of the Protestant cause.

In politics, Mr. Hardy was a staunch Conservative; but here again, as in his religious opinions, he was free from personal animosity, and was one of those, of whom we trust there are many in the ranks of both parties, who combine the most zealous and uncompromising support of their own views with kind and friendly feeling towards their equally zealous opponents.

In private life, he will be long remembered as a cordial and warm-hearted friend amongst his equals, and a charitable benefactor towards his poorer neighbours. His conversational powers were of a high order, and he had the somewhat rare capacity of adapting them to familiar intercourse with persons of every rank in life. A cheerful and social disposition, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, as well as shrewd observation on passing events, made his society generally acceptable as an agreeable and an entertaining companion.

We are scarcely prepared at present to enumerate the literary productions of Mr. Stockdale Hardy: but we can state that in the early part of his literary career he was a frequent correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, his first contribution to which, on the author of "The Beggar's Petition," appeared in the number for August 1809.

His distinct publications were as follow:

A Letter to a Country Surrogate, containing a Summary of the Laws relating to Marriage Licences, and Suggestions as to the line of conduct advisable to be pursued in granting those instruments. 1818. 8vo.

The Character of the late Very Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham, &c. &c. Extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1816, with some Additions. 1819. 8vo. pp. 24.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, upon the Motion of Earl Grey for a Repeal of the Declaration against Transubstantiation.

Thoughts on Dr. Phillimore's proposed Alterations in the Marriage Act.

A series of Letters, addressed to a friend upon the Roman Catholic Question. By Britannicus. 1820. 8vo.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, &c. upon the Marriage Act Amendment Bill. 1822. 8vo.

An Attempt to appropriate a Monument in Trinity Hospital, Leicester, to the Countess of Derby, Mother of King Henry the Fifth: with some account of the Castle and Newarke of Leicester. 1836. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. V. p. 518.)

These essays, together with such other of his published and unpublished papers as may be thought desirable, Mr. Hardy has directed by his will to be printed, under the editorship of Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a volume to be entitled "The Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. sometime Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester."

Mr. Stockdale Hardy married, in 1827, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the then Thomas Leach, esq. of the Newarke, Leicester. She died childless in the year 1838. He has left a considerable amount of real and personal property, which he distributed by his will amongst his numerous collateral relations.

The mortal remains of this much respected gentleman were consigned to their last resting place, in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church, Leicester, on the 24th July. The pall was borne by the Venerable Archdeacon Bonney, the Rev R. Burnaby, the Rev. J. Davies, Roger Miles, esq. T. Cradock, esq. of Loughborough, and W. Latham, esq. of Melton. The service was performed by the Revs. J. Wing and J. Dixon in a very solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Hardy had ever been the firm and consistent friend of the poor stockingers of Leicester, and, as a mark of regard to his memory on their part, a large congregation of framework-knitters walked in procession to meet the funeral at the church.

JOHN NOBLE, Esq. F.S.A.

July 12. At Bath, where he had been removed for change of air, John Noble, Esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Noble was born on the 22nd of November, 1796, at the Mill House, near Coldstream, in Berwickshire, a farm held for many years by his father, Mr. William Noble, who there brought up a family of 15 children. The subject of our notice, like many of his shrewd and enterprising countrymen, early left Scotland to seek his fortune, and at the age of 18 came to London, where he soon obtained a situation in a leading commercial house in the city, and long remained in it as

head and managing clerk. He then became a general merchant, and by his intelligence and energy amassed at an early period of life a considerable fortune, much of which, however, he afterwards lost in endeavouring to assist a branch of his family in Wales. At the time of his death he was partner with a brother, Mr. William Noble, in a very extensive business, and enjoyed a high character for integrity in the mercantile world.

But he had another circle beyond this in which he moved. In the busiest periods of his life he always contrived to devote some hours each day to study, and found his chief delight in books and in the society of those who had profited by them. He had a great love also for the fine arts, increased by journeys in Italy, and had formed a valuable collection of paintings and books. "I have been lying here," he said to the writer of this notice, a few days before his death, "several months incapable of looking at a book, but I have been able to fall back on my memory of them, and have found therein solace and delight."

Mr. Noble was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Archæological Institute, and an active member of the council of the Art Union of London: he was also for a short time on the committee of the Literary Fund Society, a member of the Antiquaries' Club, and of that of the Noviomagians. A large amount of general knowledge, and a continued flow of good spirits made him a cheerful and welcome companion to all, while his real kindness of heart endeared him to those who knew him better. The last few days of his life were saddened by the death of his brother, Mr. William Noble, who was carried off in a few hours by cholera. His brother's widow has since also fallen a victim to the same mysterious disease: the three were swept away within a month! He bore his own illness, of eight months' duration, with exemplary patience and submission to the Divine Will, and died, as he said, "without a regret." He was buried in Kensall Green Cemetery, on the 19th of July.

WILLIAM ADAMS, ESQ.

Aug. 7. At Cambridge, aged 73, William Adams, esq.

By the demise of Mr. Adams the various charitable institutions of his neighbourhood have lost an active and powerful supporter—a cheerful and a willing giver. The following list of benefactions enjoined by Mr. Adams in his will affords some clue to the channels in which his charity was directed in his lifetime, but there were in addition many others which will

miss his helping hand to a very great extent:—Foreign Baptist Missionary Society, 200*l.*; Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Moravian Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, each 100*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 200*l.*; Bristol, Bradford, and Stepney Baptist Academies, each 200*l.*; Addenbrooke's Hospital, 200*l.*; Friendly Benefit Society, 50*l.*; Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Benefit Society, 50*l.*; Cambridge Union Friendly Benefit Society, 50*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 50*l.*; Cambridge Auxiliary Tract Society, 19*l.* 19*s.*; Old Lying-in Society, 19*l.* 19*s.*; Baptist Congregation, Landbeach, 100*l.*; clothing the poor of Cambridge, 300*l.*; Dissenting Sunday School at Coton,* 200*l.*; Poor at Barton,* 200*l.*; St. Anthony and Eligius Almshouses, 200*l.*; Cambridge Female Refuge, 200*l.*; Victoria Asylum,* 200*l.*; Mechanics' Institute, 50*l.*; Disabled Ministers Fund, 100*l.*; Baptist Home Missionary Society, 200*l.*; Baptist Irish Society, 50*l.*; Cambridge British School, 100*l.*; to thirty inmates of various almshouses, 5*l.* each, 150*l.* (All except those with an asterisk duty free.) Mr. Adams has left a large number of complimentary legacies, besides a number of others to objects of his former munificence; for instance, he had at various periods paid the premiums requisite for the apprenticeship of four boys to various trades; to each of these he has left 50*l.* His private charities to individuals in his lifetime are known but to the recipients, for it was his custom, and he observed most studiously the maxim, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand giveth."

His body was attended by a long train of the inhabitants of Cambridge to the General Cemetery on the Histon road.

MR. WILLIAM SPENCE.

July 6. At Liverpool, aged 56, Mr. William Spence, sculptor, and professor of drawing in the Antique School of the Liverpool Academy.

He was born at Chester, and at an early age evinced a decided predilection for the fine arts. His first studies were at Liverpool, under Mr. Pether, a wood carver and teacher of drawing, and at this period he made the acquaintance of Gibson, the eminent sculptor, who assisted him in getting into the establishment of Messrs. Franceys, where he soon distinguished himself as a draughtsman and modelist. Mr. Roscoe, and others in the literary and intellectual circles of Liverpool, were attracted by the display of his powers, and the productions of this his youthful period are described as being very beautiful. But he went not to Italy, like his com-

man Gibson, a Libby, and partner in the Glasgow and London Companies. The latter business failed, however, he nevertheless adhered to his love for the sculptor's art, and successfully contributed to the exhibitions of the Liverpool Academy, of which he was not only one of the oldest and most esteemed members, but, as the successor of Mr. Moss, the portrait painter, professor of drawing in the Antique School.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 1. At the vicarage, St. Paul's, near Ruzance, aged 70, the Rev. *William John Burgess*, M.A., Rector of Aston Bottrell, Salop, and for 47 years Curate of the former parish. He was presented to his living in 1823 by the Bishop of Cleveland.

Aug. 2. At Crech St. Michael, near Trinton, aged 61, the Rev. *Henry Creswell*, Vicar of that parish. He was the fourth son of Thomas Esq. Court Creswell, esq., many years M.P. for Cirencester, by his second wife, M^{rs}. Gregory of Sherston, Wilts. He was instituted to the vicarage of Crech St. Michael in 1814.

Aug. 3. At Norwich, aged 73, the Rev. *James Browne Thompson*, LL.B., Vicar of Shropham, Perpetual Curate of Tompson, and Chaplain to the Court of Guardians in Norwich. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1799; was presented to the vicarage of Shropham in 1801 by the Corporation of Norwich; appointed Chaplain to the Court of Guardians in 1814, and presented to the chaplry of Tompson in 1816.

At Clifton, on his 28th year, the Rev. *George Hickey*, Curate of one of the newly formed districts at Devonport; son of the late Dr. Hickey, of Brook-street, Bath. He was staying at Clifton for the benefit of his health, and whilst walking on the rocks some 200 feet above the Avon, accidentally fell down the precipice, probably from the slipperiness of the turf, and was killed on the spot.

Aug. 8. At Southampton, aged 15, the Rev. *John Henry Buxton*, M.A., Vicar of Britford, near Salisbury; to which he was presented in Jan. 1842 by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

Aug. 11. At Dover, aged 49, the Rev. *William Casaubon Purdon*, Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire. He was the second son of the late William Casaubon Purdon, esq. of Tuncram, co. Cam; a Major in the 7th Dragoon Guards, by D. Borish, eldest daughter of Michael Head, esq. of Derry, co. Tipperary, and niece to Henry first Lord Dunlop. He was presented to the vicarage of Loxley by the Lord Chancellor in 1837. He married July 17, 1842, Augusta-Louisa, only child of the Rev.

George Augustus Tavel, and granddaughter of Augustus-Henry 3d Duke of Grafton.

At the Hague, aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Tyrwhitt*, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and incumbent of Winterborne Whitchurch and Turnworth, Dorsetshire. He was collated to these small livings in 1830, and previously to the prebend in 1828, by the late Bishop Burgess, who thus repaid his own early obligations to Thomas Tyrwhitt, the well-known scholar and critic. The subject of this notice was of Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated there in honours, B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1826, having been ordained at Cambridge in the interval. He had lately effected very great improvements in the church at Whitchurch. Having left home on Monday, 6th August, on a short visit to some relations at Brussels, he unhappily chose the route by Holland, and having stayed one clear day with a brother in London, landed at Rotterdam on the 9th. He arrived at the Hague in the afternoon of the 10th, having that day felt pain on his journey; and there, after about eight hours' suffering from Asiatic cholera, expired at three A.M. on Saturday the 11th. In the short intervals of pain he resigned himself to his Maker in fervent prayer, supported by the ministrations of the Rev. G. A. Baker, acting chaplain to the English Embassy. His remains were interred in the cemetery near the town, Mr. Baker officiating; but none of his family received the sad news in time to attend. Mr. Tyrwhitt was born at Stanleyhall, Shropshire, in 1802, the second son of the late Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. (afterwards of Nantyr, Denbighshire, Recorder of Chester, see our Obituary of 1836), and married, in 1837, Margaretta, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Bridges, Vicar of Henstridge, Somersetshire. By this lady he had eight children, seven of whom, with their amiable mother, survive to lament him.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 29. In Gower-st. James Gunning Plunkett, esq. of Clooncagh, co. Roscommon.

July 30. In Kennington-road, aged 40, Anne, wife of William Thomas, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N. eldest dau. of the late Thomas Scacombe, esq. surgeon, Betley, Staff.

Aug. 3. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, Philip Windsor, esq. R.N.

Aug. 4. At Knightsbridge, aged 27, Caroline-Editha, eldest dau. of T. Potter Macquern, esq.

Eliza, wife of James Leach, esq. of South Lambeth.

Aug. 5. In Upper Southwick-st. aged 76, Charlotte-Maria, relict of John Vincent Purrier, esq.

Aug. 7. At Hoxton, aged 33, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late David Nevill, esq.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 77, Col. John Richard Broadhead. He was appointed Captain in the 32d Foot 1794, Major 121st Foot 1795, Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1801, Colonel (stationary rank) 1810. He was on the half-pay of the late 121st Foot.

Aug. 8. Aged 56, Ann-Eliza, wife of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Albion-terr. Wandsworth-road. Also, within a few days, his mother, aged 80; and some days after, at Hampstead, the Rev. Thomas Harrison, Wesleyan minister. In all, no less than twenty-two deaths occurred from eleven houses in Albion-terrace, of cholera, generally of only a few hours' duration, the origin of which is ascribed to a well having been poisoned with the overflowing of drains during a storm late in July.

Aug. 9. At Woolwich Common, aged 74, Margaret, relict of Capt. George Maule.

Aug. 10. Sylvia, relict of Dr. Donahoo, M.D. of Suffolk-pl.

In Sutton-st. St. George's-in-the-East, aged 82, Parker John Harrison, esq.

In Ebenezer-pl. Kennington-lane, aged 46, Adolphus W. Barnes, esq. Actuary to the Mitre Assurance Office.

Aug. 11. In Camden-town, aged 53, Mrs. M. W. Keating, relict of the Rev. W. A. Keating, senior Chaplain of Madras.

Aged 64, Joseph Bodfield, esq. of Milk-st. Cheapside.

Aug. 12. In St. James's-sq. in her 47th year, the Right Hon. Frances Countess of Dartmouth. She was second daughter of George late Viscount Barrington, and sister to the present Viscount. She was married to the Earl of Dartmouth in 1829, and had fourteen children, who are all living.

Aug. 12. In Buckingham-st. Adelphi, Andrew Duncan, esq.

In Goswell-st. aged 74, Charles Gordon, esq.

At the apartments of her brother Mr. John Moore, Miss Clara Moore. She was the author of several beautiful works for young people.

Aug. 13. In Cadogan-pl. George Tattersall, esq. youngest son of Richard Tattersall, esq. of Grosvenor-pl.

Aug. 14. Frederick Thompson, esq. upwards of 40 years of the Audit Office, Somerset House, fourth son of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Mistley, Essex.

At her brother-in-law's, Joshua Walker, esq. Elizabeth, third daughter of the late

Allen Holford, esq. of Davenham Hall, Cheshire.

In Albany-st. aged 47, Rachel-Susanah, wife of A. Peyton Phelps, esq.

Aug. 15. At Kensington, of cholera, Paymaster and Purser William Maturin (1846). His last service was in the Snake, 16, when she was lost at Mozambique.

In Grosvenor-cresc. aged three weeks, the Hon. Mary Stanley, infant dau. of Lord Eddisbury.

Aug. 17. Mr. John Martin, 42 years clerk to the Society of Antiquaries.

Aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of John Hatchard, esq. of Clapham Common, and formerly of Piccadilly, bookseller. She survived her husband only about two months (see p. 210).

In Park-st. Islington, aged 65, Henry Colman, esq. of Salem, Massachusetts.

Aged 51, Frederick Elijah Thompson, esq. of Upper Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, and Raymond-build. Gray's-inn.

Aug. 18. At Vauxhall, aged 60, Clement Hoare, esq. author of a "Treatise on the Grape Vine," &c.

At Clapham, aged 30, Edward Murrell, esq. late of Northfleet, Kent.

In Chatham-pl. Bridge-st. aged 74, Mrs. Hansard, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Curson Hansard, printer.

At the house of R. R. Cheynes, esq. Berners-st. Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Samuel Rudall, esq. of Crediton.

At Blackheath, Charles Primrose, esq. late of the 36th Regt.

Aged 71, Charles Blew, esq. of Thavies-inn.

In Paradise-terrace, Holloway, aged 81, Abraham Carter, esq.

Aug. 19. In Montagu-sq. at her sister's, Lady Hales, Elizabeth, widow of John Lynch French, esq. of the Island of St. Kitt's.

Aged 25, Charles-Diederich, the elder son of Charles Windeler, esq. of Great Coram-st.

Aug. 20. At Herne-hill, aged 63, Robert Currey, esq.

At Camden New-town, aged 70, Sarah, wife of James Everingham, esq.

Aug. 21. At Kensington, aged 94, Frances-Maria, relict of James Barry, esq. of Cateaton-st. Merchant.

At Camberwell, aged 72, Grantham Gace, esq. second son of the late Grantham Gace, esq. of Saltfleetby, Linc.

At Camberwell, aged 62, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Lamb, esq.

Aug. 22. At Clapham Common, aged 74, John Dodson, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs.

Aug. 23. In London, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Mr. Henry Hatchard, of York-st. Westminster sister of the late John

Hatchard, esq. and aunt of the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth (see p. 210).

Aged 14, William, the eldest son of Wm. Langton, esq. of Laurence Pountney-lane, and Wandle House, Wandsworth.

Aged 56, Henry Hetherington. This well-known Radical publisher and agitator is amongst the victims to the cholera.

At his son-in-law's, in Euston-sq. aged 87, Aaron Arons, esq.

Of cholera, aged 35, David Coombes, waterman. With his three brothers, he had been the successful competitor for many hard-earned prizes.

In the Queen's Prison, aged 74, Col. Edward Warner, late of the 26th Foot, having been an inmate of the prison since the 22d Feb. 1848. Deceased had seen a great deal of service; he was a full Colonel in the army, and on half-pay of the Cameronians. He was secretary to Sir Adam Williamson when he took possession of the island of St. Domingo from the French. He afterwards entered the 10th Regiment, and was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Harrington. He assisted at the capture of other West India islands, and had several medals for distinguished services in various parts of the world. Verdict—Natural Death.

At Putney, Harriett, dau. of the late Charles Shepherd, esq. of Bedford-row.

Aug. 24. At Bermondsey, aged 76, Mrs. Furlonger; also, on the 26th, aged 87, Mr. Timothy Furlonger; many years proprietors of the Castle House, Warminster, Wilts.

Aug. 25. At Pentonville, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Chadwick, esq.

Aug. 26. At Carlton Villas, Anne, wife of James Marshall, esq.

At Brixton, aged 72, John Pearson Hayward, esq. house-painter in Newgate Street, and Deputy of the ward of Farringdon-within.

At Brixton, aged 37, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Arundel.

Suddenly, in Tokenhouse-yard, aged 50, Thomas Benjamin Scutt, esq. attorney-at-law.

Aug. 27. Edward James Wallace, esq. barrister-at-law, and Clerk to the Crown in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay.

In Park-pl. Gloucester-gate, aged 74, Anna, relict of Philip Stanislaus, esq. late of New-st. Dorset-sq.

At Avenue Villa, Regent's Park, aged 89, Col. William Langley.

In Brixton-road, after only a few hours' illness, Mr. M. Parsons, late of Regent-st. brother of Charles Parsons, esq. solicitor, late of Temple Chambers, Fleet-st. whom he survived only two months.

In Falcon-sq. Francis Broughton, esq. solicitor.

In Museum-st. aged 93, James Lowe, esq. late of the East India House.

In Upper Bedford-pl. John M'Cullom, esq.

Aug. 28. At the house of her son-in-law, W. T. S. Daniel, esq. John-st. Bedford-row, aged 82, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Arthur Wm. Trollope, D.D. Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

Jemima, eldest dau. of James Toplis, esq. of New Bridge-st.

Aug. 29. Thomas Irons, esq. of Brompton-crescent.

Aged 49, John Robertson, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

At Chelsea, aged 78, John George Henry Jay, esq. Mus. Doc.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 57, Capt. Charles Paget, formerly of the 52d Light Infantry, and late of the 2d Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 30. In Stanhope-st. Regent's Park, aged 80, William Smith, esq. formerly a Magistrate of the Cinque Ports.

In London, aged 24, George, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Wise, D.D. Rector of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, and of Blandford, in Dorsetshire.

In Mornington-road, Regent's Park, aged 76, George Booth, esq.

In Clement's-lane, Strand, in great destitution and personal neglect, aged 62, Mr. George Tytler, draughtsman to the late Duke of Gloucester. More than thirty years ago Mr. Tytler travelled in Italy with Sir English Dolben, Bart. and he lithographed several views which he made there. He also compiled from his Italian sketches a Pictorial Alphabet, which was so far successful, that, after the lithographic impression was sold, it was engraved in copper. Mr. Tytler also published in lithography a large panoramic view of Edinburgh.

Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. John Wood, of Canterbury House, Walworth.

At Chelsea, aged 59, John Anderson, esq. formerly of Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

The wife of G. M. Todd, of Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road, esq. and dau. of the late Thomas Henry Daniel, of Great Tower-st.

Domett Finlaison, esq. of the National Debt Office, second son of John Finlaison, esq. Actuary of the National Debt.

Terese, dau. of William Morgan, esq. Doughty-st. Mecklenburgh-sq.

Aug. 31. Suddenly, by the fall of her horse, aged 22, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Crouch End, Hornsey.

At the Cedars, South Lambeth, aged 63, John Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn,

Q.C. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, April 30, 1812, practised as a conveyancer, and was one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Law of Real Property.

Sept. 1. Aged 53, Mr. John Christian Hose, only surviving son of the late John Daniel Hose, esq. of Ludgate-hill.

Aged 75, Miss Jaques, for many years a resident of Sloane-st.

Aged 48, Hannah, wife of Mr. David Nunes Carvalho, bookseller, of Fleet-st.

At Greenwich, Crowley Millington, esq.

Sept. 2. Aged 27, Daniel, son of Samuel Williams, esq. Clayton-pl. Kennington.

Lieut. George Pawley, of the Quarter-master General's Office, Horse Guards.

Whilst in London, of cholera, Mr. Norton Wheeler, solicitor, of Manchester, for many years proprietor of the Manchester Chronicle.

At his son-in-law's, J. Charlier, esq. Bayswater-terrace, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Richard Cole, unattached.

In Oxford-terr. Edgeware-road, aged 74, John Richardson, esq.

Aged 71, Benjamin Allingham, esq. of Pleasant-pl. West-sq. Lambeth.

In Rockingham-row, New Kent-road, Sarah-Bingham, widow of Joseph Wells, esq. of Adelphi-terr. Also, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Thomas Henry Wells, her youngest son.

In Camden-pl. Peckham, aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Sugden, widow.

Sept. 3. Eliza-Ann, wife of William Edward Humble, M.D. and eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Nevill, esq. of Highbury.

Michael L. Mason, esq. surgeon, High-st. Newington.

Sept. 4. At Kensington, Elizabeth-Coyte, widow of the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Vicar of Bickleigh, Devon.

In Porchester-terr. Bayswater, aged 59, Col. William Strahan, late Quartermaster-Gen. of the Madras Army. He was a cadet of 1807, and was attached to the 39th N. Inf. of which he became Lieut.-Colonel, 1835.

In Tonbridge-pl. New-road, Frederick Palmer, esq. of Mitre-court Chambers, Temple.

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, aged 51, Emma, wife of Goodenough Hayter, esq.

At Brompton, aged 58, Frances-Sarah, wife of Richard Drake, esq.

Sept. 5. At Turnham-green, aged 78, Sarah, widow of William Crighton, esq. of Brentford.

In Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, Henry Howard, esq.

At Albany-cottage, aged 54, Ann-Harman, only dau. of the late Edward Skinner, esq. of Float, Udimore, Sussex, and relict of George King, esq. Icklesham.

Sept. 6. Aged 33, Joseph Woods, esq. of Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury.

Sept. 8. While on a visit to Mr. T. Ewens, Queen's-road, Homerton, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Johnson, late Alderman of the ward of Portsoken. He was formerly an oil merchant in Aldgate, and connected with the Romford bank, but failed in business. He was elected Alderman in 1833, and served Mayor in 1840-1. He resigned his gown in 1844. He has lately been a pensioner of the Charter House. Verdict—Natural death.

Sept. 7. Catherine, wife of Thomas Lloyd, surgeon, of New Basinghall-st.

In Holland-pl. Clapham-road, aged 48, John Saunders, esq. of Queen-st. Cheap-side.

Sept. 8. In Lambeth, of cholera, Mr. James Farrell, a gentleman well known for many years past as a provider of the "ways and means" for certain Irish Members of the Legislature.

Sept. 10. At his residence, Wandsworth-common, aged 86, James Beveridge, esq.

Beds.—*Aug. 14.* At Leighton Buzzard, suddenly, at the residence of his brother, aged 53, Henry Olley, esq.

Aug. 24. At Hinxworth, George Fisher, at the great age of 106 years. He was born at Roxton, and, until the last five years, employed himself in gardening and other out-of-door pursuits. His memory was good to the last.

Sept. 2. At Bedford, aged 83, Mrs. Elger.

Berks.—*Aug. 27.* At Reading, Father Dominic, of Poplar House, Hampstead.

Lately. At Twyford, in his 48th year, Andw. Peak, esq. solicitor, late of Leicester.

Sept. 1. At Abingdon, P. Blundell, esq.

Bucks.—*Aug. 5.* Mildred, widow of Francis Pope, esq. 34th Reg. and late of Prince's Risborough.

Aug. 20. At Stony Stratford, Charles-Durell, son of John Hemery, esq.

Aug. 24. At Olney, where he had resided about fifteen years, aged 66, Mons. Neudegg, leaving a widow, son, and dau. who were dependent upon his exertions. He was by birth of the kingdom of Hanover, and, entering the army, served in the Peninsular war until the peace after the battle of Waterloo, and held the office of Secretary in the army for several years. For about five years he was Professor of French and German at the military college, Sandhurst.

Aug. 30. Of paralysis, Miss Smith, of Chesham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 10.* Aged 21, William Tyrie, esq. of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, youngest son of John G. Tyrie, esq. of Kensington-garden-terrace.

Aug. 26. At Cambridge, aged 75, the Marchese di Spineto, teacher of the Italian language in that university. He was interpreter at the trial of Queen Caroline, having come over to this country during the former revolutionary war of Europe.

Aug. 27. At her son's house, Cambridge, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Maddison, of Ackworth, Yorkshire.

At Cambridge, aged 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, formerly of Rugeley, Staffordsh.

Aug. 28. At Chatteris, aged 82, Miss Holden, dau. of the late Rev. William Holden, upwards of 31 years Vicar of that place, who died in 1803.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 13.* At Lanwithan, aged 74, William Foster, esq.

Aug. 16. At Kenwyn, Truro, the residence of her father, the Rev. Prebendary Cornish, aged 26, Esther-Anne, wife of Rev. Dr. Morrice, minister of St. Andrew's chapel, Plymouth.

CUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 18.* At Carleton-hall, aged 65, Joseph Burrow, esq.

DERBY.—*Aug. 29.* At Derby, aged 79, John Gamble, esq.

DEVON.—*Aug. 21.* At Plymouth, Henry Harris, esq.

Aug. 24. At Bradninch, Sarah, relict of John Charlton Yeatman, esq. of Gars-ton-house, Frome, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Tanner, Incumbent of Bradninch.

At Plymouth, aged 60, Mary-Ann, relict of Lieut. Hiatt, R.N.

At Tiverton, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Melhuish, esq. late of Bradford Witheridge.

Aug. 26. At Stoke, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of John Beer, esq. and mother of the Mayor of Devonport.

Accidentally drowned while bathing, at Budleigh Salterton, aged 22, Joseph-Francis, youngest son of the late J. H. Merivale, esq.

Aug. 29. At Teignmouth, Susan, wife of John George Kentish, esq.

Aug. 30. At Sidmouth, aged 84, Catharine, relict of the late Benjamin Kennet Dawson, esq. of Sandal Magna, Yorkshire.

At the residence of his father-in-law, J. W. Snell, esq. of Heavitree, aged 31, Mr. George Jenner, son of the late Thomas Jenner, esq. of Windsor.

At Exeter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Shapter, M.D.

At Bradley-house, aged 76, Anna-Maria, widow of Francis Hare Naylor, esq. of Hurstmonceux-place, Sussex.

Aug. 31. Accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Hamoaze, in his 13th year, the Hon. Thomas Edward Paget Graves, eldest son and heir of Lord Graves.

He was a naval cadet belonging to the Southampton flag-ship, but was serving on board the *Impregnable*.

Sept. 5. At Hopton Cottage, near Stratton, aged 72, Mary, relict of Richard Burdon Bray, esq. late of Hopton.

Sept. 7. At Chudleigh, aged 72, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Holman Mugg, of that place.

Sept. 8. At Dawlish, aged 73, Eleanor, relict of Daniel Garrett, esq.

Sept. 8. At Exeter, Mr. White, butcher, of Shadwell. He was the son of poor parents at Crediton, and about 30 years ago went to Exeter and two years after to London, where he procured a situation with a butcher in Shadwell, with whom he lived many years. After his master's death he commenced business on his own account, brought up a large family, and by industry and perseverance realised a handsome fortune, his friends say not less than 20,000*l*.

Sept. 10. At Mount Radford, aged 90, Edward Trapp Pilgrim, esq.

Sept. 11. At Southernhay, aged 60, Zephyrretta - Charlotte - Mary, wife of Rear-Adm. Gustavus Stupart. Her maiden name was Hyndham, and she became the second wife of the Admiral in 1812.

DORSET.—*Aug. 14.* At Blandford, Septimus Smith, esq.

Aug. 15. At Handley, aged 66, Mrs. Biles, relict of B. Biles, esq.

Aug. 19. At Corfe-castle, aged 82, Joseph Willis, esq. steward to the late Earl of Eldon for upwards of half a century.

At Poole, aged 35, the wife of Capt. Mitchell, E.I.C. now living at Rodwell. Whether she was accidentally drowned or otherwise remains a mystery. She had been married only about four months.

Sept. 9. At Delapré-house, Bridport, aged 86, Robert Graves, esq. M.D.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 29.* In Old Elvet, Durham, aged 67, Frances, wife of John Ward, esq. and dau. of the late Hon. Admiral John Leveson Gower, by Frances, dau. of Adm. the Hon. E. Boscawen, by Frances, dau. of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. a lady well known in the fashionable and literary circles of her day.

Aug. 31. Aged 50, Peter Allan, who had hewn himself a suite of a dozen rooms out of the magnesian limestone rock at Marsden, on the sea-coast, between South Shields and Monkwearmouth. He died of inflammation; and, on Sunday, Sept. 2, his remains were interred at Whitburn, in the presence of his aged father and mother, both of them upwards of 84 years old.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 4.* At West Ham, aged 90, Martha, widow of Lieut. Jacob Adams, R.N.

Aug. 13. At Bishop's Hall, aged 58, John George Norbury, esq.

Aug. 29. At Dagenham Park, the Hon. Lady Neave. She was Mary, youngest dau. of James-Everard ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, by his cousin Mary-Christiana, eldest dau. of Henry the eighth lord; was married in 1827 to Sir Richard Digby Neave, Bart. and had issue a numerous family.

Sept. 4. At the residence of his brother, Warley Barracks, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Henry George Jackson, Royal Art.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 26.* At Stonehouse, near Stroud, aged 34, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Drayton Wintle, Perpetual Curate of Thurgoland, Yorkshire.

Aug. 15. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 67, Comm. Robert Baldey, R.N. He entered the Navy as midshipman of the Renown 74, and in April 1802 was midshipman of Lord Collingwood's flag ship, *Barfleur*. He served continually up to 1821, having been promoted to Lieut. Sept. 1809. His last ship was the *Leven* 24, the command of which he assumed on the death of Capt. Bartholomew, in surveying the coast of Africa, the Azores, and Cape Verdes; and on his arrival at Spithead was confirmed in his promotion to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1821. He has been on half-pay ever since.

Aug. 16. At Cheltenham, aged 71, Capt. Robert Hay, late of the H.E.I.C. Naval Service.

Aug. 23. Aged 94, Arthur Palmer, sen. esq. of Park-row, Bristol.

Aug. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 64, John Pugh, esq.

Aug. 25. At Hanham Hall, Samuel Whittuck, esq. He had been in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieut. for Gloucestershire, for nearly forty years.

Aug. 28. At Bristol, at an advanced age, Ann, relict of John Busvine, esq. of that city.

HANTS.—*Aug. 10.* At Southview, Isle of Wight, Georgiana, wife of James Coape, esq. and only dau. of the late George H. Arnold, esq. of Ashby Lodge, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 25. Drowned, off Southsea, Mr. Allen, who had recently established a private school at that place, and had been one of the masters of St. Paul's School, Southsea, for more than 20 years. He has left a widow and four daughters.

Aug. 26. At Southampton, aged 59, James Thompson, esq. formerly of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Aug. 28. At Conway House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Fitzwilliams.

Aug. 30. At Christchurch, aged 71, John Aldridge, esq.

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Sept. 9. At Southampton, aged 53, François V. M. Moreau, esq. nephew of Gen. Moreau.

Sept. 13. At Wellington Lodge, I. W. W. B. Astley, esq.

Sept. 17. At Mirables, in the Isle of Wight, aged 92, Mrs. Henrietta Jane Arnold, eldest dau. of General George Morrison, formerly Colonel of the 4th Regiment and Quartermaster-General to the forces. She was the second wife of George Arnold, esq. (Gentleman of the Privy Chamber,) of Ashby Legers, Northamptonshire, and Mirables, Isle of Wight, only son of Lumley Arnold, esq. barrister-at-law, of Ashby Legers aforesaid, grandson of George Arnold, esq. by his second wife Anne, dau. of Edmund Bromwich, esq. of Daventry, formerly Lord of the Manor of Barby, co. Northampton, which manor, with his estate in Ashby Legers, the said George Arnold purchased in the year 1718. In 1725 he had confirmed by the College of Arms the following coat: Gules, a chevron engrailed argent, gutté de poix, cotised or, between three pheons or; crest, A demy tiger regardant sable bezanté, maned and tufted or, holding between his paws a pheon or; in which grant it is stated that a relationship was allowed between the family of Arnold of Llanyangle, co. Monmouth, and the father of the said George Arnold, viz. George Arnold, esq. of St. Anne's, Westminster, (formerly of Dorsetshire,) who, with his eldest son Richard Arnold, esq. Deputy Secretary at War, are buried in St. Anne's church, Soho. Mrs. Henrietta Jane Arnold had issue three sons, George-Henry, of Ashby Legers; Edward-John-Richard, late Lieut. in the 11th Light Dragoons; and James-William, in holy orders, D.D. The two former died in her lifetime without legitimate male issue.

HEREFORD.—*May 27.* Aged 73, John Seager, esq. lay Rector of Welch Bicknor.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 35, Frances, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Davies, of Talgarth, Brecon.

At Trelough, aged 84, Eliza George, only sister of the late Rev. John George, Rector of Grosmont, Monmouthshire.

At Ledbury, aged 72, Timothy Spencer, esq. of the firm of Webb, Spencer, and Moore, bankers, of that town.

HERTS.—*Aug. 7.* At Hertford, Catharine-Ann-Jenner, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Bouchier, Rector of Bramfield.

Aug. 17. At Watford, the residence of her son, R. A. Kerrison, esq. aged 72, Hannah, widow of Thomas Allday Kerrison, esq.

Aug. 19. At Bushey, near Watford, aged 29, William Henry Balls, esq.

Aug. 20. At Sawbridgeworth, aged 73, 3 L

Miss Betty Hartley, dau. of John Hartley, esq. of Newton, Yorkshire.

HUNTINGDON.—Aug. 18. At the rectory, Sawtre All Saints, aged 85, Robert Birch, esq. formerly of Holme Hall, Derb.

Aug. 19. At Eynesbury, aged 66, Catherine-Hatley, widow of Wm. Stevens, esq. Capt. 3d Buffs.

KENT.—Aug. 11. At the vicarage, aged 58, Mary-Neville, wife of the Rev. James Peto, Vicar of Preston, near Faversham.

Aug. 13. At Margate, aged 43, Jane, wife of David Landell Chambers, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.; and, Aug. 18, aged 18, Sarah-Collins, youngest dau. of the above.

Aug. 15. At Ramsgate, aged 80, Benjamin Ricketts, esq. late Capt. in the East Kent Militia.

Aug. 19. At Ramsgate, aged 47, Susan, wife of Professor W. J. Schweitzer.

At Gillingham, Elizabeth-Gardner, dau. of J. Chenowith, esq. R.N.

Aug. 20. At Dover, aged 81, Gratton Hart, esq.

Aug. 21. At Gravesend, aged 82, Mrs. Sophia Graff.

Aug. 22. At Margate, aged 57, Anna, wife of Charles Cradock, esq. of Burton-crescent.

Aug. 23. At Gillingham vicarage, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Page, D.D.

Aug. 27. At Canterbury, Mary-Ellen, wife of Henry G. Austin, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 24, Martha, only dau. of the late J. H. Vizetelly, esq.

Aug. 29. At Canterbury, aged 69, John Neame, esq.

Aug. 30. At Dover, aged 19, 1st Lieut. George Bruce Traherne, Royal Artillery.

Lately. At Herne Bay, Frederica-Anne, widow of G. White, esq. of Kensington.

Sept. 1. At Chatham, Thomas Dodsworth, esq. late of the Colonial Office.

At Ramsgate, Elizabeth Johnston, of Milton next Gravesend, relict of William Johnston, esq.

At Wingham-house, aged 67, Mrs. Elgar, widow of Stephen Elgar, esq.

Sept. 2. At Canterbury, Mrs. Hysted.

At Gravesend, aged 21, Francis Durell Pratt, esq. eldest son of the late John Pratt, esq. M.C.R.S.

Sept. 3. At Barham, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of John Harrison, esq. of Denne-hill.

Sept. 4. Aged 71, John Morgan, surgeon, Ordnance Hospital, Dover.

At Canterbury, aged 59, W. White, esq.

Sept. 5. At Gravesend, aged 37, James Emanuel Wich, esq. of Antwerp, and of the city of London, Indigo-broker.

Of cholera, at Dover, Lieut.-Col. Henry Geo. Jackson, commanding officer of Royal Artillery. He attained his rank in 1839.

Sept. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 59, Robert William Dallas, esq. only son of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Dallas.

Sept. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guildford-st.

LANCASTER.—Aug. 24. Aged 53, John Udny, M.D. surgeon, superintendent of the Cholera Hospital, Toxteth Park.

Aug. 31. In Liverpool, aged 70, Andrew Low, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Aug. 3. Aged 48, Mark Snelson, esq. solicitor, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

LINCOLN.—July 25. At Burton-hall, aged 16, the Hon. Eliza Edome Monson, eldest dau. of Lord Monson.

Aug. 24. At Spalding, aged 85, Abraham Catto, esq. formerly Assistant Commissioner of Excise.

MIDDLESEX.—Aug. 13. At Hadley, aged 25, Ford Addison, esq. youngest son of the late John Addison, esq. of Homerton.

Aug. 15. At Hillingdon, aged 43, Alfred Way Reynard, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Francis Reynard, esq. of Reading. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 2, 1834.

Aug. 19. At Finchley, Rebecca, wife of James Corrie, esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Rev. John Humphreys, LL.D.

Aug. 21. At Ruislip, aged 76, Sarah, relict of John Tiplady, esq.

Aug. 27. At her brother's, William Field, esq. Kingsbury Green, aged 46, Mary, widow of John Gould, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

Sept. 5. Aged 65, John Pawley, esq. of Acton, and formerly of Farningham.

Sept. 9. At Teddington, aged 30, George Baring Kemp, esq.

MONMOUTH.—Sept. 2. At Monmouth, aged 75, Thomas Griffin Phillpotts, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, and in the commission of the peace for the county.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 10. At Norwich, aged 60, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Baker Rackham, esq. of Guton-hall, Booton.

Aug. 16. Suddenly, of paralysis, aged 73, H. Simons, esq.

Aug. 19. Of apoplexy, aged 61, Mr. Robert Aylmer, of Fincham-hall. He was considered an excellent farmer, and ranked very high as a breeder of sheep. He had been expected by a large number of gentlemen on the following day at the residence of his son, Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham.

Sept. 1. At Cockley Clay-hall, near Swaffham, Esther, the wife of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, esq.

Sept. 8. Aged 68, John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone, near Thetford, long known as an active and intelligent magistrate. He descended from a family seated at Kilverstone from the reign of Henry VII. and was the son of the Rev. John Wright, Rector of Tatterford with Tattersett, in Norfolk, by his second wife Anna-Maria, only dau. of Thomas Rolfe Peirson, esq. of Middleton, Norfolk. He married in 1809 Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Zachariah Rose, Rector of Broughton, co. Northampton. He succeeded to the Kilverstone estate on the death of his cousin, Charles Wright, esq. who died s. p.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Aug. 6.* At Higham Ferrers, aged 40, Owen Parker, esq.

Aug. 9. At Kettering, in her 68th year, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late William Roughton, sen. esq.

Aug. 11. At the vicarage, West Had-don, aged 43, Margaret-Millicent, wife of the Rev. Hugh M. Spence.

Aged 82, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Seymour Hyde, esq. Major in the Northamptonshire Militia, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, and Marshal in the household of her majesty the Queen.

Aug. 27. At Kettering, aged 67, Emily, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. VEVERS, Rector of that place, and sister to the Lady of Lord Chief Justice Deaman.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 19.* Anna-Maria, relict of Gawen Aynesley Mitford, esq. of Little Harle Tower, and grand-dau. of the tenth Lord Teynham. She was the second dau. of the Hon. Philip Roper, by Barbara, second dau. of Launce-lot Lyttleton, esq. and was married in 1793.

NOTTS.—*Aug. 21.* Aged 56, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Williams, Rector of Gedling.

Aug. 28. At Orston-hall, aged 74, Susanna, relict of W. R. Middlemore, esq.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 11.* At Henley-on-Thames, aged 77, John Henry Judson, esq. 47 years a medical practitioner at Ware, Herts.

Aug. 17. At Henley-on-Thames, George Ravens Pearson, esq. of Rother-hithe.

SALOP.—*Aug. 16.* At Chetwynd Lodge, Anne-Frances-Cooper, wife of Robert Fisher, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Edward Fleming, esq. of Sildon Castle.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 13.* At Montvale House, aged 56, Major Henry Spry, of the Royal Marines, second son of the late Rev. John Spry, Vicar of Ugborough.

Aug. 17. At Farnham House, Chard, aged 66, Ann, relict of Wm. Leman, esq.

Aug. 18. At Widcombe, Bath, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Clark.

Aug. 20. At Willow Lodge, near Taun-

ton, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Charles Collis, late of H.M. 24th Reg. Infantry.

Aug. 26. At Bath, Caroline-Ann, youngest dau. of the late William Mitford, esq. of Pittshill.

At Wells, aged 65, Margaret, widow of Joseph Lovell Lovell, esq.

Aug. 31. At Portishead, aged 84, Mary, relict of John Michael Shenstone, esq. of London.

Sept. 1. At Bath, Maynard-Anne, widow of the Rev. W. M. Blencowe, and dau. of the late Col. Rochfort.

Sept. 2. At Bath, Maria, relict of Adm. Sir William Hargood, G.C.B. G.C.H. She was the dau. of Thomas Somers Cocks, esq. banker at Charing Cross (brother to Charles first Lord Somers), and sister to the wife of Adm. Sir James Nicoll Morris, K.C.B. She was married in 1811, and left a widow in 1839. See the memoir of Sir William Hargood in our vol. XIV. p. 205.

Sept. 10. At Shepton Mallett, aged 52, Wm. Grist, esq. surgeon.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug. 24.* At Aspen Lodge, Sudbury, aged 65, George Trenchard, esq.

Aug. 25. Aged 90, Sarah, relict of John Brooks, esq. Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 26. At Beccles, aged 86, Deliana, relict of William Crisp, esq.

Aug. 27. At Woodbridge, Miss Stodart, dau. of the late Matthew Stodart, esq. of the firm of Stodart and Co. pianoforte manufacturers, London, and of Broxsted House, Sutton.

Sept. 4. At Pakefield, after giving birth to twins, one of whom survives, Martha, wife of the Rev. J. Rumpf, Curate of that parish.

SURREY.—*Aug. 16.* At East Sheen, aged 72, Frances, relict of Col. Clayton, of Stone-hall.

Aug. 17. At the Rookery, Lower Tooting, where from his infancy he had lived, aged 67, Robert Clarke, esq.

Sarah, wife of Benjamin Hamilton, esq. of Croydon Common.

At Merton Grove, Mary-Frances, wife of Alexander Atherton Park, esq.

Aug. 28. At Croydon, John Lawrie, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's-square, and Sydenham, Kent.

At Norwood, aged 55, John Francis Maubert, esq.

Aug. 29. At Thames Ditton, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Edwards, esq.

Sept. 1. At Stockwell, aged 40, Dr. James Leatham Clarke, surgeon R.N. late of Her Majesty's ship Hydra.

At Westfield-lodge, Kingston, aged 72, Sarah, the wife of Richard Atkins, esq.

Sept. 3. At Farnham Castle, Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Lord Bishop of Win-

chester. She was the dau. of J. P. Mau-
noir, esq. and was married in 1816.

Sept. 4. William Tubb, esq. of Little
Bookham, near Letherhead.

Sept. 6. Major Hardy Simmons, esq.
eldest surviving son of the late Nathaniel
Simmons, of Gloucester-lodge, Croydon.

Sept. 7. At Weston-green, Thames
Ditton, aged 54, Henry Edmonds, esq.

At Norwood, aged 84, Lady Hamlyn
Williams, relict of Sir James Hamlyn
Williams, Bart. of Clovelly Court, North
Devon, and Edwinstord, Carmarthenshire.
She was Diana, daughter of Abraham Whit-
aker, esq.; was married before 1790, and was
left a widow in 1829, having had issue three
sons, the present Baronet, Capt. Charles
Hamlyn Williams, R.N., the Rev. Or-
lando Williams, Rector of Clovelly; and
three daughters, Diana, unmarried; Ara-
bella, late Lady Barham; and Charlotte,
late wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

At Burtinshot, aged 64, David Langton,
esq. late of Staple-inn, London, solicitor.

Sept. 8. At Strestham Common, aged
73, Samuel Cleaver, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 19.* At Brighton, Eli-
zabeth, relict of Joseph John West, M.D.

Aug. 20. At Hastings, aged 32, Susan,
wife of Hugh Vans Hathorn, esq. Bengal
Civil Service.

Aug. 22. At Brighton, of apoplexy, aged
62, highly respected, William Rapley, esq.
one of the chief clerks of H. M. Station-
ery Office, and examiner of Accounts in the
Printing Department. Mr. Rapley was
brought up to the printing business in the
office of the late Andrew Strahan, M.P.
the king's printer. He has left one son,
in the firm of Messrs. Rapley and Welch-
man, manufacturing-jewellers, Dean-street,
Soho.

At Brighton, aged 55, Thomas But-
ler, esq.

Aug. 23. At Brighton, aged 79, James
Gale, esq. formerly of Shadwell and Epp-
ing Forest.

Aug. 27. At Littlehampton, Augustus
Barrington Price Powell Hamilton, esq.
second son of the late Adm. Charles
Powell Hamilton, and grandson of Lord
Ann Hamilton.

Sept. 2. At Hastings, aged 58, Henry
Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. and
Hawsted House, near Bury St. Edmund's.
He was the only son of Christopher Barton
Metcalfe, esq. and obtained an accession of
fortune as heir to his grand-uncle, Philip
Metcalfe, esq. M.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A.
one of the executors of Sir Joshua Rey-
nolds. He married Frances-Jane, dau. of
Martin Whish, esq. Commissioner of Ex-
cise, and by that lady, who died in 1830,
he has left issue three sons.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, aged 70, John

Downes, esq. late of Laurence Pountney-
lane.

Sept. 5. After a few hours' illness, at
Hastings, aged 58, William Cash, of Peck-
ham-rye, and Wood-st. Cheapside, one of
the Society of Friends. He was a Director
of the Brighton Railway, and Chairman of
the late Eastern Counties Court of In-
quiry; also a Director of the National
Provident Institution.

Sept. 6. At Lewisham, aged 77, Martha,
relict of S. Hurst, esq.

Sept. 7. At Brighton, aged 70, Rich-
ard Tamplin, esq.

Sept. 8. At Hastings, aged 80, Richard
Byham, Secretary to the Ordnance.

Sept. 10. At Hastings, Frances-Sims
Weir, younger dau. of the late John Weir,
esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 22.* At Leamington,
aged 67, Charles Henry Barber, esq.
Queen's Counsel, late of Twickenham.
He was called to the bar at Gray's-inn
July 6, 1810, and to the rank of King's
Counsel, 27 Dec. 1834.

Aug. 27. Aged 75, John Greaves, esq.
of Radford Semele.

Lately. At Birmingham, at an advanced
age, Mrs. Jarman, formerly and for many
years a member of the Bath Theatrical
Company.

WILTS.—*Aug. 13.* At Devizes, Mr.
Wm. Bayntun, son of the Rev. E. Bayn-
tun, Rector of Bromham.

Aug. 17. At Corton, aged 62, Ambrose
Patient, esq.

Aug. 22. At Salisbury, after a few
hours' illness, Catherine-Sarah, wife of
Charles George Brodie, esq. of that city,
and eldest dau. of Walter Ray, esq. Tos-
tock, Suffolk.

Aug. 24. Aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of
William Cooper, esq. solicitor, of Sal-
isbury.

Sept. 1. At Tisbury, Mrs. Shipman,
third dau. of the late Francis Blundell,
esq. of Fovant, and a descendant of the
late Rev. Samuel Blundell, formerly Rec-
tor of Codford St. Mary.

Sept. 5. At Erle Stoke Park, aged 18,
Julia-Hay, eldest dau. of the Right Hon.
Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Sept. 10. At the vicarage, Corsham,
aged 15, Louisa-Henrietta, youngest dau.
of the Rev. W. C. Bennett, M.A.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Great Mal-
vern, aged 27, Eliezer, second son of
John Montefiore, esq. of Barbados.

At the Hill, near Worcester, in his 66th
year, George Allies, esq.

YORK.—*Aug. 15.* At Hovingham-hall,
aged 19, Sophia-Harriet, eldest dau. of
Sir William Worsley, Bart.

Aug. 21. At Harrowgate, Lieut.-Col.
Sampson Stawell, of 1000 acres.

He served with the Walcheren expedition; and subsequently in the Peninsula, where he was Aide-de-camp to General Chowne, and at Waterloo. His commissions were, Ensign 36th Foot 1801, Lieut. 1802, Lieut. 54th Foot 1804, Capt. 99th Foot 1805, Capt. 12th Dragoons 1806, brevet Major 1815, Major 12th Dragoons 1819, Lieut.-Colonel 1827; Colonel in the army 1838.

Aug. 22. In her 32d year, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Revell, of the East Bank, Sheffield, and Darfield House, Yorkshire, gentleman, and only child of the late John Knight, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 21. At Scarborough, aged 23, John, youngest son of the late Jeremiah Rawson, esq. of Green Royde, near Halifax.

Aug. 30. At Headingley, near Leeds, aged 36, William, son of the late David Musgrave, esq. timber merchant, Leeds.

At Doncaster, of apoplexy, aged 60, Thomas Brooke, esq. solicitor, Clerk of the Peace for that borough.

Aug. 31. At Great Driffield, at the house of his uncle, Manuel Kirby, esq. aged 25, John, third and eldest surviving son of the late Mr. J. M. Kirby, of Toft House, near Pocklington.

Sept. 9. At Beverley, aged 48, Thomas Almack, esq. late of Bishop Burton.

WALES.—*Aug. 16.* Aged 71, Henry Palmer, esq. of Gelleswich, Milford, Pembrokehire, and of Carew Castle, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Jamaica.

Aug. 18. Drowned, whilst bathing on the shore at Abergele, Philip-Wythen, youngest son of the late John Jones Bate-man, esq. of Pentre-mawr, Denbighshire, and Portland-pl. London, whose death we recorded in p. 326.

Aug. 19. At Cardiff, Charles Henry, third son of the late Ezekiel Harman, esq. of Theobalds, Herts.

Lately. At Neath, aged 40, Emblin, wife of Mr. T. Hargreaves, solicitor; aged 6, Anne, dau. of the above.

Very suddenly, at Maesmellan, near New Radnor, aged 89, Mr. T. Probert, many years coroner of the borough of Radnor.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 18.* At Leith, Walter Bruce, esq. M.D.

In Dundee, aged 90, William Flowerden, descendant of Edward Flowerden, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Aug. 30. Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde-st. Hospital, Glasgow. Having had occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequence; however, on repeating this dangerous experiment,

he no sooner applied it to his lips than he immediately fell back and expired.

Lately. Drowned, with his servant, in the Loch of Watten, in consequence of a sudden squall, Charles Forsyth, esq. Sheriff Substitute of Caithness-shire. He had held that office for a year and a half.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 11.* At Dublin, after a few hours' illness, Lieut. Samuel Snelling, of the 40th Regt.

Aug. 23. At Ballincollig, Lieut. Robert Morgan, R.N. after receiving from the Admiralty, the evening before, a medal and clasps for his services.

Aug. 25. At Dublin, aged 31, Capt. Henry Holbech, 60th Royal Rifles, youngest son of William Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, Warwickshire.

Aug. 26. In Dublin, aged 69, Cusach Roney, esq. M.D.; and on the previous day, aged 41, his only dau. Charlotte, wife of Edward Dillon, esq.

Lately. In the county of Sligo, of cholera, Mrs. Norcott, dau. of Sir James Crofton, Bart.;—Mr. Montgomery Blair;—Mr. Archibald Montgomery;—and Dr. White, surgeon in the Royal Navy.

At Sligo, of cholera, Thomas Little, M.D. an eminent medical practitioner.

At Belfast, of cholera, George Suffern, esq. ex-mayor of Belfast, and a candidate for the representation of the borough at the last general election;—also, aged 59, Miss Suffern, his only sister.

Sept. 3. In Dublin, of cholera, Major Geo. Edw. Turner, of the Royal Artillery, and Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. second surviving son of Major-Gen. Charles Turner, commanding the Cork District. The deceased was honoured by a mark of special notice from her Majesty, upon her departure from Ireland, by receiving from her hands a handsome diamond ring. He owed his appointment in the Viceregal household from having attracted the favour of Lord Clarendon while serving with the Royal Artillery in Spain.

At Mount Merrion, near Dublin, in his 80th year, Mr. William Murphy, the eminent Smithfield salesmaster, and reputed to be one of the wealthiest men engaged in that branch of trade. His estates in Meath and Roscommon are valued at 12,000*l.* per annum, and the profits on his business at 8,000*l.* more, besides large funded property.

Sept. 7. At Wexford, in his 70th year, the Right Rev. Dr. Keatinge, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

GUERNSEY.—*Aug. 14.* At Ashburton-house, aged 37, Susanna, wife of James Whitton Arundell, esq.

Aug. 27. At Guernsey, Lieut. James Balfour Robertson (1806), third son of

the late Arthur Robertson, esq. of Inches, co. Inverness, by Katherine, dau. of Jas. Lawrie, esq. of Burngrange and Lappie, co. Kinross.

JERSEY.—*Aug. 19.* In Jersey, in the prime of life, Mr. M. A. Nattali, the highly-respected bookseller, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden. He was brought up in the establishment of Longman and Co. of Paternoster-row, and will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Aug. 28. Mr. John Coates, son of the late Henry Coates, esq. of Salisbury.

EAST INDIES.—*May 7.* At Kyouk Phyo, Lieut. J. D. Harris, 20th Madras N. Inf.

May 20. On march to Bangalore, Lieut. W. G. Cassidy, H.M. 54th Foot.

May 27. At Kampter, Capt. J. Whitlock, 8th Madras Cav.

May 30. At Saugor, Brigadier John Wallace, commanding the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. He was a cadet of 1810, Major 46th N. Inf. 1834.

June 20. At Lahore, Daniel Augustus Sandford, esq. Ensign in the 2d Europeans, third son of the Rev. John Sandford, Vicar of Dunchurch. He was the author of "Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjab."

June 22. At Mooltan, Lieut. William Henry Anderson, of the Bombay Artillery, fourth son of the late John Anderson, esq. of the Penang Civil Service.

June 30. At Tranquebar, aged 25, John, second son of Dr. Haggard, of Doctors' Commons.

July 2. At Benares, accidentally killed by a fall from his horse whilst on parade, Lieut. Richard Curtis Taylor, Adjutant of the 48th Bengal N. Inf. second son of the late Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of Stoke, Linc.

July 9. At the Presidency, Bombay, Brigadier-Gen. Samuel Hughes, C.B. Colonel of the 26th Bombay N. Inf. and late Commanding the Southern District of the Army. He was a cadet of 1803, Lieut.-Colonel 19th N. Inf. 1830.

July 12. At Bombay, Mr. Campbell, clerk of the check in the dockyard, and at one time acting secretary to Sir R. Oliver. Mr. Campbell was a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, and for some time commanded a merchant ship. He came to Bombay in Nov. 1841. He has left at home a wife and a large family.

July 14. At the Camp, Poona, in his 29th year, Capt. the Hon. William Gage, 83rd Reg. second son of Viscount Gage. He entered the 83d as Ensign in March 1839.

WEST INDIES.—*July 24.* At Wood-

lands, Montrino, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Francis Burke, esq.

ABROAD.—*June 2.* At Autlan, Mexico, William Henry Barnard, esq. eldest son of the late William Barnard, esq. formerly of Norwich.

June 13. At Cape Town, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Lieut. R. Burton Taylor, of the 13th Bengal Infantry, and Assistant Political Agent in the north-west provinces of India, eldest son of Robert Taylor, esq. late of Embercourt, Surrey.

July 2. At Berlin, Frederick Fricker, esq. of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, whilst in the discharge of his duties as her Majesty's Foreign Messenger.

At Caen, Normandy, aged 45, Henry Charles Duckle, of Pelham Hall, Gainsborough, esq. M.D.

July 4. On his passage from Jamaica, aged 54, Edward Dickinson, esq. of Whitley, Melksham.

July 9. At Madeira, aged 33, Dr. Gilham.

July 11. At Madeira, Henry Rimington, esq. of Newstead Hall, Yorkshire.

July 13. Drowned in the Lake of Zurich, in Switzerland, aged 23, Robert John, eldest son of Robert Wells, esq. of Thorpe, Norfolk.

July 16. At Montjari, near Avranches, France, aged 86, Thomas Osbourne, esq. formerly of Willerby, and a magistrate of Hull.

At Brussels, Walter-Kemeys, third son of John Reginald Riddell, esq.

July 20. At Boulogne, of cholera, Mr. Henry Merriew, formerly a bookseller at Coventry.

July 21. At St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, aged 111 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd. She was born on board a British ship of the line, in the Bay of Biscay. Her father having been killed while fighting for George I. she was cast an orphan on the shores of New York; thence carried to St. Augustine. After her marriage she settled on the banks of the Alabama. On the outbreaking of the war between France, Spain, and England, she and other British settlers were made prisoners, and taken to New Orleans. After two years she was transferred to the Spaniards, and taken to the castle at Vera Cruz, where she remained until its capture by the British in 1761. She was then relieved, and taken to New York. During the first American war she followed her husband through the principal campaigns, and was at the hard-fought battles at Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown, &c. At the close of the war, in 1784, she went with the Loyalists to the province where she died.

July 23. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of

cholera, Marcella, widow of the late Edward R. C. Sheldon, esq. M.P. of Brailes House, Warwicksh. She was the only child of Thomas Meredith Winstanley, esq. of Lissen hall, co. Dublin; was married in 1817, and left a widow in 1836, having had a numerous family, of whom two sons and one daughter survive.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Pattison Holmes, commanding the reserve battalion of the 23rd Regiment of Foot, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at present stationed at Quebec, in Canada. He was a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, and became Major of the regiment in 1830.

July 24. At Genoa, Margaret-Smyth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pothergill, of Kingthorpe, Yorkshire.

July 25. At Weston, Canada, William, youngest son of Philip Bennet, esq. of Rougham, Norfolk.

July 27. At Outreau, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 44, Martha, the wife of

Charles Cobham, esq. late of Chadwell, near Ware, Herts.

Lately. In Paris, of cholera, Miss Suzette Croly, sister of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

In Paris, of cholera, M. Gerente, the glass-stainer, who has executed some of the new windows in Ely cathedral, and also at the New Cemetery chapel at Oxford.

Aug. 4. At Boulogne, after a few hours illness, Caroline-Palmer, fourth dau. of the late Charles Streynham Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, near Ipswich.

Aug. 7. At Florence, aged 54, Harriet, wife of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. She was the only dau. of Sir Godfrey Vassal Webster, Bart. of Battle Abbey, and of the late Elizabeth Vassal Lady Holland, and was married in 1816, and has left an only child, Lady Walpole, wife of the son and heir of the Earl of Orford.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 25 .	907	1107	440	2	2456	1170	1286	1317
Sept. 1 .	992	1318	485	1	2796	1321	1475	1227
" 8 .	1132	1498	552	1	3183	1460	1723	1301
" 15 .	1088	1292	482	3	2865	1351	1514	1302
" 22 .	816	788	363	14	1981	918	1063	1400

Weekly Summer average of the 5 years 1844—48, 1008 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 2	30 11	19 1	26 0	28 3	30 1

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 17.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 4923
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves 221
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 35,130
		Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 21.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26 to September 25, 1819, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	67	73	63	30, 11	fair, cloudy	11	58	65	53	29, 18	cloudy, fair
27	61	55	58	29, 90	do. do.	12	52	55	51	, 17	heavy rain
28	62	68	61	, 99	do. do. rain	13	57	59	53	, 65	do. do.
29	66	72	65	, 96	do. do. do.	14	57	60	55	30, 10	fr. cldy. shra.
30	66	71	64	, 90	do. do. do.	15	55	63	56	, 18	do. do.
31	66	72	62	, 90	do. do.	16	58	65	58	, 19	do.
S. 1	66	72	64	, 72	hy. rn. lt. thdr.	17	58	63	55	, 10	do.
2	66	72	62	, 82	do. cdy. do. do.	18	50	56	55	, 56	do.
3	66	73	60	, 94	do. do. do. do.	19	50	60	52	, 38	do. do.
4	61	74	62	30, 15	do. do. do.	20	54	57	50	, 41	do. do.
5	66	71	57	, 14	do. do.	21	53	62	50	, 19	rain, do. fair
6	64	70	57	, 14	do.	22	53	63	56	, 10	cloudy, rain
7	57	64	55	, 16	do. do.	23	56	64	56	29, 95	do. fair, do.
8	56	63	56	29, 82	do. do.	24	56	61	56	, 90	do. do.
9	56	63	56	, 58	do. do.	25	56	63	52	, 87	foggy
10	61	67	57	, 46	cloudy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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28 199½	93	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	73 75 pm.	42 45 pm.
29 199½	92½	92½	92½	93½	9	90½	—	—	76 pm.	43 40 pm.
30 199½	92½	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	75 72 pm.	43 pm.
31 —	92½	92½	92½	93½	9	—	—	—	72 pm.	43 39 pm.
1 199½	92½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	72 75 pm.	39 42 pm.
3 199½	92½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	75 pm.	39 42 pm.
4 200	92½	92½	92½	93½	8½	—	250	72 75 pm.	42 39 pm.	
5 200	92½	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	—	39 42 pm.
6 200	92½	92½	92½	94	9	—	252½	75 pm.	39 42 pm.	
7 200	92½	92½	92½	94½	9	—	—	73 76 pm.	39 42 pm.	
8 200	92½	92½	92½	94	—	—	—	73 pm.	39 42 pm.	
10 —	92½	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	72 75 pm.	41 38 pm.	
11 —	92½	92½	92½	94	9	—	—	—	36 39 pm.	
12 199	92½	92½	92½	94½	9	102½	254	71 74 pm.	35 38 pm.	
13 —	—	92½	92½	94	—	—	—	71 76 pm.	38 35 pm.	
14 —	—	92½	92½	91	—	—	—	76 pm.	39 36 pm.	
15 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	76 72 pm.	38 pm.	
17 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	71 pm.	35 38 pm.	
18 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	254	74 pm.	35 38 pm.	
19 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	75 pm.	39 pm.	
20 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	252	72 75 pm.	40 38 pm.	
21 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	—	36 39 pm.	
22 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	—	39 36 pm.	
24 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	74 71 pm.	35 38 pm.	
25 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	252	71 74 pm.	35 38 pm.	
26 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	255	—	35 38 pm.	
27 —	—	92½	92½	—	—	—	—	71 74 pm.	38 35 pm.	

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plate which was announced in our last Magazine of the second Tessellated Pavement recently found at Cirencester, has not been completed in time for our present Number, but will appear in the next.

H. W. F. is informed that the supposed descent of Oliver Cromwell from the Royal House of Stuart has never been proved, but rests only upon the assumption of certain old heralds inclined to flatter the genealogical pride—not of the Protector, but of some of his maternal ancestors, who upon the accession of King James I. were particularly happy to imagine such a consanguinity to royalty. We beg to refer our Correspondent to an article "On Genealogical Fictions" in our Magazine for Oct. 1846. It is probable that the ancestor who gave name to the Stewards of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, was Steward either to the Earls of Norfolk, or to one of the great abbeys in the eastern counties.

M. C. requests us to mention the authority on which one of our northern counties is written *Westmerland*. In answer, we beg to say that the county derives the etymology of its name decidedly from its being the "land of the western *meres*,"—not the moors, as the modern mode of writing it seems to have suggested. In no old authority, either written or printed, will the name be found spelled otherwise than *Westmerland*.

Any information relative to Neath, Glamorganshire, (the Nidum of Antoninus,) its Norman castle, or Cistercian abbey, would be thankfully received by Mr. G. FRANCIS, Burrows Lodge, Swansea, who is about to bring out a new edition of his "Neath and its Abbey."

VIATOR states, in reference to the remarks of PHILURBAN (p. 338) and A. J. S. P., that the arms of Herbert on the monument of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewys, in the church at Abergavenny, are *debrused* by a bendlet.

A GENEALOGIST will be much obliged to any correspondent who can give him any information about "Richard Greene, apothecary," where he lived and died. He was living 1770, and bore the arms of Greenes of Greens Norton.

MR. JABEZ ALLIES, perceiving in our recent numbers that the application of the Saxon word *Puttoc* is discussed, begs to inform us that there is a place in Lulsley, near Alfrick, in Worcestershire, called

Puttock's, otherwise Pothook's, or Pauthook's-end, situated upon the border of the river Ferne, by Broadwas or Bradewas ford. There also is a farm called Poltuck's-end near the Rhyd by Dripahill in Madresfield, in Worcestershire, where there is a ford over the Severn. The word *Rid* or *Rhyd* in ancient British and Phœnician, signifying a ford. There also is a place called *Puttoc's-end* in Flyford Flavel, in Worcestershire, near to a brook. Now, as two of the above-mentioned places adjoin fords on rivers, and the other adjoins a brook, the question is whether these facts may not tend to throw some light upon the application of the word "*Puttoc*;" and it is curious that to all the names in question the word "*end*" is attached, as if thereby particularly designating the extreme points of parts called Puttock. In conclusion, Mr. ALLIES observes, that Lulsley and Madresfield, and several parishes adjoining thereto, abound in fairy names, as appears in his little work "*On the Ignis fatuus, or Will-o'-the-Wisp, and the Fairies.*"

A. B. in our Obituary for January last (p. 110), has observed the death in Ireland of "Arabella Jane, daughter of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart. and relict of Rowland Bateman, esq." &c. It is added that this lady "claimed to be representative or coheir of the last Earl and Viscount Coningsby, who died 1729." Our Correspondent wishes to see, on good authority, the descent of this lady from the last Earl Coningsby, and the grounds on which she claimed to be his representative or coheir; he also asks for any information relative to the family and title of Coningsby. As the former is extinct, he believes, in the male line, he would be glad to be informed what families may claim descent from it through the female line; also whether the titles borne by the last Earl Coningsby are all extinct, or partly dormant only, or in abeyance.

Gent. Mag. August, p. 216.—The Rev. William Peckham Woodward was presented to the rectory of West Grinstead by his own family, who sold the advowson to the late Earl of Egremont, whose son and heir, Colonel Wyndham, has recently presented the Rev. Thomas Wall Langshawe to the same.

The Rev. Richard Haddy Williams was the younger brother of the late Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, Rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Selections from the Poems and Letters of Bernard Barton. (Edited by his Daughter.)

MORE than a quarter of a century has passed since Bernard Barton was in full song : and not only did he delight his own county and neighbourhood by the sweetness and simplicity of his poetical strains, but they were heard also with pleasure and approbation in a far wider circle of admirers. The poems were in harmony with the character of the writer ; the sentiments, the imagery, the expression were congenial to his religious creed : pleasing and natural associations were formed between them : they appeared the spontaneous flow of a reflecting and enlightened mind, and the religious tint that was thrown over the whole recommended them to many, who would have been but weakly attracted by mere brilliancy of fancy, elegance of sentiment, or melody of song. Thus the simple lays of the Quaker Poet quickly became popular, and those who at first opened the volumes in curiosity, found themselves attracted to them by a stronger tie of interest in the merit of the poetry and the character of the writer. Bernard Barton soon numbered those among his friends whose approbation stamped a value on his productions, and gave at once confidence to the writer and authority to the opinion of the public. Southey and Charles Lamb were among the first to hail the new and unexpected arrival in the realms of Parnassus ; and no doubt but that the testimony of their approbation stimulated the poet to fresh exertion ; and doubtless acted favourably, though silently, in leading him to a more careful consideration of the art he was so successfully beginning to practise. When *we* became acquainted with him, about this period, we found him full of literary projects, high in hopes, and justly delighted with the praise and success he had received. He possessed a quick apprehension of the proper points to select in the poetical subjects he undertook ; and he had an extraordinary command of language and facility of expression which enabled him to embody his ideas in words at once natural and elegant. If the range he shews in his descriptions of nature, in his delineations of sentiment, and in his sketches of intellectual beauty, is not so extensive or striking as may be found in some others, still we shall find much compensation in the sweetness of his thoughts, the tender creations of his fancy, the delicacy of his reflections, and the unimpaired freshness and truth of that imagery which he brought from natural objects to illustrate and adorn the moral landscape, and to give to the forms of the ideal world the effective force and vividness of the material creation. There is in Barton's poems a higher beauty than the beauty of ingenuity, and something of more worth than the exquisiteness of workmanship. His works are full of passages of natural tenderness, and his religious poems, though animated with a warmth of devotion, are still expressed with that subdued propriety of language, which evince at once a correctness of taste and feeling. Perhaps some of the poems may incur the charge of diffuseness, and sometimes, from the very nature of the subject, the poet can show little except the piety of his mind, the purity of his expressions, and the flow of an easy and agreeable versification ; but others can boast of charms and beauties of a higher order, loftier contemplations, and deeper views into the realm of the poetic land. The

The lively and pleasant manner in which the following view of the poet, in his favourite room and his "chosen hour," is given, needs no apology for admission here.

"He was not learned—in language, science, or philosophy. Nor did he care for the loftiest kinds of poetry—the heroics," as he called it. His favourite authors were those that dealt most in humour, good sense, domestic feeling, and pastoral description—Goldsmith, Cowper, Wordsworth in his lowlier moods, and Crabbe. One of his favourite prose books was Boswell's Johnson; of which he knew all the good things by heart, an inexhaustible store for a country dinner-table. And many will long remember him as he used to sit at table, his snuff-box in his hand, and a glass of genial wine before him, repeating some favourite passage and glancing his fine brown eyes about him as he recited. But perhaps his favourite prose book was Scott's Novels. These he seemed never tired of reading and hearing read. During the last four

or five winters I have gone through several of the best of these with him—generally on one night in each week—Saturday night, that left him free to the prospect of Sunday's relaxation. Then was the volume taken down impatiently from the shelf almost before tea was over; and at last, when the room was clear, candles snuffed, and fire stirred, he would read out, or listen to, those fine stories, anticipating with a glance, or an impatient ejaculation of pleasure, the good things he knew were coming—which he liked all the better for knowing they were coming—relishing them afresh in the fresh enjoyment of his companion, to whom they were less familiar; until the modest supper coming in closed the book, and recalled him to his cheerful hospitality," &c.

Of the poetry the following review is given; nor is it to be overlooked, that of *one* of Barton's volumes *Southey* said, "There are many rich passages and frequent felicity of expression:"—

"The Poems, if not written off as easily as the Letters, were probably as little elaborated as any that ever were published. Without claiming for them the highest attributes of poetry, (which the author never pretended to,) we may surely say they abound in genuine feeling and elegant fancy expressed in easy and often very felicitous verse. These qualities employed in illustrating the religious and domestic affections, and the pastoral scenery with which such affections are perhaps most generally associated, have made Bernard Barton, as he desired to be, a household poet with a large class of readers—a class, who, as they may be supposed to welcome such poetry as being the articulate voice of those good feelings yearning in their own bosoms, one may hope will continue and increase in England. While in many of these poems it is the spirit within that redeems an imperfect form—just as it lights up the irregular features of a face into beauty—there are many which will surely abide the test of severer criticism. Such are several of the Sonnets; which,

if they have not (and they do not aim at) the power and grandeur, are also free from the pedantic stiffness, of so many English Sonnets. Surely that one 'To My Daughter' is very beautiful in all respects. Some of the lighter pieces—'To Joanna,' 'To a young Housewife,' &c.—partake much of Cowper's playful grace. And some on the decline of life, and the religious consolations attending it, are very touching. Charles Lamb said, the verses 'To the Memory of Bloomfield' were 'sweet with Doric delicacy.' May not one say the same of those 'On Leiston Abbey,' 'Cowper's Rural Walks,' on 'Some Pictures,' and others of the shorter descriptive pieces? Indeed, utterly incongruous as at first may seem the Quaker clerk and the ancient Greek Idyllist, some of these little poems recall to me the inscriptions in the Greek Anthology—not in any particular passages, but in their general air of simplicity, leisuely elegance, and quiet unimpassioned pensiveness," &c.

With regard to the Correspondence, it should be read continuously, for it contains much of curiosity and importance as to the opinions and feelings and character of the author; but we are unwilling to pass it by, and must therefore content ourselves with a few broken fragments. The *non-poetic* person mentioned in the following extract may stand, we believe, as a representative of a *class* among Barton's brethren:—

"I met with a comical adventure the other day, which partly amused, partly

piqued me. We had a religious visit paid to our little meeting here by a minister of

our society, an entire stranger, I believe, to every one in the meeting. He gave us some very plain, honest counsel. After meeting, as is usual, several, indeed most, friends stopped to shake hands with our visitor, I among the rest; and on my name being mentioned to him rather officiously, I thought, by one standing by, the good old man said, 'Barton?—Barton?—that's a name I don't recollect.' I told him it would be rather strange if he

did, as we had never seen each other before. Suddenly, when, to my no small gratification, no one was attending to us, he looked rather inquiringly at me, and added, '*What, art thou the versifying man?*' On my replying with a gravity, which I really think was heroic, that I was called such, he looked at me again, I thought, more in sorrow than in anger, and observed, 'Ah! that's a thing quite out of my way.'

Barton's rooms were filled with various products of art, both of the pencil and the chisel—in colours and in panel—and his manner of collecting is graphically described in his *Life* (p. xxxiii); but such things we know were eschewed by his more serious brethren, and by the pious sisterhood; to one of whom, who had remonstrated, he addressed the following words:

"Thy objections to hanging up such things (pictures) may be as much a matter of conscience with thee as the use of them is with me the result of considerable thought, which gave me, to my own conscience, to regard such use as an allowable liberty. If I looked on such works of art as mere ornaments hung up to gratify the vanity of the possessor, I should cordially join in thy objection to them; but I regard them in a very different light. My limited leisure and my failing bodily strength do not allow of my being the pedestrian I once was. I often do not walk out of the

streets for weeks together; but my love of nature, of earth, and sky, and water; of trees, fields, and lanes; and my still deeper love of the human face divine, is as intense as ever. As a poet, the use of these is as needful to me as my food. I can seldom get out to see the actual and the real; but a vivid transcript of these, combined with some little effort of memory and fancy, makes my little study full of life, peoples its silent walls with nature's cherished charms, and lights up human faces round me—dumb, yet eloquent in their human semblance."

All who had the pleasure of knowing *Allan Cunningham*, and many who like ourselves have often lingered for hours in those fascinating halls of art which are here mentioned, listening to the voice and watching the hand of the great magician at whose command the marble started into life,* will thank us for giving them, in Barton's own words, their own feelings:

"This very sudden news of poor Allan Cunningham's death has both shocked and grieved me. I had a letter from him on Friday morning last—I suspect the last he wrote—it was in his old cordial, kindly tone, but evidently written by an invalid. So I sat me down on Saturday night, and wrote him a long epistle, urging him to come down to Lucy and me for a week, as I was quite in hopes a few days' country air and quiet relaxation would do him good. I exerted all my powers of persuasion as eloquently as I could, of course to no purpose, for at the very time I was writing he was dying. And so I have lost my old favourite—him whom Charles Lamb used to call the 'large-hearted Scot'—and a large and warm heart he had of his own. It seems to me now as if I never would give a fig to go to town again. The very last time I was there, Lucy and I spent a morning at Chantrey's,

walking with Allan about those great rooms, each of them as big as a little cathedral, and swarming with statues—busts and groups—many as large as life—all still as death. It was worth somewhat to sit at the foot of some grand mass of stone or marble, and hear Allan talk about Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Francis, and Wilkie, and Burns;—or when he was still, and we as mute, to look round all those glorious works of art, till we ourselves seemed to grow into stone like them;—and now and then the din of the great Babel without, faintly heard there, would come upon us like echoes from another world, with which we then had no concern. We shall never go there more. Sir Francis and Allan, both then living, are now dead as the wonders they created;—the rooms are stripped; and there's an end of that beautiful chapter in one's little life."

* We used to have the pleasure of standing by the side of Chantrey when he was modelling and carving the bust of Professor Porson for Trinity college, Cambridge. The bust was made from a print or picture, and from the suggestions of a few friends; but the likeness was successful. "*Vivos duxit de marmore vultus.*"—REV.

From a letter to Mr. Clemisha we take the following sketch of his life, mentioning that the preceding letter should be read with it, but which is too long for us. Thus in 1843 he writes—

"I took my seat on the identical stool I now occupy at the desk, to the wood of which I have now well nigh grown, in the third month of the year 1810, and there I have sat on for three and thirty blessed years, beside the odd eight months, without one month's respite in all that time. I believe I once had a fortnight, and once in about two years or better I get a week; but all my absences put together would not make up the eight odd months. I often wonder that my health has stood this sedentary probation as it has, and that my mental faculties have survived three and thirty years of putting

down figures in three rows, casting them up, and carrying them forward *ad infinitum*. Nor is this all—for during that time, I think, I have put forth some half dozen volumes of verse, to say nothing of scores and scores of odd bits of verse contributed to annuals, periodicals, albums, and what not, and a correspondence implying a hundred times the writing of all these put together. Where is the wonder that on the verge of sixty I am somewhat of a prematurely old man, with odds and ends of infirmities and ailments about me, which at times are a trial to the spirits and a weariness to the flesh?"

We are now arrived at the year 1844, when the poet was about taking his last farewell of the Muse. The passage we extract is from a letter addressed to Mr. Fulcher, the editor of a Pocket Book, and himself a poet.*

"I must have supplied thee with an honest *yard of poetry*; a fact, I think, worthy of being recorded on my tombstone, if I should ever have one, which, as I am a Quaker, is questionable. . . . I was bent on making my last appearance in thy Pocket Book with some eclat, for I think it grows time for me to make my bow and retire from the vain and unprofitable vocation. No man can go on

scribbling verse for ever, and not weary out his readers or himself. I begin to feel somewhat of the latter symptoms; I think it very likely thy readers may have gotten the start of me. Any how I think I have earned a furlough for *a few years to come*; so I give thee fair notice not to calculate on my appearing on parade when the drum beats again," &c.

From Mr. Southey's letters we make a few short extracts, knowing the great interest which any personal account of himself, from his own pen, must create.

"From what I have heard, I believe that the magazine has given you a portrait of me as little accurate as its information about my poem. I am a man of forty, younger in appearance and in habits, older in my feelings and frame of mind. I have been married nearly nineteen years, and have had seven children—two of whom (one being my first-born) are in a better world. The eldest now living is in her eleventh year. There is only one boy among them; he is nearly eight, and has me for his schoolmaster and play-father, characters which we find it very easy to combine. You call me a fortunate being, and I am so, because I possess the will as well as the power of employing myself for the support of my family, and value riches

exactly at what they are worth. I have store of books, and pass my life among them, finding no enjoyment equal to that of accumulating knowledge. In *worldly* affairs the world must consider me as unfortunate, for I have been deprived of a good property, which, by the common laws of inheritance, should have been mine; and this through no fault, error, or action of my own. But my wishes are bounded by my wants, and I have nothing to desire but a continuance of the blessings which I enjoy. . . . Wordsworth's residence and mine are fifteen miles asunder, a sufficient distance to preclude any frequent interchange of visits. I have known him nearly twenty years, and for about half that time intimately. The strength

* See "The Dying Child," p. 77, a sweet little poem that will be read by many, even through their tears; for we can say—

Inter opus, monitusque genus maduerem seniles.—Ræy.

and the character of his mind you see in the '*Excursion*,' and his life does not belie his writings; for in every relation of life, and every point of view, he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversation he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries (*Coleridge*?) ; and as a poet, I speak not from the partiality of friendship, nor because we have been so absurdly held up as both writing upon one concerted system of poetry, but with the most deliberate exercise of impartial judgment whereof I am capable, when I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton. . . . Of all great reputations *Penn's* is that which has been most the effect of accident. The great action of his life was his turning *Quaker*; the conspicuous one, his behaviour upon his trial. In all that regards Pennsylvania he has no other merit than that of having followed the principles of the religious community to which he belonged when his property happened to be vested in colonial speculations. The true champion for religious liberty in America was *Roger Williams*, the first consistent advocate for it in that country, and perhaps in any one. I hold his memory in veneration. But because I value religious liberty I differ from you entirely concerning the Catholic question, and never would entrust any sect with political power whose doctrines are inhe-

rently and necessarily intolerant. . . . It is always my custom to have a work long in my thoughts before it is taken actually in hand, and to collect materials and let the plan digest while my main occupation is upon some other subject which has undergone the same slow but necessary process. At present I am printing '*The History of the Peninsular War*,' a great work; and it is probable that this is not the only work which I shall bring out before the '*Life of George Fox*' becomes my immediate business. One great advantage arising from this practice is, that much in the meantime is collected in the course of other pursuits which would not have been found by a direct search, facts and observations of great importance frequently occurring where the most diligent investigator would never think of looking for them. The habit of noting and arranging such memoranda is acquired gradually, and can hardly be learnt otherwise than by experience. . . . So Buonaparte is now as dead as Cæsar and Alexander. I did not read the tidings of his death without a mournful feeling, which I am sure you also must have experienced, and which I think you are likely as well as able to express in verse. It is an event which will give birth to many poems; but I know no one so likely as yourself to touch the right strings," &c.

The following extracts from Charles Lamb's Letters (and who wrote letters like Lamb?) are given, accompanied with the only regret that we could not, *plenâ manu*, give the whole. The first dates about 1826, though no date is given.

"The '*Busy Bee*,' as Hood, after Dr. Watts, apostrophizes thee; and well dost thou deserve it for thy labours in the Muses' gardens, wandering over parterres of Think-on-mes and Forget-me-nots, to a total impossibility of forgetting thee:—thy letter was acceptable, thy scruples may be dismissed, thou art *rectus in curia*,—not a word more to be said, *verbum sapienti*, and so forth, the matter is decided with a white stone (classically, mark me), and the apparitions vanish that haunted me,—only the cramp, Caliban's distemper, clawing me in the calvish part of my nature, making me ever and anon roar

bullishly, squeak cowardishly, and limp cripple-ishly. Do I write Quakerly and simply? 'Tis my most Master Mathews-like intention to do it. See Ben Jonson. —I think you told me your acquaintance with the drama was confined to Shakspeare and Miss Bailly—some read only Milton and Croly. The gap is from an ananas to a turnip. I have fighting in my head the plots, characters, situations, and sentiments of four hundred old plays (bramew to me), which I have been digesting at the Museum, and my appetite sharpens to twice* as many more, which I mean to course over this winter. I can scarce avoid

* Lamb, when he speaks of reading *twice* 400 old plays, was speaking with the licence granted to the epistolary style. We believe that there were at most about 550 old plays printed before the Restoration, exclusive of those of Shakspeare, Jonson, and Fletcher; but only a portion of these were in the British Museum when Lamb had access to them, and only a portion now. Theobald, the first Shakspeare critic, possessed about 295, as appears by his sale. The names of several old plays are preserved which are never known to have been printed. Kirkman, a bookseller in 1671, says he had some quantity of plays in manuscript. Some account of the *lost plays* may be found in Malone's

dialogue fashion in this letter. I soliloquize my meditations, and habitually speak dramatic blank verse without meaning it, &c. Martin's Belshazzar (the picture) I have seen; its architectural effect is stupendous, but the human figures, the squalling contorted little antics that are playing at being frightened, like children at a sham ghost who half know it to be a mask, are detestable. Then the *letters* are nothing more than a transparency lighted up, such as a lord might order to be lit up on a sudden at a Christmas gambol, to scare the ladies. The *type* is as plain as Baskervill's; they should have been dim, full of mystery—

letters to the mind rather than the eye. Rembrandt has painted a Belshazzar and a courtier or two (taking a part of the banquet for the whole), not fribbled out a mob of fine folks. Then every thing is so distinct, to the very necklaces; and that foolish little prophet—what *one* point is there of interest? The ideal of such a subject is that you, the spectator, should see nothing but what at the time you would have seen—the *hand*, and the *king*; not to be at leisure to make tailor-remarks on the dresses, or, Doctor Kitchener-like, to examine the good things at table," &c.

This is good sterling criticism, though any painter would come but poorly off who is to be brought in comparison with Rembrandt; who was as deep in thought and grand in design and composition as he was wonderful in colour; and is unequalled in his power of presenting his subject in the most *dramatic* * form. Lamb goes on to say.

"Just such a confused piece is his *Joshua*—frittered into a thousand fragments, little armies here, little armies there:—you should only see the *sun* and *Joshua*; if I remember, he has not left out that luminary entirely, but for *Joshua*, I was ten minutes a finding him. Still he

is showy in all that is not the human figure or the preternatural interest: but the first are below a drawing-school girl's attainment, and the last is a phantasmagoric trick.—'Now you shall see what you shall see;—dare is Belshazzar, and dare is Daniel,' " &c.

After a residence of some years at Islington, Charles Lamb left his suburban abode for a more retired one, as suiting better his sister's health, for whom every sacrifice (and this was one from nearly all society) was at once a duty and delight. He chose the rural retired village of Enfield; and only once a fortnight came to town to dine with his congenial friend Mr. Cary, the translator of Dante, at the British Museum.

"We have the snuggest, most comfortable house, with every thing most compact

and desirable. Colebrook is a wilderness: the books, prints, &c. are come here, and

Chronological Order of Shakspeare's Plays. In many cases the prompter's copy, being the only one, was lost or destroyed, and the property of the play, being sold by the author, was vested in the proprietors and players of the theatre. The customary price of a play was *twenty nobles*, or *6l. 13s. 4d.*; when printed it sold for *6d.* It is said that Shakspeare received only *5l.* for *Hamlet*. The first folio was published at a *pound*, which has of late, in one instance, fetched *200l.*!!—REV.

* We have borrowed the word *dramatic*, as applied to Rembrandt, from an expression of Sir Thomas Lawrence in a conversation with a friend. "The real merits of Rembrandt," he said, "are not understood. His capital excellence was his power as a *dramatic* painter: in this department he has no equal. *Raphael* would often suffer himself to be seduced from strict adherence to the *character* of his personages by the impulse of his genius, and would sacrifice correctness to some poetical beauty: not so Rembrandt. Nothing could draw *him* aside from historical truth. You never find an error of this kind in his pictures." For sublimity of conception, we may add, what can surpass the single figure of our Saviour in the resurrection of Lazarus; or in dramatic power, the deathbed of the Virgin? Fuseli says truly,—"Such was the grandeur, pathos, and simplicity of his compositions, that the most untutored and the most cultivated eye, plain common sense and the most refined sensibility, dwell on them equally enthralled. If ever he had a master, he had no followers. Holland was not made to comprehend his power."—REV.

the New River came down with us.* The familiar prints, the bust, the Milton, seem scarce to have changed their rooms. One of her last observations was, 'How frightfully like this room is to our room at Islington'—our up-stairs she meant." &c. . . . Adieu to *Albums* for a great while, I said, when I came here; and had not been fixed two days, but my landlord's daughter (not at the pot-house) requested me to write in her female friend's and in her own. All over the Leeward Islands, in Newfoundland, and the Back Settlements, I understand there is no other reading.

While this tawny Ethiop prayeth,
Painter, who is she that stayeth
By, with skin of whitest lustre;
Sunny locks, a shining cluster;
Saint-like seeming to direct him
To the Power that must protect him?
Is she of the heav'n-born three,
Meek Hope, strong Faith, sweet Charity?
Or some cherub?

They you mention
Far transcend my weak invention.
'Tis a simple Christian child,
Missionary young and mild,
From her store of scriptural knowledge
(Bible taught without a college),
Which by reading she could gather,
Teaches him to say Our Father
To the common Parent, who
Colour not respects, nor hue:
White and black in Him have part,
Who looks not on the skin, but heart.

When I had done it, the artist (who had clapped in Miss merely as a fill-space) swore I expressed his full meaning, and the damsel bridled up into a missionary's vanity. I like verses to explain pictures; seldom pictures to illustrate poems. Your wood-cut is a rueful *signum mortis*." &c.

"I have just come from town, where I have been to get my bit of quarterly pension. And have brought home, from stalls in Barbican,† the old 'Pilgrim's

They haunt me. I die of *Albophobia*! . . . Apropos of Van Balen, an artist who painted me lately had painted a blackamoor praying; and not filling his canvas, stuffed in his little girl aside of blacky, gaping at him unmeaningly; and then did not know what to call it. Now for a picture to be promoted to the exhibition (Suffolk Street) as *historical*, a subject is requisite. What does *me I*, but christen it the "Young Catechist," and furbished it with dialogue following, which dubbed it an historical painting. Nothing to a friend at need.

Progress' with the prints, 'Vanity Fair,' &c. now scarce. Four shillings. Cheap. And also one of whom I have oft heard and had dreams, but never saw in the flesh—that is, in sheepskin—"The whole theologic works of

Thomas Aquinas!

My arms ached with lugging it a mile to the stage, but the burden was a pleasure, such as old Anchises was to the shoulders of Æneas; or the Lady to the Lover in

* The *New River* flowed close to the front door of Colebrook Cottage, Lamb's residence at Islington. The last time we supped there, on taking leave (about four in the morning) our host warned us not to slip from his threshold into the water, as *George Dyer* had done on a similar occasion a few weeks before. The Milton recitations to us on that evening—night—morning—by Miss Lamb from memory, were not to be forgotten; and Charles Lamb about sunrise grew very eloquent in praise of old Chapman.—REV.

† Most of Lamb's books were picked up in this manner; nor is it an unpleasant or unprofitable manner of spending time, especially as one is sure to be rewarded sooner or later by finding a *liber rariss.* in one's hands. Charles Lamb's volumes were so sadly deficient in the *lettering* department, that we inquired how he could distinguish one from another. His answer was, "How does a shepherd know his flock?" (*ut capras et oves quod quisque haberet, dicere posset.*—(1c.)) In one of the papers of Ælia, among the attractive sights of London, is a *country clergyman cheapening books at a stall.*—REV.

the old romance, who having to carry her to the top of a high mountain—the price of obtaining her—clambered with her to the top and fell dead with fatigue.

O the glorious old schoolmen !
There must be something in him. Such

great names imply greatness. Who hath seen Michel Angelo's things—of us that never pilgrimaged to Rome—and yet which of us disbelieves his greatness ? How I will revel in his cobwebs and subtleties till my brain spins," &c.

Was the following letter addressed to Bernard Barton ? or was it only found among his papers ? There is a Latin letter from Lamb to Coleridge, from Enfield, but we cannot lay our hands on it at present :—

"VIR BONE ! April, 1831.

"Recepi literas tuas amicissimas, et in mentem venit responsuro mihi, vel raro, vel nunquam, inter nos intercedisse Latinam linguam, organum rescribendi, loquendive. Epistolæ tuæ, Plinianis elegantiss (supra quod Tremulo deceat) repertæ, tam a verbis Plinianis adeo abhorrent, ut ne vocem quamquam (Romanam scilicet) habere videaris, quam 'ad canem,' ut aiunt, 'rejectare possis.'—Forsan desuetudo Latinisandi ad vernaculam linguam usitandam, plusquam opus sit, coegit. Per adagia quædam nota, et in ore omnium pervulgata, ad Latinitatis perditæ recuperationem revocare te institui.

"Felis in abaco est, et ægrè videt.

"Omne quod splendet nequaquam aurum putes.

"Imponas equo mendicum, equitabit idem ad diabolum.

"Fur commodè a fure prenditur.

"O Maria, Maria, valde CONTRARIA, quomodo crescit hortulus tuus ?

"Nunc majora canamus.

"Thomas, Thomas, de Islington, uxorem duxit die nuperâ Dominicâ. Reduxit domum posterâ. Succedenti bacu-

lum emit. Postridie ferit illam. Ægrecit illa subsequenti. Proximâ (nempe Veneris) est mortua. Plurimum gestiit Thomas, quod appropinquanti sabbato efferenda sit.

"Horner quidam Johannulus in angulo sedebat, artocreas quasdam deglutens. Inseruit pollices, pruna manu evellens, et magnâ voce exclamavit, 'Dii boni, quam bonus puer fio !'

"Diddle-diddle-dumkins ! meus unicus filius Johannes cubitum ivit, integris bracciis, caligâ unâ tantum, indutus—Diddle-diddle, &c. *Da capo.*

"Hic adsum saltans Joannula. Cum nemo adsit mihi, semper resto sola.

"In his nugis caram diem consumo, dum invigilo valetudini carioris nostræ Emmæ, quæ apud nos jamdudum ægrotat. Salvere vos jubet mecum Maria mea, ipsa integrâ valetudine.

"ELIA."

"Ab agro Enfeldiense datum, Aprilis nescio quibus Calendis—

Davus sum, non calendarius.

"P. S. Perdita in toto est Billa Reformatura."

The following Poems are extracted as specimens from the volume for those who are not acquainted with the poetical value of the author.

GREAT BEALINGS CHURCHYARD.

A Summer Evening.

It is not only while we look upon
A lovely landscape that its beauties please ;
In distant days, when we afar are gone
From such, in fancy's idle reveries,
Or moods of mind which memory loves to seize,
It comes in living beauty, fresh as when
We first beheld it ;—valley, hill, or trees,
O'ershadowing unseen brooks ; or outstretched fen,
With cattle sprinkled o'er, exist, and charm again.
Such pictures silently and sweetly glide
Before my 'mind's eye ;' and I welcome them
The more because their presence has supplied
A joy, as pure and stainless as the gem
That morning finds on blossom, leaf, or stem
Of the fair garden's queen, the lovely Rose,
Ere breeze or sunbeam from her diadem
Have stol'n one brilliant ; and around she throws
Her perfumes o'er the spot that with her beauty glows.

Bear witness many a loved and lovely scene,
 Which I no more may visit—are ye not
 Thus still my own? Thy groves of shady green,
 Sweet Gosfield! or thou wild, romantic spot,
 Where, by grey craggy cliff and lonely grot,
 The shallow Dove rolls o'er his rocky bed;
 Ye still remain as fresh and unforget
 As if but yesterday mine eyes had fed
 Upon your charms,—and yet months, years, since then have sped

Their silent course. And thus it ought to be,
 Should I sojourn far hence in distant years,
 Thou lovely dwelling of the dead! with thee:
 For there is much about thee that endears
 Thy peaceful landscape; much the heart reveres,
 Much that it loves, and all it could desire,
 In Meditation's haunt, when hopes and fears
 Have been too busy, and we would retire
 E'en from ourselves awhile—yet of ourselves inquire.

Then art thou such a spot as man might choose
 For still communion: all around is sweet,
 And calm, and soothing; when the light breeze woos
 The lofty limes that shadow thy retreat,
 Whose interlacing branches, as they meet,
 O'er-top, and almost hide, the edifice
 They beautify; no sound except the bleat
 Of innocent lambs, or notes which speak the bliss
 Of happy birds unseen. What could a hermit miss?
 "Light thickens;" and the moon advances; slow
 Through fleecy clouds with majesty she wheels:
 Yon tower's indented outline, tombstones low
 And mossy grey, her silver light reveals;
 Now quivering through the lime-tree foliage steals;
 And now each humble, narrow, nameless bed,
 Whose grassy hillock not in vain appeals
 To eyes that pass by epitaphs unread,
 Rise to the view. How still the dwelling of the dead!

Not ours the vows of such as plight
 Their troth in sunny weather,
 While leaves are green, and skies are bright,
 To walk on flowers together.

But we have loved as those who tread
 The thorny path of sorrow,
 With clouds above, and cause to dread
 Yet deeper gloom to-morrow.

That thorny path, those stormy skies,
 Have drawn our spirits nearer;
 And render'd us, by sorrow's ties,
 Each to the other dearer.

Love, born in hours of joy and mirth,
 With mirth and joy may perish;
 That to which darker hours gave birth
 Still more and more we cherish.

It looks beyond the clouds of time,
 And through death's shadowy portal;
 Made by adversity sublime,
 By faith and hope immortal.

ISAAC WALTON.

Cheerful old man ! whose pleasant hours were spent
 Where Lea's still waters through their sedges glide;
 Or on the fairer banks of peaceful Trent,
 Or Dove hemm'd in by rocks on either side :
 Thy book is redolent of fields and flowers,
 Of freshly flowing streams and honey-suckle bowers.

Although I reckon not of the rod and line,
 Thou needest no such brotherhood to give
 Charm to thy artless pages—they shall shine,
 And thou, depicted in them, long shall live
 For many a one to whom thy craft may be
 A thing unknown, ev'n as it is to me.

Thy love of nature, quiet contemplation,
 In meadows where the world was left behind ;
 Still seeking with a blameless recreation
 In troubled times to keep a quiet mind ;
 This, with thy simple utterance, imparts
 A pleasure ever new to musing hearts.

And thou hast deeper feelings to revere,
 Drawn from a fountain even more divine,
 That blend thine own with memories as dear,
 With names our hearts with gratitude enshrine ;—
 Holy George Herbert, Wotton, Ken, and Donne,
 The pious Hooker, Cranmer, Sanderson.

SONNET TO WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

The breath of Spring is stirring in the wood,
 Whose budding boughs confess the genial gale ;
 And thrush and blackbird * tell their tender tale ;
 The hawthorn tree, that leafless long has stood,
 Shows signs of blossoming ; the streamlet's flood
 Hath shrunk into its banks, and in each vale
 The lowly violet, and the primrose pale,
 Have lured the bee to seek his wonted food.
 Then up ! and to your forest haunts repair,
 Where Robin Hood once held his revels gay ;
 Yours is the greensward smooth, and vocal spray ;
 And I, as on your pilgrimage ye fare,
 In all your sylvan luxuries shall share
 When I peruse them in your minstrel lay.

* This is very classical.—“Notabile est,” says a learned critic, “quod in epigrammatibus, quæ in Anthologia leguntur, *semper juncti* inveniuntur *merula* et *turdus* in venatione.” *Vide* Schneideri Periculum Criticum, p. 66. Both these birds, from their song, were sacred to Apollo, and thus the *κίχλη* and *κόσσυφος* (the merle and mavis) were called *τεροί ὄρνιθες*. This epithet is given in a little epigram in the Anthologia by a poet whose name is not known, which, with a great loss of the beauty of the original, we venture to translate.

Conceal'd beneath a broad-bough'd Platane's shade,
 The shepherd-boy his youthful toils had spread,
 And soon a thrush his *sacred* captive made,
 Who mourn'd, in piteous cries, her freedom fled.
 Oh ! gentle Love ! and oh ! ye Graces fair !
 I would that little songster's fate were mine ;
 At such sweet bondage would I not repine,
 But, in his bosom laid, would weep and murmur there.—REV.

ORFORD CASTLE.

Beacon for barks that navigate the stream
 Of Ore or Ald, or breast the ocean spray :
 Landmark for inland travellers far away
 O'er heath and sheep-walk—as the morning beam
 Or the declining sunset's mellow gleam
 Lights up thy weather-beaten turrets grey ;
 Still dost thou bear thee bravely in decay,
 As if thy by-gone glory were no dream !
 Yea, now with lingering grandeur thou look'st down
 From thy once fortified embattled hill,
 As if thine ancient office to fulfil ;
 And, though thy keep be but the ruin'd crown
 Of Orford's desolate and dwindled town,
 Seem'st to assert thy sovereign honour still.

ON SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF COWPER'S "RURAL WALKS."

Why are these tamer landscapes fraught
 With charms whose meek appeal
 To sensibility and thought
 The heart is glad to feel ?

Cowper, thy muse's magic skill
 Has made them sacred ground ;
 Thy gentle memory haunts them still,
 And casts a spell around.

The hoary oak, the peasant's nest,
 The rustic bridge, the grove,
 The turf thy feet have often press'd,
 The temple and alcove ;

The shrubbery, moss-house, simple urn,
 The elms, the lodge, the hall,—
 Each is thy witness in its turn,
 Thy verse the charm of all.

Thy verse, no less to nature true
 Than to religion dear,
 O'er every object sheds a hue
 That long must linger here.

Amid these scenes the hours were spent
 Of which we reap the fruit ;
 And each is now thy monument,
 Since that sweet lyre is mute.

" Here, like the nightingale's, were pour'd
 Thy solitary lays,"
 Which sought the glory of the Lord,
 " Nor ask'd for human praise."

FIRESIDE QUATRAINS

To Charles Lamb.

It is a mild and lovely winter night,
 The breeze without is scarcely heard to sigh ;
 The crescent moon and stars of twinkling light
 Are shining calmly in a cloudless sky.

Within the fire burns clearly ; in its rays
 My old oak book-case wears a cheerful smile ;
 Its antique mouldings brighten'd by the blaze
 Might vie with any of more modern style.

That rural sketch—that scene in Norway's land—
 Of rocks and pine-trees by the torrent's foam—
 That landscape traced by *Gainsborough's* youthful hand,
 Which shows how lovely is a peasant's home—

That Virgin and her Child, with those sweet boys—
 All of the fire-light own the genial gleam;
 And lovelier far than in day's light and noise
 At this still hour to me their beauties seem.

One picture more there is, which should not be
 Unhonour'd or unsung, because it bears
 In many a lonely hour my thoughts to thee,
 Heightening to fancy every charm it wears—

A quaint familiar group—a mother mild
 And young and fair, who fain would teach to read
 That urchin, by her patience unbeguiled,
 The volume open on her lap to heed.

With fingers thrust into his ears, he looks
 As much he wish'd the weary task were done;
 And more, far more, of pastime than of books
 Lurks in that arch dark eye so full of fun.

Graver, or in the pouts, (I know not well
 Which of the twain,) his elder sister plies
 Her needle so, that it is hard to tell
 What the full meaning of her downcast eyes.

Dear Charles, if thou shouldst haply chance to know
 Where such a picture hung in days of yore,
 Its highest worth, its deepest charm, to show
 I need not tax my rhymes or fancy more.

It is not womanhood in all its grace
 And lovely childhood plead to me alone;
 Though these each stranger still delights to trace,
 And with congratulating smile to own;

No—with all these my feelings fondly blend
 A hidden charm unborrow'd from the eye;
 That wakes the memory of my absent friend,
 And chronicles the pleasant hours gone by.

ON A VIGNETTE OF WOODBRIDGE FROM THE WARREN HILL.

My own belov'd, adopted town!
 Even this glimpse of thee,
 Whereon I've seen the sun go down
 So oft—suffices me.

For more than forty chequer'd years
 Hast thou not been my home?
 Till all that most this life endears
 Forbids a wish to roam.

I came to thee a stranger youth,
 Unknowing and unknown;
 And Friendship's solace and Love's truth
 In thee have been mine own.

Lov'd for the living and the dead,
 No other home I crave;
 Here would I live till life be fled,
 Here find a nameless grave.

TO THE SKY-LARK.

Bird of the free and fearless wing,
 Up, up, and greet the sun's first ray,
 Until the spacious welkin ring
 With thy enlivening matin lay:
 I love to track thy heaven-ward way
 Till thou art lost to aching sight,
 And hear thy numbers blithe and gay,
 Which set to music morning's light.

Songster of sky and cloud! to thee
 Hath Heaven a joyous lot assign'd;
 And thou, to hear those notes of glee,
 Would'st seem therein thy bliss to find:
 Thou art the first to leave behind
 At day's return this lower earth,
 And, soaring as on wings of wind,
 To spring where light and life have birth.

Bird of the sweet and taintless hour,
 When dew-drops spangle o'er the lea,
 Ere yet upon the bending flower
 Has lit the busy humming-bee;—
 Pure as all nature is to thee—
 Thou, with an instinct half divine,
 Wingest thy fearless flight so free
 Up toward a yet more glorious shrine.

Bird of the morn! from thee might man,
 Creation's lord, a lesson take:
 If thou, whose instinct ill may scan
 The glories that around thee break,
 Thus bidd'st a sleeping world awake
 To joy and praise;—oh! how much more
 Should mind immortal earth forsake,
 And man look upward to adore!

Bird of the happy, heaven-ward song!
 Could but the poet act thy part,
 His soul, up-borne on wings as strong
 As thought can give, from earth might start,
 And with a far diviner art
 Than ever genius can supply,
 As thou the ear, might glad the heart,
 And scatter music from the sky.

SONNET.

The butterfly, which sports on gaudy wing;
 The brawling brooklet, lost in foam and spray,
 As it goes dancing on its idle way;
 The sunflower, in broad daylight glistening;
 Are types of her who in the festive ring
 Lives but to bask in fashion's vain display,
 And glittering through her bright but useless day,
 "Flaunts, and goes down a disregarded thing!"
 Thy emblem, Lucy, is the busy bee,
 Whose industry for future hours provides;
 The gentle streamlet, gladdening as it glides
 Unseen along; the flower which gives the lea
 Fragrance and loveliness, are types of thee,
 And of the active worth thy modest merit hides.

SONNET.

The lamp will shed a feeble glimmering light
 When the sustaining oil is nearly spent;
 The small stars twinkle in the firmament,
 And the moon's paler orb arise on night,
 When day has waned; the scathed tree, despite
 Its loss, looks green, with ivy-wreaths besprent;
 And faded roses yet retain a scent
 Which death has made them loveless to the sight.
 We, too, are so, as seeming loth to die,

Light, colour, sweetness ; thus unto the last
 The poet o'er his worn-out lyre will cast
 A nerveless hand, and still new numbers try ;
 Not unrewarded, if its parting sigh
 Seem like the lingering echo of the past.

THE SEAT AT BERRY'S HILL.

It was a happy thought, upon the brow
 Of this slight eminence, abrupt and sheer,
 This artless seat and straw-thatch'd roof to rear ;
 Where one may watch the labourer at his plough ;
 Or hear well-pleased, as I am listening now,
 The song of wild birds falling on the ear,
 Blended with hum of bees, or, sound more drear,
 The solemn murmur of the wind-swept bough.
 Tent-like the fabric—in its centre stands
 The sturdy oak, that spreads his boughs on high
 Above the roof : while to the unsated eye
 Beauteous the landscape which below expands,
 Where grassy meadows, richly cultured lands,
 With leafy woods and hedge-row graces vie.

TO A GRANDMOTHER.

Old age is dark and unlovely.—OSSIAN.

Oh say not so ! A bright old age is thine ;
 Calm as the gentle light of summer eves,
 Ere twilight dim her dusky mantle weaves ;
 Because to thee is given, in thy decline,
 A heart that does not thanklessly repine
 At aught of which the hand of God bereaves,
 Yet all He sends with gratitude receives ;—
 May such a quiet thankful close be mine !
 And hence thy fire-side chair appears to me
 A peaceful throne—which thou wert form'd to fill ;
 Thy children, ministers who do thy will ;
 And those grand-children, sporting round thy knee,
 Thy little subjects, looking up to thee
 As one who claims their fond allegiance still.*

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. Robert
 Aris Willmott, 1849.

(Continued from p. 356.)

P. 106.—Mr. Willmott has collected some interesting notices concerning Waller's poetry and language, and interspersed them with judicious remarks of his own. As however he has not mentioned *Goldsmith's* judgment, we shall be not deemed we trust "either obvious or obtrusive" in giving it :—
 "Our poetry was not quite harmonised in Waller's time : so that this on the Death of the Protector, which would be now looked upon as a *slovenly sort of versification*, was, with respect to the times in which it was written, almost a *prodigy of harmony*. A modern reader will be chiefly struck with the strength of the writing, and the turn of the compliments bestowed

* "A good Sonnet. *Divi*."—C. LAMB.

on the Usurper."* Atterbury (who was *supposed* to be the author of the Life of Waller, prefixed to the first octavo edition of his Works), says, in another place,—“ Mr. Waller in some of his last verses, which, though they are worse poetry than the rest, yet are in correcter English.”† Perhaps little can be objected to the manner in which Mr. Hallam has balanced his merits and defects, and summed up somewhat in his favour. Mr. Neve mentions a curious fact, that, of the five editions of Waller's poems printed in his lifetime, not one appears to have been published by himself.‡ The first was printed surreptitiously, while he was abroad, in 1645; the second in 1664; and in the fifth, or last, is continued the bookseller's preface of 1664; and in 1690, after his death, was published a small octavo, entitled “Second Part of Mr. Waller's Poems.”§

We must close our interview with this poet by an act which we are afraid he would deem *uncourteous*, i. e. in shewing where he probably took his famous stanza in his verses—“To a Lady Singing a Song of his composing”—

That eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he wont to soar so high.

For which we turn to a fragment of Æschylus, preserved by the Scholiast on Aristophanes Aves, ver. 804, which may thus be given:—

Ὡς δ' ἐστὶ μυθῶν τῶν Λιβυτικῶν λόγος
Πιληγεντ' ἀτρακτῷ τοξικῷ τὸν αἰέτον.
Ἐπεὶν, ἰδὼντα μηχανὴν πτερωματος
Ταδ' οὐχ ὑπ' ἄλλων, ἀλλὰ τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς
Ἀλισκόμεθα.

So speaks the Libyan Fable: that the eagle,
Struck by the fatal arrow, saw the plume
That sped it to his death, and dying cried,
“Not by another's feather, but by those
From my own wing, I perish.”||

P. 123.—“Pope wrote no lines more affecting than the four inscribed on the column to his mother in the garden at Twickenham—Again! Again! Again! Again!” Where are these words recorded? for they have escaped our recollection, and the column has now been removed to a

* See Goldsmith on English Poetry.—REV.

† See Boyle's “Answer to Bentley,” p. 96 (Atterbury's part).—REV.

‡ See Neve's “Cursory Remarks on the English Poets,” p. 70.—REV.

§ For a new Life of Waller, we may remark, Evelyn's Memoirs should be consulted, and the “Works and Life of Sir William Temple.” A few of his poems are still not collected, which we could point out to the editor. It was on Waller's poem “On the Death of the Protector” that Withers's poem, called “Salt upon Salt,” was written, and an allusion to Waller may be seen in it at p. 49. Miss Berry informs us, that the correspondence of his favourite mistress “Sacharissa” is absolutely deficient both in style and spelling. Some of her letters to her son-in-law, the Marquis of Halifax, lately published, are too strong a proof of the justice of this assertion.—REV.

|| The saying is proverbial, “Τοῖς ἐμῶς κατ' ἐμοῦ κεχρηται πτεροῖς. He uses my feathers or wings against myself.” See more on this subject in Abresch's Note on the Epistolæ Aristæneti, p. 144; in Heliodori Æthiop. ii. p. 190; Aristides Orat. ed. Jebb, iii. p. 403; Philon. Judæus, p. 737; and see Erasmi Adagia “Suo Sibi hunc gladio jugulo;” and Apulei v. Miles, p. 104, “Præclarus ille Sagittarius ipse me meo telo percussit.” Our readers will probably be contented with the above illustrations, or more might be added if they express a desire for the same.—REV.

distant part of the country. We only remember "Ah! Editha. Ah! Mater optima," &c. There was sold at Strawberry Hill a most interesting pencil drawing, by Richardson, of Pope's mother in her extreme age, Pope's father lying on his death bed, Pope himself, and Lord Bolingbroke, in one frame. They were formerly in Pope's possession. We also saw not long ago a small bronze or copper medallion of Pope—his head with a wreath of laurel round it, and with this inscription.—*MOI AYTOΣ ΗΔΩΚΗΝ.*

P. 137.—"Cowper found his Marivaux in Barclay, whose romance of *Argenis* he thought the *best* that ever was written," &c. This is somewhat stronger than the exact language of Cowper. He says, "The *Argenis* is interesting in a high degree, richer in incident than can be imagined, full of surprises which the reader never foretells, and yet free from all entanglement and confusion. The style also appears to me such as would not dishonour Tacitus himself." Let our readers be told, John Barclay, the author, was in England some time *tempore* R^a Jacobi. He was then an old man,—white beard,—and wore a hat with a feather, which gave some severe people offence. He was library-keeper at the Vatican, and there poisoned.* It is said that Barclay, offended by the request of James the First to translate the *Arcadia* into Latin, composed the *Argenis* to show he could write a better original. The author of "Friar Gerund" jeers at him for his nicety of phrase. "Then you have the Scotsman J. Barclay, who would not say 'exhortatio' to escape the flames, but 'parainesis,' which signifies the same, but is a little more of the Greek; nor 'obedire,' but 'decedere,' which is of more abstruse signification, and is equivocal into the bargain."†

P. 140.—Mr. Willmott writes, "The Chancellor's installation was approaching, and Gray had promised to compose the ode, but he could not think of a beginning. A friend calls at his rooms, and is received with the startling salutation—

Hence! avaunt! 'tis holy ground!

The visitor is alarmed, but the poem is commenced. That slight circumstance—a knock at the door—was the key to a splendid chamber of imagery."—We are much afraid that we must disturb by our ill-timed entrance the harmony of the beautiful but delusive creation which our poetical author has raised, and he must descend with us in the lower and less pleasing regions of historical truth. The fact stands as in Mr. Nicholls' own words:—"After I had quitted the University I always paid Mr. Gray an annual visit; during one of the visits it was he determined, as he said, to

* See on the *Argenis* Aubrey's Letters, ii. p. 226. See also Herbert's Mem. of Charles I. p. 144. Another work, Beattie's Essays, 4to. p. 512; Gibbon's Misc. Works, ii. p. 26; Scott's Lives of the Novelists, ii. p. 171; Fortescue, *Ferise Academicæ*, pp. 190—199, 1630; Chaudon, *Dict. Historique*, art. Barclay; Tib. Magiri *Epon. Crit.* i. p. 105; *Censura Literaria*, iii. p. 296. This work has been thrice translated, —by R. Le Grys, Knt. 1629; Kingsmill Long, esq. 1636; another, 1762 or 1772, by a lady, 4 vols. under the title of the *Phoenix* (query Clara Reeve?).—REV.

† Barclay wrote also, among other works, the "*Icon Animorum*," which was Englished by Thomas May the poet, 12mo. 1633, under the title of "*Mirror of Minds*," and to which we have thought Goldsmith was indebted for hints in his poem of "*The Traveller*." John Barclay must not be confounded with William Barclay, who wrote in Latin on a contest between Buchanan and Eglesham about a paraphrase of a Psalm, in a volume called "*Poeticum Duellum*," 1620, 12mo.—a volume of great rarity, which we may soon notice.—REV.

offer with a good grace what he could not have refused if it had been asked of him, viz. to write the Installation Ode for the Duke of Grafton. This however he considered as a sort of task, to which he submitted with great reluctance; and it was long after he first mentioned it to me before he could prevail upon himself to begin the composition. One morning, when I went to him as usual after breakfast, I knocked at his door, which he threw open and exclaimed with a loud voice—

Hence! avaunt! 'tis holy ground!

I was so astonished that I almost feared he was out of his senses, *but this was the beginning of the ode which he had just composed.* So that, instead of Mr. Nicholls's knock suggesting the line, it appears *the whole ode was already written before he came*, and Gray happily quoted the commencing verse; consequently Mr. Willmott's conclusion, "that a knock at the door was the key to a splendid chamber of imagery," is too rapid. We have no doubt that these oversights will be set right in another edition, especially such incidents as those which form main links in an argument, detailed at some length and supported by other instances. Now we will give our own opinion on this subject; and we believe that a passage in the poem called the "Spleen," by Matthew Greene, happily suggested the opening of this singularly beautiful ode. Gray held this poem in much estimation, and availed himself, as we shall now show, of some of the happy expressions found in it; and as this, so far as we know, has never been observed before by any of his editors or commentators, we beg a patient attention to our proofs:—

Let not profane this sacred place
Hypocrisy with Janus face;
Or pomp, mixt state of pride and care,
Court kindness, falsehood's polished ware;
Scandal disguised in friendship's veil,
That tells, unasked, the injurious tale, &c.

Here the structure of the composition, the allegorical passages, and the verbal expressions bear a striking resemblance to the commencement of "the Installation Ode." There is a *suggestion*, we most fully believe, of which Gray availed himself, and no closer resemblance could of course be expected; but we now proceed to corroborate this, by showing his familiarity with other passages in the works of the same very clever writer:—

And mounting in loose robe the skies,
Showed *light and fragrance as she flies*.—GREENE.

'Till April starts and calls around
The sleepy *fragrance* from the ground,
And *lightly* o'er the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tend'rest green.—GRAY.

Virtue, in charming dress arrayed.—GREENE.

Wisdom in sable garb arrayed.—GRAY.

Here stillness, thought, and solemn shade
Invite and contemplation aid;
Here nymphs from pollard oaks relate
The dark decrees and will of fate;
And dreams beneath the spreading beech
Inspire, &c.—GREENE.

Compare these lines with the opening of Gray's "Ode on Spring."

The world can't hear the *still small voice*.—(GREENE.)

The still small voice of gratitude.—(GRAY.)

The thinking soul then helps to raise
Deep thoughts—the *Genius of the place*.—(GREENE.)

The *Genius of the stream*.—(GRAY.)

Say, Father Thames, whose gentle pace
Gives leave to view what beauties grace
Your flow'ry banks, *if you have seen*.—(GREENE.)

Say, Father Thames, for thou hast seen. —(GRAY.)

While insects from the threshold preach,
And minds dispos'd to musing teach,
From *maggot-youth* through change of state
They feel like us the turns of fate.
Some born to creep have learn'd to fly, &c.—(GREENE.)

Compare this with the Ode to Spring. Methinks I hear the sportive mind reply,—“The *insect youth* are on the wing,” &c. “*And they that creep and they that fly*,” &c. We shall be repaid for our labour if these specimens should bring an unjustly neglected poet again into favour.

P. 142.—“History is a commentary on the wisdom of Butler. A proclamation furls the sails of a ship; and *Cromwell*, instead of plying his axe in a forest-clearing of America, blasphemes God, and beheads his sovereign at home.” We have mentioned on some previous occasion that we believe this assertion, so often and so boldly made, is not *historically correct*. Some ship was forbid sailing, but not *the ship* in which Cromwell was to embark. It is an incident that has served, among a thousand others, to throw its false lights on the romance which has been called English history.

P. 144.—“Nor should we underrate such occasions of critical offence. Whatever breaks the unity of interest in a book, statue, or picture must detract by mutilation. In the great Vandyck at Wilton the *escutcheon of the Pembroke family stares out from the corner*.” This is Mr. Gilpin's observation, who did not give his meed of praise to this picture, placed generally among Vandyck masterpieces,—“To destroy the harmony still more, a large escutcheon of the Pembroke arms hangs in one corner of the picture, filled with such a profusion of red and yellow that it catches the eye at once, and may properly be called one of the principal figures.” (Vide Western Tour, p. 113.)

P. 153.—“Demosthenes manifests in every oration the student of Thucydides; and violets of Colonus peep out under the hedges of Milton's Eden.” On the latter clause of this sentence we have nothing to remark; but if Demosthenes does really manifest in every oration the student of Thucydides, it would be well to be a little more precise in pointing out the resemblance. Certainly in his structure and choice of language we can see none at all; and indeed one of the editors in his preface remarks, “In orationibus Demosthenis nullum vestigium magni illius historici, videre videor.”

P. 163.—“The Anacharsis of Barthelemy is not free from the defect of Glover. Becker compares his characters to antique statues, in French costume and lace ruffles. *Telemachus* still stands alone.” We take the opportunity thus afforded of mentioning a circumstance or two not generally known, relating to Barthelemy and his work, which cost the author

the labour of above thirty years. He furnished all the materials of the Anacharsis, but Barthelemy's brother, who was employed in the king's library, was the *redacteur* of these materials.*

Our friends who are conversant with German literature, need not be informed by us, that *Wieland* wrote a work on this principle, called "Letters of Aristippus and his friends." He supposes Aristippus to have visited Greece in the time of Socrates. *Barthelemy* dwells more on history, geography, politics; *Wieland* on men, manners, and opinions. *Barthelemy* has more vivacity, *Wieland* more garrulity; *Barthelemy* more condensation, *Wieland* more completeness. *Barthelemy* aims at embellishment, *Wieland* at fidelity.† A learned writer in the Philological Museum, (ii. p. 238) says—"Barthelemy gives a striking display of his estrangement from every thing like a long acquaintance with the state of Greece at that period." And Bishop Thirlwall has justly observed, "Such works as Barthelemy's are chiefly interesting as showing the immense progress that philology has since made."‡ The opinion of his predecessor is more favourable, who says—"Barthelemy's work is a vast mine of information concerning the interesting people he describes; but for its very merit, it is important that its deficiencies should be exposed. *Barthelemy* had imbibed the political principles of the French philosophy, and was warm in the cause of ideal liberty; but though he passed much of his time in the house of a minister, the Duke of Choiseul, he seems to have been no politician: he certainly had no clear insight into the complicated politics of Greece. His fellow countryman *Rollin*, though no academician, shews a juster view of Grecian history," &c. Again, the same writer observes,—"*Barthelemy* is in general little careful to distinguish the different practices of distant ages, when the Grecian cities were in very different circumstances; and he quotes with far too much indifference the highest authorities and the lowest—Thucydides, Xenophon, Isocrates, and Hesychius, Isidore, Pollux, and Suidas."§ How Barthelemy's work was received in France, when it first appeared, may be best seen in Grimm's and Diderot's Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 433, &c. A short Biographical Account of Barthelemy may be found in Tweddell's Memoirs, p. 285, 4to. He died in the year 1794, in a quiet slumber, and the *Horace* he was reading, fell from his hand. As regards "*Telemachus still stands alone*," we could indeed pass pleasantly enough many hours of a summer's day in recording what we have to say of our own, and what we could mention in the opinion of others, as to this celebrated work of a most interesting writer; but we shall content ourselves with observing that *Voltaire* says,—"*J'aimerais beaucoup mieux le roman de Telemaque, s'il n'était pas tout en digressions et declamations.*" || Notwithstanding, however, this defect, which may be said scarcely to penetrate below the surface, if we go deeper we find much to applaud and even admire, both in the sagacity of the views of this illustrious man, and in the boldness with which they were announced—particularly those connected with the subject, scarcely

* See some notice of him in the Malmesbury Correspondence, iii. 322.—REV.

† See on this work of *Wieland*, Taylor's Survey of German Poetry, p. li. p. 491.—REV.

‡ See Thirlwall's Greece, vol. i. p. 443.—REV.

§ See Mitford's History of Greece, vol. v. p. 2, and 302.

|| See Voltaire's Correspondence Generale, tom. i. p. 99.

then studies, of political economy, of taxation, and of the importance of agriculture, and of the freedom of commerce. Of course there are grave defects and most imperfect knowledge to be found in a work which preceded Adam Smith by more than half a century. But the writer was far in advance of his age; and, as has been observed by one whose death all who knew him are now lamenting, "The maxims of government which the prelate presents are all of a mild and enlightened taste, and well fitted to contribute to the happiness of the community."* A French critic of much acuteness and eloquence has justly mentioned "Ce prelat immortel, Fenelon, qui parla du peuple à la cour, donna *Telemaque* à notre langue, reunit l'éloquence, la religion, et la philosophie; et fut simple à la fois dans son génie, dans sa piété, et dans sa vertu." One "decisive and distinguishing" mark of honour Fenelon received from the hands of his sovereign Louis XIV. who, at the death of the Duke of Burgundy, threw into the flames every scrap he could find of Fenelon's writing,—no slight testimony of his merit, and of their value.

PORTRAITS OF LORD AND LADY LE DESPENSER

IN THEIR CHANTRY CHAPEL IN TEWKESBURY CHURCH.

(With two Engravings.)

WE believe the earliest portraits which we have, in the ordinary form of moveable pictures, are two of King Richard the Second (one of which is at Wilton, and the other in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster), and a very rude but apparently original picture, which was sold at Strawberry Hill, representing Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, the favourite of the same monarch,—all, therefore, some forty years later than the paintings to which we now direct attention. It is often a question (though opinion generally leans towards the affirmative) how far monumental effigies, sepulchral brasses, and figures in stained glass were portraits of the persons represented. Probably they partook more or less of resemblance, according to the skill of the artist employed, and if contemporary, they are at least trustworthy testimonies to general appearance and appropriate costume. Under this impression, we have considered the figures before us to be well worthy of

publication,† the more so as sepulchral figures of our mediæval reigns are generally in military costume, whereas we have here a great lord, and a knight of the garter, in the dress of the peaceful court.

Edward lord le Despenser was the grandson of Hugh sometimes called Earl of Gloucester, who, with his father Hugh Earl of Winchester, contributed so materially to the misfortunes of the latter years of King Edward the Second. The unpopularity of the family occasioned by those events had been subsequently softened, if not effaced, by the exemplary conduct and eminent services of Hugh le Despenser, lord of Glamorgan, the next head of the family: but he died childless, and on his decease, which occurred on the 8th Feb. 1348-9, his successor was his nephew Edward, then a boy of twelve years of age.

Edward was the son of Edward, the second son of the younger Hugh, by Anne daughter of Henry lord Ferrers.

* See Professor Smyth on the French Revolution, vol. i. On the merits and the defects of Barthelemy's work we may also refer our readers to the Retrospective Review, vol. xii. p. 254, &c.—REV.

† They have hitherto only been copied, very incorrectly, in Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities.



EDWARD LORD LE DESPENSER, K.G.,
DIED 1375.
(From a Painting in Tewkesbury Church.)

His wardship was obtained by Bartholomew lord Burghersh, the lord chamberlain to the king, (and one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter,) who, according to the usual practice of the times, acquired thereby a match for his daughter,—a match in this case not less suitable to the youth, as the lady became her father's sole heir.

In 1355, when Edward le Despenser was only seventeen, he attended the Black Prince in his expedition into Gascony, as did his next brother, Thomas; and Froissart describes "*le jeune sire Despenser*" as taking a prominent part in the battle of Poitiers. In 1357 he made proof of his age, and had livery of his lands; and in the same year he had summons to parliament as a Baron.

Upon the death of Henry duke of Lancaster, in 1360-1, Lord le Despenser was invested with the Garter, and placed in the stall of the royal chapel next to that of the Sovereign. In 1363 he was one of the knights appointed to receive the king of Cyprus at Dover, and to conduct him to the metropolis. In 1368 he was in the retinue of Lionel duke of Clarence, and present at the death of that prince in Piedmont. He afterwards served in several of the French campaigns,* but died whilst still in middle life, at his castle of Cardiff, on the 11th of Nov. 1375; on which occasion Froissart again eulogises him as "*a great baron and a good knight.*"

By his will, which bears date at Llanblethian on the 6th of the same month, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the abbey of Tewkesbury, near his ancestors, in the south part of the choir. He gave to the abbat and convent a whole suit of his best vestments, two gilt chalices, and a hanap gilt; likewise the ewer wherein to put the body of Christ on Corpus Christi day, which was given him by the king of France.

The chantry chapel of the Holy

Trinity, "in the south part" of the choir at Tewkesbury, had very probably been commenced in the lord's lifetime. If not, it was erected by his widow, who survived to the year 1409. By her will, dated in that year, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the same church, between those of Edward her husband and Thomas le Despenser her son, who had been restored to his ancestral dignity of Earl of Gloucester, but afterwards deprived, and beheaded at Bristol soon after the accession of Henry the Fourth. Seven of the most honest priests that could be found were to sing for her for the space of a whole year after her death, and moreover she willed that a thousand masses should be sung for her repose.

The remains of painting on the east wall of the chantry chapel are these. In the uppermost centre was depicted the Trinity, having on either side an angel waving incense. On either side again, towards the extremities of the wall, were the figures of the Lord and Lady (as here engraved), kneeling in adoration. Below, placed side by side, were paintings of the Resurrection and of Christ crowning the Church; these are now nearly obliterated.

The figures of the lord and lady are also somewhat defaced. The colours of the former figure may be thus briefly described. The outline is all red, the shading blue; the collar, his girdle, and buttons, are yellow, the flowers of his coat gold. The collar seems to belong to the coat, and to show beneath a waistcoat or shirt buttoned like the outer garment. The cuffs apparently fit to the wrists by an elastic web. The two cords which hang behind his head we are unable to explain.

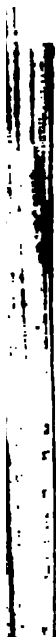
The lady has a close under-dress of cloth of gold, the pattern of which (nearly worn off) slightly appears in the opening of her upper-dress under her arm. The lower part of her figure is concealed by the canopy of the next picture.

The height of the figures in the original paintings is about one foot.

* See the particulars in the life of this nobleman given in Mr. Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter, pp. 140-142.



ELIZABETH (DE^r BURGHESH), LADY LE DESPENSER.
(From a Painting in Tewkesbury Church.)



MANUSCRIPT COMPILATIONS FOR "HISTORIES OF THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND."

No. X.—COUNTY GALWAY. (*Second Article.*) CONNEMARA.

MR. URBAN, 48, *Summer Hill,*
Dublin.

I HAVE long laboured to invite attention to the districts more especially of the west of Ireland, the reclamation of its wastes, the development of its resources, the employment of its pauper population; and I sought to demonstrate how rapidly social order, general comfort, and national wealth would ensue therefrom. In your Magazine for July 1847 I especially directed my observations to the county of Galway, and besought, but in vain, the most influential of its noblemen and gentry, who were identified with it by tenure and title in long succession of inheritance, to aid in those important objects. Recent vicissitudes have pressed the inquiry more irresistibly on the mind of every honest thinker; its rentless proprietors, its famished peasantry, its deserted homesteads, have awfully appealed for prompt and effective renovation. In that article I etched off the boundaries of this interesting maritime county, the districts within its ambit, the changes in its occupants that time had influenced, and the gradual introduction and establishment of its septs. I alluded to the municipal fortress of Galway, interposed, in the heart of the county, between the native proprietors and the English settlers; to the field of Aghrim, where the fortunes of the rival dynasties of this empire were in 1691 decided—the Waterloo of Ireland. Connemara was there spoken of only as "an expanse of unexplored wonders." Its statistics and history were necessarily postponed. That most picturesque, yet long least visited,—that most reclaimable, yet least reclaimed,—that widest in expanse, but thinnest in population,—the palatinate, as it may be styled, of Connemara, is the exclusive subject of the present communication.

The territory of Iar-Connaught, *i.e.* Western Connaught, the generic name in which Connemara is included, out of the million and a half of acres which this county contains, incloses within itself upwards of five hundred thou-

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sand,—a proportion in which it exceeds eighteen of our Irish counties,—fronting the Atlantic Ocean at West, partially opening into Mayo at north, and cut off from the rest of Galway by a noble natural boundary of lake, and river, and bay. Lough Mask, the north-west link of this frontier chain, extends nine miles in length by four in breadth, receiving various tributary waters from Connemara, and pouring into it sundry off-sheets or fiords of some extent. Its height at low water over the sea is, in summer 64 feet, in winter 72. An isthmus of two miles of high ground separates this lake from the next water boundary, Lough Corrib, while under this isthmus the river of Cong frequently plunges itself out of sight, carrying off with it, through a series of caverns and natural tunnels, the overflow of the former. This interesting aqueduct rises, as it may be supposed, with eddies and springs of mighty water-power, close to the historic locality of Cong, and there pours itself into Lough Corrib. This latter fine and partly navigable sheet covers upwards of 43,000 acres, fed by numerous large rivers and mountain streams, embraces upwards of 1,600 acres of islands, and rises in its summer height over the sea at low water 28 feet, and 31 in winter. Narrowing at the ferry of Knock, it again expands until within about two miles of the town of Galway, the southernmost terminus of this line of demarcation, whence it discharges its redundant waters in a heavy volume, and with prodigious rapidity, through the liberties and town, and into the bay, of Galway.

By many has the neglect been deplored that so long consigned the advantages of Lough Corrib with its adjunct and vicinity to utter oblivion. It was not however overlooked in theory at home. In the early part of the eighteenth century it was one of the practical projects of those who were employed to survey the navigable rivers of Ireland, to open a communication between Killalla and Galway by the Moy, Lough Mask and

Lough Corrib. Since the Union the undertaking was, in regard to the southern and Galway section of this navigation, frequently recommended to the consideration of the Imperial Legislature, as especially in the Report of the Select Committee of 1835 on these lakes, and that of the Board of Works of 1845, published in the Parliamentary Papers.

Galway, at which the eastern boundary of Iar-Connaught terminates and where its southern commences, has been characterised by Heylin the historian, in the seventeenth century, as then the third city of the kingdom of Ireland for extent and beauty. Its commercial importance in the same era is testified by many other writers, and a letter of the Privy Council concerning it in 1657 says; "We may be bold to say that for the situation thereof, vicinage and commerce it hath, no port or town in the three nations (London excepted) was more considerable;" and possibly the period is not far distant, when, under the auspices of wealthy, influential, considerate, and liberal management, with the concurrent advantage of the shortest attainable railway intercourse with the English metropolis—*your* city of the world,—this little town may yet again be invested with commercial and national pre-eminence. From this port, thus advantageously circumstanced, the magnificent bay, which derives its name hence, and is the largest of the estuaries of Ireland, washes, throughout its course to the Atlantic, the southern coast of Iar-Connaught, receiving the waters of many noted salmon rivers, and casting itself into the land in sundry beautiful bays, reported to Parliament as "easy of access, with good shelter and water fit for great ships." The western coast, opening to the Atlantic, presents yet more favourable sites for harbours, as Kilkerran, Birterbury, Roundstone, Ardbear (Clifden), Ballinakill, and Killery Bays. The latter runs into the country for ten miles, and forms the division thus far between the counties of Galway and Mayo, by the mountains of both of which it is overhung; the remainder of that northern boundary is traced by a land-line from Killery to Lough Mask. Of the fish-

ies off this coast and in these bays it

has been said, in the same language of reproachful regret, "no part of the sea that embraces Ireland abounds with a greater variety of all kinds of fish than that round Connemara, yet few have been so imperfectly cultivated."

The superficial area of western Connaught is classified in Nimmo's able report as comprising, in acres of the old Irish measure, 25,000 arable, 120,000 bog, 200,000 mountain and upland-pasture, and 5,000 limestone rock, while there are within its ambit twenty-five lakes, which extend in a westerly direction from Oughterard to Ballinahinch, and there are numerous small picturesque lakes scattered over various parts adjoining Roundstone. Nearly all these lakes have beds of limestone on their banks, and the coast in almost every bay affords extensive beds of calcareous sand. On the erection of Galway into a county in 1585, during the government of Sir Henry Sydney, Iar-Connaught was divided for civil purposes into three baronies, Ross, Moycullen, and Ballinahinch: the first is popularly designated, from its chief sept of occupants, "Joyces' country," and presents an elevated tract with flat-topped hills of from 1,300 to 2,000 feet in height, interspersed with valleys. The only entire parish of this barony bears its name, and comprises 59,651 statute acres, separating the aforesaid great lakes Corrib and Mask. About two-fifths of this parish are described as rough pasture, all of which by judicious treatment could be reclaimed and rendered available for agricultural purposes; one-fifth is bog, another fifth waste, and the remainder, with the exception of about 500 acres of wood, is good arable land, if more economically and profitably husbanded. The second barony, Moycullen, territorially known as the ancient inheritance of the O'Flahertie sept, contains 220,223 acres, of which 26,409 are covered with water: its soil on the sea-coast and on the beautiful shore of Lough Corrib is good, but at the centre is rocky and mountainous. The third barony, Ballinahinch, is also extremely mountainous, and inclined to black bog, but with gravelly sand lying at no greater depth than from one to three feet below the

surface. It contains 191,432 acres, and, though at the time of Sir Henry Sydney's vice-royalty known by the name of Balli-na-inch, in regard to the numerous islands that stud its coast, was yet in old times exclusively the Connemara proper; a denomination yet more strikingly characteristic and descriptive, signifying as it does "the bays of the sea." On a well-marked map this whole tract will appear raised with mountains, dotted with lakes, and black with bogs; but Barrow, in his "Tour of Ireland," gives powerful testimony to its reclaimable qualities. "Connemara," he says, "including Joyce's country, is capable of being converted into one of the most fertile and productive districts of Ireland; and, by means of the multitude of lakes, an easy water communication might be made from every part of the district with Lough Corrib, and from thence to Galway; at the same time, by thus uniting the chain of lakes into one navigable canal, the whole of the great valley and its recesses could be drained." But the water-power of the numerous lakes and rivers of this country is yet unemployed and unprofitable, and the fine mountains, too, that are filled with mineral productions of lead and copper, quarries of black and white and green marble and slate, are comparatively unworked.

The population of these three baronies was in 1821 calculated as 46,000, the census of 1841 increases this total to 72,568, of which last aggregate 10,663 are reported as engaged in agriculture, 1677 in manufactures, 4106 alone able to read and write, 2124 to read only, and the remainder unable to read or write. Since that census was taken famine and disease have made sad havoc in this population; and now, however popular clamour may reproach them, an impoverished, dispirited proprietary cannot give employment to the industrious or wages to the labourer. What a practical and eloquent appeal is recorded in a Report of 1826-7 on the Irish Fisheries, since adopted *verbatim* in Nimmo's Report of 1837 on the Coast Survey. "The district of Connemara," it says, "appears not undeservedly to be considered as amongst the most uncultivated parts of Ireland. On a general view it seems a continued tract of bog and

mountain, the arable land not a tenth or even a twentieth of the whole surface; the entire population is about fifty thousand, of which Connemara proper has about twenty thousand, chiefly resident on the coast, those of the interior not exceeding three or four hundred families, and mostly on the bridle-roads which have been recently made through the district. . . . Although its general improvement would seem an undertaking of the most arduous description, it is not without facilities, which upon a candid consideration make it a subject more worthy of attention than many other of the waste lands of the kingdom. The climate is mild, snow being little known during the winter; the cattle are never housed, the mountains on the north and the general variety of surface affording considerable shelter; the summers however are wet, and it is exposed to heavy westerly winds. Though it be mountainous it is by no means an upland country like Wicklow; at least three-fourths of Connemara proper is lower than one hundred feet over the sea. Great part of Moycullen barony rises from the shore of Galway bay in a gently sloping plain to about 300 feet, at the upper edge of which there are some hills of about 700 feet, and beyond them a low limestone country extends to the edge of Lough Corrib, and but little elevated above its level; but Joyce's country, on the other hand, is an elevated tract, with flat-topped hills, interspersed with deep and narrow valleys. The country is very destitute of wood, a few scrubby patches only being scattered through it; it possesses, however, an extensive stock of timber, for in almost every dry knoll or cliff the oak, beech, and hazel, appear shooting in abundance, and require only a little care to rise into forests; several bloomeries, which were erected about a century ago, consumed much of the timber, and copping was afterwards neglected. The sheltered vales, navigations, and abundant water-power would form great advantages in the cultivation of timber." The report then proceeds to show the facilities for reclaiming, in the contiguity of limestone, the abundance of shell and coral sand on the coast, the dry banks of calcareous sand, and the inexhaustible supplies of red sea-

weed; it demonstrates the sites and qualities of the several marble quarries, and thus emphatically concludes: "The effects of the various public works, as well roads as piers, and of paying the labourers in hard cash, upon the general prosperity of this country since 1822, is quite surprising; and, though we may have been supposed somewhat sanguine in our expectations, the result has far outrun what we had anticipated. Trade and commerce have been introduced into the extremity of Connemara, the poor village of Clifden has become a considerable market town, exports fish, marble, &c.; the peasantry, who were almost entirely unacquainted with money, now pay their rents in cash, a thing heretofore unknown; they are well clad, evidently in new stuff; they bring to the markets of Clifden a variety of articles for sale, and never depart without making some purchases. Capital has accumulated in a surprising degree, and with it enterprise and exertion in the fisheries, in agriculture and in foreign trade; cargoes of country goods, salt, timber, &c. are now imported into Connemara." Barrow and Inglis bear large testimony to its capabilities; and with Mrs. Hall's emphatic appeal I shall conclude this paragraph:—"This country is almost entirely one vast collection of raw material, languishing for the aid of man to develop its wealth, and render it available for human kind."

The development, so deliberately suggested, and so feelingly implored, cannot be extended by the present proprietary, however strong may be their conviction of its necessity, or however ardent may be their inclination for its accomplishment; they are overwhelmed with embarrassments beyond the value of their respective estates, or are at least unable to supply the funds necessary to uphold the productiveness of their land, or even the existence of their wretched tenantry; their agricultural knowledge is yet cramped by a servile veneration of old habits, and their industry is paralysed, or has no influential motive for action. I have, in my late communication to you on the county of Cavan, alluded to the circumstances that introduced the memorable plantation there. Under a widely different

aspect, but looking to the same source of relief, Connemara now projects itself as the first territory available for a kindred dispensation. Were solvent, intelligent, industrious occupiers set over the land, to cope up (if I may be allowed the expression) the perishing remains of native growth; were the founding of market towns, the erection of corporate bodies, and above all the establishment of manufactures, now effectuated in Connaught, as of old in Ulster, how vastly would the value of the former be enhanced, the comfort and happiness of its occupiers revived, and in time the quiet and content of its proprietary assured! The crisis has arrived for its indirect accomplishment, if not by the summary process of King James's policy, at least through the milder and legal administration of the recent Act for facilitating the sale of incumbered estates in Ireland, and this with economy of expense and security of title. "This moment," as our practical Viceroy has expressed himself, "is eminently propitious for the undertaking, because political excitement is at an end, agrarian outrage, consequent upon the competition for land, is now very rare, and the only anxiety of the people is to obtain employment, or the means of emigrating." On the scope of the bolder project, he, who evoked the spirit of past legislation to avouch, by the happy experience of two centuries and a half, its policy in Ireland liberally and energetically hailed it as a measure calculated "to increase the moral and physical condition of the people, by the introduction of new proprietors, who shall take possession of land in Ireland freed from its present incumbrances, and enter upon its cultivation with new feelings, and inspired by new hopes. I wish," he said, "no violation of the right of property; much property in Ireland is now in point of fact of little value to the proprietors, on account of the incumbrances upon it; and I cannot help thinking that it is possible for the government, with the sanction of parliament, by taking an enlarged view of the subject, to devise some means by which new capital may be introduced into the cultivation of land in Ireland, and the existing proprietors rescued from the disappointment and despair in which

they are involved;" while in special reference to the locality under consideration, he added, "I, for one, should see with great satisfaction the government interposing, with the intention of re-distributing that great estate which is on sale in Connemara, the estate of Mr. Martin. . . . The west of Ireland affords opportunities for improvement, which, speaking comparatively, no other part of the world appears to give. I see every reason why Ireland, if her position in respect of tenure could be improved, should be most prosperous. Now is the opportunity to conciliate her affections, and bind her to England; if left as she lies, she is overwhelmed with poverty and despair."

No part of Connaught was in strict parlance submitted to the Plantation which King James so enthusiastically desired to extend over this island; the patentees, however, during his reign, either of new or confirmatory titles within the district of Connemara were numerous. Some few may perhaps be not inaptly introduced here, as illustrating the transfers of property then effected in Iar-Connaught. Thomas Martin had a grant of the mill on the river of Galway, with the fishery thereof; Nicholas D'Arcy passed patent for another mill, with right of salmon fishing on the same river; John Everard, *knt.* for two islands in the said river of Galway, with the river and soil between and fishery thereof. Richard Mapowder for various possessions; John King, of Dublin, ancestor of the present Viscount Lorton, for sundry estates of Teigue and Donell O'Flahertie, "slain in rebellion." Morrough na Moyer O'Flahertie, having at the same time in policy surrendered his estates here, had a regrant thereof, including the castles of Bunowen, Ballinahinch, Rynville, the river and fishery called Dawress, the cartron of Banbuoy, "in which is an eyrie of hawks," the river and fishing of Owenmore, with numerous chief rents, and a fair and weekly market at Bunowen, &c.

In the reign of Charles the First, that monarch seemed determined, if circumstances permitted, to have applied his royal father's policy to this province. "The plantation in Connaught is likely to go on," writes a correspondent of the Donegal family

in a letter preserved amongst the State Papers of that period; "if so, Lord Wilmot will assuredly come to Ireland this summer." In 1656 it was proposed to the Lord Deputy and Council here, and was entertained by them, that the town of Galway and the lands about it, and other lands in Mayo, or such part as should be thought fit, being forfeited lands, should be sold to the Corporation of Gloucester, by whom the town could be colonised; and the proposal concluded by recapitulating the many advantages which would result from such an undertaking. The project was favourably received by the Deputy, Henry Cromwell, and agreed to by the citizens of Gloucester, who sent over an agent to negotiate the business. A survey of the forfeited lands was made, but, some delays having been interposed, the Lord Deputy was induced again to press the subject, which he did in a memorial representing, that "for building, situation, and strength, the town of Galway was of very great importance to the security of the nation, was most advantageously situated for trade, having the sea open, and free for Spain, the Straits, the Indies, and other places; that, before the rebellion, it was inhabited by many wealthy and flourishing inhabitants, and that it would much concern to use the utmost diligence for planting the place with English Protestants." Sectarianism was the melancholy reproach of the great measure in those days, and having been acted upon with such a spirit in Ireland, and with the fierce enthusiasm of Cromwell, it could not fail to encounter the warmest opposition; yet was the project upheld, by pouring into various parts of the country numerous colonists of the Anglo-Saxon blood and of the Calvinistic faith; and "strange to say," writes Macaulay, "under that iron rule this conquered land began to wear an outward face of prosperity; districts, which had recently been as wild as those where the first settlers of Connecticut were contending with the Red men, were in a few years transformed into the likeness of Kent and Norfolk; new buildings, roads and plantations were every where seen; the rent of estates rose fast, and soon the English landholders began to complain, that

they were met in every market by the products of Ireland, and to clamour for protecting laws." The design however in relation to Galway proved inefficient, and on the Revolution was wholly abandoned.

On occasion of the forfeitures incurred in the civil war of 1688, the Hollow Blades' Company of London purchased several thousand acres of land in Munster, some smaller portions in Leinster and Ulster, and others in Mayo, Sligo, and the more open baronies of Galway; but the Connaught and Ulster lands so acquired they did not cultivate on the Plantation principle. They appear to have expended no money upon them beyond the purchase, imported no new labourers or stewards, and resold the premises in 1708. Arthur Young, in his agricultural "Tour of Ireland," has the following notice respecting Connemara, and the introduction of novel hands for its improvement about the year 1750: "The great tract of mountain in the county Galway consists of the three baronies of *Iar-Connaught*; they are forty miles long and fifteen broad, and are in general uncultivated. The principal proprietors are Robert Martin, esq. &c. &c. Mr. Martin has the largest tract. He has let to a Mr. Popham 14,000 Irish acres for three lives at no rent at all, then three lives more at 150*l.* *per annum*, and after them for 61 years at the same rent; and Mr. Popham has some men at work upon improving, from England and Leinster."

I have thus, Sir, endeavoured to lay before the public, and those especially who feel for the future fate of Ireland, a brief memoir, abridged from my past compilations, of a territory of paramount interest, and at this moment available for exercise of liberal policy and benevolent management. Its magnitude and condition, its natural wealth, but impoverished and rapidly decreasing population, eminently project it for the first auspice of a mighty regeneration in Ireland. I have herein summarily suggested the facilities which it affords for productive navigation by coast and inland; its capabilities for harbours and stations; the fisheries of its sea-banks, its bays, lakes, and rivers; its water-power, tidal and river; its wilderness of reclaimable waste lands;

its mines of lead and copper, its quarries of marble and slate, and its productive materials for agricultural improvement. Here is an ample field to instruct the ignorant, to busy the able-bodied and willing, to originate commerce, increase trade and rural traffic, and thus lessen the necessitated infliction of poor laws. Happily the steps are being laid for the march of such a welcome, such a glorious revolution. The Britannia Bridge is raising its triumphal wonders; the town of Holyhead is assuming a commercial importance; the Irish Midland Great Western line of railway is rising up from Dublin to Galway. Ireland, by a fatality almost peculiar to herself, has been too much accustomed to look for possible advantages from without, rather than exert herself to procure those which within herself she might attain. This spell of despairing inaction, it is confidently hoped, is about to be dissolved; and that, in these days of scientific intelligence and improved mechanic skill, the natural wealth of Connemara and of other parts of Connaught shall be effectively brought into circulation, the produce of their yet inadequately cultivated soil be augmented, their wastes converted into flax-fields, or covered with heavy harvests, their morasses drained, their very bogs manufactured; while it is always to be remembered that, whatever remunerative works may be here opened, whatever depôts of commerce may be here established, nature and science assure transmission and intercourse to and from the heart of the British empire with almost electric rapidity.

I shall but beg leave to add that I have drawn out the above sketch as one utterly unconnected by any motive of individual interest with Connemara, and perfectly uninfluenced beyond the wish to promote the regeneration of a long afflicted country. Let those who have her true interest at heart rescue her at length from ruin, unite her too long distracted people in oblivion of the past and confidence of the future; so may thoughts of disaffection vanish from the land, allegiance become habitual, and brotherly love be as extensive as the empire.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

NOTES IN BEDFORDSHIRE—AMPTHILL AND ITS VICINITY.

AMPTHILL remains much the same as it probably was fifty years ago or upwards, except in population, which has increased since 1801 from 1200 to 2000. Its neat though narrow streets, mediocre unpretending market-house, and various inns,—the principal, the "White Hart," a good building of brick and stone,—are all *in statu quo*. The old "Moot Hall" remains; a building of brick and timber, with a handsome cupola, and a clock with quarter chimes. The Railway has deprived Ampthill of coaches and some traffic, but the trade is said to be quite as good as at Woburn. Thirty years ago it was perhaps reckoned the genteel town in the county; as I have been told that *Potton*, now a humble place, was before it; but it has not now that distinctive character; many respected and popular inhabitants are no more.

The church is rather a small building, with the tower at the west end. There are four arches on each side of the nave, with clustered columns of the fifteenth century; and the tower, which is fair and strong, with a corner turret, contains five very moderate bells. There are some charitable benefactions inscribed in front of the gallery, of a creditable kind, amounting to about 60*l.* per annum. The pulpit, a handsome piece of wainscot, used to stand on an arch over the aisle. An organ was first erected about twelve years ago, though it had been projected some time before. The exterior of the church is not in a bad state, but the churchyard is so, though it was enlarged twenty-four years ago. It is insufficient for the population, badly fenced, and badly kept. In this parish is an excellent charity of the *almshouse* description, endowed by a Mr. John Cross, in 1690; a large building at some distance from the town, with a cupola. It maintains seven poor men and six poor women, who have now, from the improved condition of the estates, 20*l.* per annum each; and one of the men, who is the "Reader," has 5*l.* extra. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford are the "Visitors."

The general ancient name of this

place was rather *Antehill*, or Anthill, than *Ametulle*, given by Lysons. It is so rendered in Leland, and on Speed's Map, 1610. The former says that there was "*faire woode aboute*" it, which is the case now. The "honour," created by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. included thirty-five parishes in Beds and eleven in Bucks, extending several miles into the latter. It still gives title to one of the coroners for the county, but those officers have latterly resided at Woburn. The office is now filled with general credit by John Green, esq. a very able provincial solicitor at that place.

A brief tribute to the present Duke of Bedford would be demanded here were it from an enemy. He has lately, both here and at Woburn, and elsewhere, rebuilt and erected additional cottages for labourers, of brick, in a neat, superior, and wholesome style; and, as this boon would be questionable if accompanied by any additional rent, lets them at a very moderate rate. All landholders would act well in imitating him in this respect.

Ampthill Park is celebrated as the residence of Queen Katharine at the period of her divorce. The site of the *Castle* is well known. The area was a square of about 220 feet. In front was a large court, 115 feet by 120; behind this were two very small ones, each 45 feet square, and between these was an oblong court-yard. Between the front and back courts the building had two small lateral projections, like the transepts of a church. The chapel, hall, and a spacious gallery, are shown. In front were two square projecting towers; and round the building, at irregular distances, nine others, principally five-sided segments of octagons.* In the park most of the "287" old oaks condemned by the Long Parliament (as useless for cutting down) remain still, but some are getting decrepid and require friendly supports.

The present house was built by the first Lord Ashburnham, in 1690; it is a spacious building of brick stuccoed, with projecting wings. It contained

* From a plan made for the late Lord Ossory.

his wife Judith), in whom, a kindly man, the writer commemorates one of the many kind friends he has lost, with a sadly small number remaining.

Lord Ossory, about forty years ago, purchased a ship's flag, which was raised on a lofty flag-staff on this tower on festive occasions, victories, &c. Both have disappeared, as in the case of the gilt ball at Bow Brickhill. The tower is often ascended for the view; the battlements are breast-high, which would prevent fear of danger. The belfry windows are of considerable and apparently disproportioned size, but it appears, from a view, probably seventy years back, which shows the building otherwise than as now, that their height was then relieved by transoms. They are of late years frightfully blocked up by boarding, with mere eyelet holes for sound. It contained three bells, but two only remain, of considerable size and good tone. The churchyard is remarkably large, but, with the beautiful grounds and moat of the parsonage, in indifferent condition, ascribed to the non-residence of the rector.

Liddington, near the principal road from Woburn to Bedford, is in a hilly position, and is reckoned the first picturesque object on the Bedford side: the view is very beautiful on a minor scale. A rustic poet, not equal to Bloomfield, lived here, named Bachelor, thirty years since. The name only of the "park," which appears in ancient maps, still remains: there is nothing particular in the history of the parish. The church is engraved in "Fisher's Collections," with a north aisle and a leaning tower, far more outrageous than that at Pisa; but the writer was informed by his excellent friend Mr. Marsh, of Felmersham, that the drawing immensely exaggerated it. About 1810 the church, with the exception of the chancel, was pulled down, and replaced by a compact nave and tower, built by Mr. Nixon of Woburn; and, though some would term it carpenters' gothic, it is both neat and pleasing. The chancel has been since rebuilt, and a gallery has been lately erected as at Hoekliffe, down one side of the nave. In the old tower were five bells; the tenor was cracked, and at the jubilee, 1809, a blacksmith was induced, by five shillings reward, to as-

cend the belfry and hammer the great bell in that dangerous structure, whilst the other bells were ringing (*teste* Mr. Platt, a deceased steward of the Duke of Bedford). The tower now contains the old 4th bell and a "ting tang." The church stands on the slope of the hill, and, with some trees in the churchyard, has a pleasing appearance. The living, though augmented by 1,200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, is barely 100*l.* per annum.

Wootton stands on a slight elevation, about a mile to the left of the lower road leading from Woburn to Bedford.

The church is an interesting and pleasing, though not large, building. Dr. Bonney, formerly the respected archdeacon of Bedford, and now of Lincoln, who did great service to the architecture of churches in this county by a general visit, after sixty years' disuse, states it to partake of both early-English and decorated. (*Ecclesiastical Topography*, 1848.—H.K.B.) There is no clerestory, in which it resembles Westoning, Harlington, and Bromham, in the same county; but the centre is lofty, and the handsome arches, rising to the roof, give it a grand appearance for the size of the building. There are only three on each side, but wide, nearly 20 feet each, and the clustered columns are lofty and elegant.

The windows also are good examples of the Perpendicular class; and one only, on the south side, is barbarised in the loss of its mullions: the centre one on this side is elevated above the other two, resembling *Tilbrook*, Beds, which is on a smaller scale. On the north side of the chancel is a heavy brick vestry, and in the centre of the aisle a curious, and strong, open-work wooden porch, which may date from Henry VI. to Elizabeth. The interior of this church is very neat; an open gallery at the west end of the nave, of wainscot, which has been extended to the side walls, is supported by fluted square pilasters. It is satisfactory any where to see the pious and generous designs of our ancestors—which they no more expected to be destroyed than their bones to be taken out of their coffins—respected, amidst modern "purism" in architecture—"iconoclasm" with a new phase—which occa-
sionally heart-

less conceit. The font is supported by dwarf pilasters; the cover pushes aside, in lieu of rising. Dr. Bonney describes the "rood-screen" as "rich Perpendicular." It has fine minute work, but appeared to the writer an imitation, of the last century. The tower arch is boarded up, for comfort, but has a window, and a small rich painting of the king's arms in a white scroll frame.

Mr. Lysons tells us that the chancel contains several tombs of the Monnoux family, including the Baronets from their creation, 1660. This will account for the large number of hatchments,—sixteen,—some of them fading, on the chancel walls. There are two very fine mural monuments. The little bell is over the gable of the nave, but inclosed in a kind of black wooden cupboard, and rung by a rope within the chancel. The tower is pretty good, with double belfry windows, and a leaded spire, not equal to that of Cranfield: it contains five bells, tenor about 15 cwt. The writer is informed, by an archaeological native of Bedford, that some of those at St. Paul's church are dated *Wootton*, consequently there must have been a bell-foundry here in the last century. The population is about 900: and the manor belongs to Sidney college, Cambridge.

Marston Mortaine, or *Morteyne*, lies on the Woburn road two miles nearer to that place; it is a large parish, containing nearly 1000 inhabitants, and some of the richest meadow land in this part of the kingdom, part of which is occasionally flooded in winter. This place had a market on Tuesdays, and a fair, granted about the year 1300; also a chapel of ease at *Wrozkhill*.*

The church here is reckoned one of the handsomest in the county, but it is rather neat than beautiful. The tower stands separately about twenty yards to the north of the chancel; no reason appearing for this arrangement. A similar instance, on a grander scale, is at Beccles, Suffolk. However, the lower story of the tower is groined with stone, and, according to the "Topography," the northern vestry is also; and on both grounds, particularly

the former, it strikes the writer that there may have been a cloister between the tower and church, though the cause must be obscure. There is a deep aperture, which may have been either window or door, in the second story on this side. The tower is massive, and the single belfry windows give it a heavy appearance. It contains five deep-toned bells, tenor twenty cwt. The walls are six feet thick. And it may be mentioned as a curious custom here that a *May-bush* is yearly put up on the top of the turret, which they call the "bushel," and left there till the next "May-morning."

This church is supposed to have been built between 1440 and 1460, and a brass in the chancel is pointed out, on the spot, as that of the founder. There are five arches, and a *half* western one, on each side; the latter is inexplicable. The west window is decent, though not imposing: there has never been a gallery, although, as in neighbouring places, there has generally been good singing. A rather flat appearance characterises the arches: but the clustered columns look well; there is, however, somewhat of a sombre air in the interior, which would be better adapted for the empty nave of a collegiate building. The two porches make it resemble a former "town" church; the south aisle is prolonged, forming a chapel, and there is a large east window to the chancel. There is a turret and staircase at the west end of the nave. The interior has neat old pews and seats, dark varnished to their original colour.

Marston is one of three valuable livings in Bedfordshire, belonging to St. John's college, Cambridge, its value being estimated at 900*l.* per annum.

There are now stations on the branch railway from Bletchley to Bedford, at Marston and Liddington; but the former is at a considerable distance from the village, being intended to serve for the town of Amphill, from which however it is full two miles distant.

London.

J. D. PARRY.

* Lysons.

Cyclops Christianus. By A. Herbert. 8vo.

IT was not without alarm for our archaeological faith that we opened "*Cyclops Christianus*," a book professing to "disprove the supposed antiquity of the Stonehenge and other megalithic erections in England and Brittany."

Stonehenge, indeed, may have been posterior to the knowledge and use of the mechanical powers and *iron* tools,—although this is not a self-evident deduction; for the Britons had abundance of metallic instruments, chisels, adzes, and hammers, long before the Romans taught them (as is alleged) the use of iron. But "the other megalithic erections,"—vast, rude, and rugged, upon which no trace of a tool has been ever visible, except that of the geologist's odious hammer,—these, at least, we had been accustomed to regard as ante-Roman, nay, almost ante-British. Mr. Herbert, however, now comes forward, and, with a torrent of Greek, Latin, Welsh, and curious lore, threatens to sweep away our prejudices, and modernize, if he cannot rationalize, our notions.

Mr. Herbert is a gentleman of good family, university education, and considerable attainments. It is doubtful indeed whether, with the exception of Jacob Bryant, any archæologist ever brought more reading into this controversy. But, if Mr. Herbert has his strong points, he has also his weak ones; and the weak point in this case is very weak indeed.

Mr. Herbert displays great, but not over-generous, ingenuity in exposing the errors of others, and is especially severe against what he considers the "absurdities" and "impostures" of Dr. Stukeley, whose hobby of Abury he most unmercifully flogs; but when it comes to his own turn to mount his own hobby, right leg first he flings himself into the saddle, and descends (no wonder!) with his face to the horse's tail. He does not, however, seem to be conscious that he is in a ridiculous position, but canters round the circle as pleasantly as a rider at Astley's in a similar situation. It is well that Dr. Stukeley is not in the arena with whip in hand, for he would crack it lustily if he were. "*Speras*

tibi hoc laudi fore quod mihi vitio vestis? Do you think that I will have more mercy on your *Arboretum* than you have had on my *Dracontium*?"

We confess that we think Mr. Herbert has done less than justice to the real merits of Stukeley, whose great recommendation is that he was a *practical* antiquary, one who went about with the measuring-rod in his hand, and a note-book in his pocket. And it does seem rather hard that, because in the matter of a spurious edition of a book he was the dupe of a more cunning artificer, in a question of personal observation and actual measurement he should be denounced as an "impostor." The worst that should be said of him is, that he was mistaken; but even this no one has a right to say now that most of the data upon which he argued have been removed, and especially as no one who had similar means of knowledge contradicted him while those data were before the world. Since his time Sir Richard Colt Hoare, a man whose honesty Mr. Herbert does not question, has gone over the same ground carefully, and with an experienced surveyor; and the result of his labours has been to *confirm* the general observations of Stukeley, and to correct, not ignore, his finding. No one dreams of doubting Dr. Stukeley when he says that he measured such and such a circle, and found it to consist of so many feet in diameter, and to be contained by so many stones; but when he declares that out of the circle of Abury proceeded two avenues in a sinuous course, east and west, and that one of them was terminated by an oval, and the other by a single stone,—conveying the idea of an enormous snake in connexion with, or passing through a circle,—then Dr. Stukeley is not to be believed! Why? What motive could he have had in inventing an "imposture" which hundreds living near the spot might any day expose to his infamy? But the discovery furnished a valuable and irrefragable testimony to the truth of an important article in the Christian's historical faith, and this does not suit the rationalism of the present any more than it suited the last.

century, or the purposes of learned men who have theories of their own to establish. Theories without end have been advanced on the origin and intention of such monuments. Stonehenge, as being (mechanically) the more wonderful, has engrossed the chief interest, and from the days of Hengist to the present has ever held the first place in the estimation of the public. Upon Stonehenge, therefore, has been exhausted the learning of by far the greater number of theorisers. Geoffrey of Monmouth tells us that it was originally erected in Ireland, where it was called "The Dance of the Giants," and was transported (in one night) to Britain by Merlin, and became the burial-place of Uther Pendragon. Mr. Bolton believed it to be a monument in honour of the famous Queen Boadicea. Inigo Jones was of opinion that it was a Roman temple to the god Cælus. Dr. Charleton considered it a Danish erection for civil purposes. Gibbons (of "the fool's bolt soon shot") is sure that a race of giants called the Cangi were the architects of it. The late Mr. Brown of Amesbury thought it an antediluvian temple. Mr. Duke believes it to be a representation of the planet Saturn revolving in its orbit round the sun at Abury. And Mr. Herbert (*Cyclops Christianus*) comes to the conclusion that it represented—a GROVE OF OAKS!

"It is my belief that groves of upright stones were substituted by the later Britons for the oak-tree groves of obsolete Druidism." (p. 99.)

The common belief of antiquaries on the subject of the origin and intention of Stonehenge is that, whensoever or by whomsoever erected, it was a temple of the sun; and there are not a few who think that in the number and arrangement of the stones they recognise an astronomical chart: for, if they see not with Godfrey Higgins the oriental cycle of Vrihaspati in the sixty stones of the outer circle, they fancy with him that in the inner parabola of nineteen, and perhaps in the inner circle of thirty-eight, or twice nineteen, stones, may be discovered the Metonic cycle, at the end of which the solar and lunar years recommence their courses.

Those who think thus find a strong corroboration of their opinion in the

well-known passage of Diodorus Siculus where he quotes Hecataeus (of Abdera) and "certain others," who affirm that "opposite to the coast of Celtica there is an island in the ocean, not smaller than Sicily, inhabited by the Hyperboreans; . . . that in this island there is a magnificent temenos of Apollo, and a remarkable temple of a circular form . . . which Apollo visits once in every nineteen years, in which period the stars complete their revolutions;"—that near this temple there is a sacred city, filled with the priests of Apollo, "who continually play upon their harps in the temple, and sing hymns to the god;"—and that "the supreme authority in that city and sacred precincts is vested in those who are called *Boreada*, being the descendants of Boreas."

In this description it is easy to recognise Stonehenge, the ancient town of *Ambrosbury* or *Amesbury* (especially if *Ambre* means *sacred*, as Bryant tells us), and even perhaps the *Bards*, under the slight disguise of the harping *Boreada*. We do not commit ourselves unreservedly to this opinion; but we cannot help thinking that those who, with Godfrey Higgins and some other archaeologists of higher mark and celebrity, believe the Hyperboreans of Hecataeus to have been the Celtic tribes who once inhabited Britain, have much to say for the identification of Stonehenge with the circular temple of the Hyperborean Apollo.

This theory is of course very much in the way of Mr. Herbert's notions of the modern post-Roman origin of the Cyclopean works in this and other countries of western Europe. He accordingly devotes the whole of the first chapter of his book to this point, and brings forward all the artillery of his Greek to dislodge the British Apollo. The Celtica of Hecataeus is not the Gaul of every other geographer or historian. The island opposite to Celtica, and as large as Sicily, is not Britain, but some island beyond the sea of Azof,—perhaps Scandinavia. The Hyperboreans were not Britons, but Scythians, or rather a Grecian colony (like the Geloni) settled in Scythia.

To prove these assertions Mr. Herbert has recourse to the compass, and shews clearly enough that Britain does

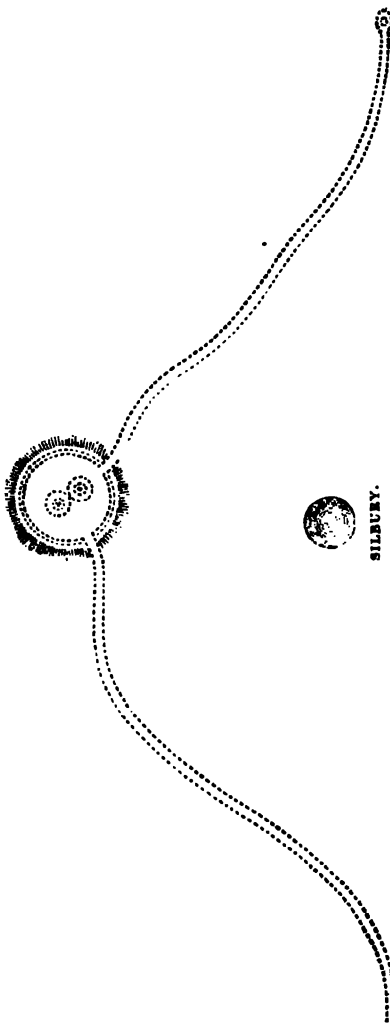
not lie to the Boreas quarter of Magna Græcia, the scene of the actions of "that celebrated impostor" Pythagoras, and his "two confederates" Aristæus and Abaris, "by whom the Hyperboreans seem to have been introduced to the Greeks." (p. 4.) But if Mr. Herbert had made the ordinary allowance for the ignorance of the ancients in matters of latitude and longitude, and if he had considered the notorious fact that the Italians and residents in Italy called all the transalpine countries to the "north" of their own, he might have consented to the interpretation that *Gaul* (to the "north" of Metapontum or Crotona, where Pythagoras taught), was the Celtica of Hecataeus, and that the island opposite to Celtica, and belonging to the Hyperboreans (or "people who lived beyond the north wind"), was Britain. To come to this conclusion he need not have looked beyond the present mariners' compass used in the Adriatic at this day, on which the north point is called *Tramontana*, i. e. beyond the mountains, sc. the Alps.

We have every respect for the classical learning displayed by Mr. Herbert in endeavouring to dispossess the Hyperborean Apollo of his temple in Britain, but we cannot allow his single authority to outweigh that of a still better scholar than himself, Mr. Payne Knight, who in his *Priapus* has adopted the commonly received opinion, in which he has been followed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, an inferior Grecian indeed, but a sensible and cautious archaeologist.

Were we called upon to express our own opinion on the subject we should not hesitate to say that we believe the circular temple of the Hyperborean Apollo to have been in Britain, but not at Stonehenge. For in the first place we do not think the present Stonehenge, with its machine-raised trilitha and tool-worked mortices and tennons, so old as the temple described by Hecataeus. And in this we are disposed to agree with Mr. Herbert, although we should not, as he has done, bring down its erection to the fifth century. In the second place, we attach much more importance than he seems to have attached to the very curious epithet applied to the Hyperborean temple—*ὁ ναὸς ὁ πτερόνυς*, "the winged temple." (p. 16.)

Pausanias, cited by Mr. Herbert, explains this epithet to signify that the temple in question "was constructed at Delphi of the wax and wings of bees, and removed from thence into Hyperborea." On which Mr. Herbert remarks that "the object of this fable was probably to facilitate the miracle of removing the temple by composing it of the lightest materials imaginable. But whatever its meaning it is singularly unfortunate for those who would build their Hyperborean temple of the most ponderous materials that ever cumbered the earth." (p. 16.) We do not think that there is any fable in the matter, and we esteem what he calls a singularly unfortunate circumstance the most *fortunate* that could have occurred in confirmation of our own theory, which is this—that the winged temple of the Hyperboreans is *Abury* with its *two avenues*, and that the *model of it in wax* might have been brought from Delphi, as Pausanias asserts. We subjoin a woodcut of Abury and its concomitant tumulus Silbury Hill, and leave it to our readers to judge how far it may be called with propriety *ὁ ναὸς ὁ πτερόνυς*.

The above is the *Dracontium* of Abury, a word which Mr. Herbert holds in especial horror; why we cannot conceive, unless it be that he does not approve of the literal interpretation given by most divines of the narrative of the fall of man by the agency of the serpent, to the truth of which interpretation the idolatry of serpent worship, and, *a fortiori*, the dracontium, as proving the intensity of that idolatry, bear most convincing testimony. We hope Mr. Herbert is not so far gone in Germanism as to *rationalise* the narrative of Moses. Be this, however, as it may, he holds the dracontium in such especial horror that, when he refers his readers to the *Archæologia* for information respecting Carnac, it is not to the twenty-fifth volume that he refers, where not only almost all that can be said about Carnac has been said by Mr. Bathurst Deane, and all that can be ascertained of its figure has been delineated after an accurate survey by Mr. Murray Vicars, then a professional architect and surveyor, but he refers to volume twenty-second, in which Mr. Logan gives a sketch (without a survey, and therefore a very



inaccurate sketch), of a *part* of the serpentine avenues of that wonderful temple. Mr. Logan does indeed commit himself to the draconian theory by assimilating Carnac to Abury as a temple of the same or similar order; but he does not pretend to any argument in support of this identity. He does not, in short, like Mr. Deane, *prove* his opinion. He is therefore a more eligible authority for reference to a gentleman who calls the draconium "an impudent forgery." Since the time of Stukeley several d-

temples, that is, temples laid out in the form of a snake, have been discovered in North and South America, of which the two most remarkable are, one in Adam's County, Ohio, delineated in the beautiful volume lately published by Messrs. Squier and Davies of the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," and the other at Chichen, in Yucatan, described by Mr. Stevens, and drawn by an English artist. The former is merely an earthwork, but the head and sinuosities of the serpent are distinctly marked, and the place is called "The Great Serpent." The Yucatan temple is still more a case in illustration of Abury as a draconium. Here the snake is composed of parallel lines of erect stones at right angles to the axis of the body. The figure describes a square, and is terminated by a head overlapping the tail, exactly in the same manner as the great serpent of the Mexican idolatry is seen squared in Mexican hieroglyphics.

There is besides a striking feature about this temple of Chichen in a pyramidal mount, in immediate connexion with the sanctuary, on the summit of which there is a chapel. Two enormous dragons guard the steps which lead up to it. It reminds us of the conical mound of Silbury at Abury, which the recent excavation by the Committee of the Archaeological Institute has proved to be not a *barrow*, as Mr. Herbert evidently hoped that it might be. A similar conical mound is to be seen at Carnac in connexion with that serpentine temple. The circle, cone, and serpent, it is to be observed, were all sacred to the sun. Mr. Herbert could not have been aware of these facts when he laughed at the idea of a temple laid out in the shape of a snake. Perhaps even now that he is aware of them he will not be the more willing to make the *amende* to the manes of Stukeley, for

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

Had Mr. Herbert paid more attention to a subject which no churchman can regard without the deepest interest, he would have found in Ophiolatry many reasons for not rashly denying the probability of a draconium. If the temples of the sun were circular; if the Arkites built theirs in the shape

of an ark; if Christians, following an immemorial usage, erected their churches in the form of a cross,—why should not the Ophites in the figure of their temples describe the hierogram of their God? But Mr. Herbert takes especial objection to the use of the word *dracontium*; not because it does not sufficiently express its meaning, but because it is a word of modern invention, unknown to classical authors. It is however quite as good a word as *heræum*, *hecatæum*, *dionusion*, *erectheum*, or *theseum*:—classical in structure and correct in expression. Had the Greeks in the days of Pericles worshipped Python instead of Apollo, we might have had a “*dracontium*” at Delphi. Mr. Herbert himself has helped us to a presumption that there was one there originally in the shape if not in the name. The *vase* *δ* *πρίπιος* of wax which was made at Delphi and carried to the land of the Hyperboreans was perhaps the model after which Abury was constructed. We know the figure of Abury, and may therefore give a guess at the original shape of the temple of Python, of which we know thus much at least from Homer's hymn to Apollo, that part of it was circular. But whether Abury was or was not a *dracontium*—of one thing we are pretty certain, that it was not an arboretum,—“a grove of trees,” nor even “a woodland walk,” done in stone. Can it be possible that Mr. Herbert has said so? *Ecce argumentum!*

“When the case of Abury is divested of lies and forgeries (*sic*) I see nothing in it but great circles and avenues, with some reason for thinking that groves and woodland walks were typified by them; none for supposing the form of a snake was expressed.” (p. 108.)

But Mr. Herbert is not satisfied with taking a walk in the groves of Abury: he crosses the Channel, and (in imagination, for he was evidently never there in *propria personâ*,) perambulates the avenues of Carnac, which he pronounces “inapplicable to the Dracontian figment,” but quite applicable to (*the figment?*) of a “woodland walk.” There can, indeed, be no doubt of this, for M. la Sauvagère was reminded, by the regularity of the lines, of the avenues of a royal forest!

The peasantry of the neighbour-

hood believe that these stones were an army sent by the Roman Proconsul in pursuit of the centurion Cornelius, and petrified in their ranks by the prayers of the saint. Bating the miracle, we think this quite as reasonable a solution of the mystery.

Mr. Herbert tells us (p. 11), that “the peculiar sacrifice of the Hyperboreans was the Onosphagia, or Hecatomb of Asses;” and he argues that because there were no asses in Britain in those days, the temple of the Hyperboreans could not have been in Britain. Has he never heard of the Wiltshire “Moonrakers?”

We are glad, however, that the Hyperboreans have no temple among us now, for otherwise there would be no want of victims for the Onosphagia.

Had Mr. Herbert abstained from enouncing his own theory while he ridiculed that of Stukeley, the effect of his remarks would have been much more damaging to the fame of that ingenious enthusiast. But Mr. Herbert has “written a book;” and even Job, all patient as he was, could not help wishing that his adversary had done so. Job would have “reviewed” it for his own improvement; Stukeley would have rejoiced to catch his adversary *flagrante delicto*. And certainly he would have caught Mr. Herbert in the most extraordinary “delict” that ever entered the head of a learned man. For can any one who has seen Abury, Stonehenge, or Carnac, imagine any thing more improbable than that these prodigious monuments of the art and labour of a nation (built, be it observed, according to Mr. Herbert, in a civilised age), should have been erected solely to commemorate the Druidical groves cut down by the Romans? It makes the matter still more improbable when he tells that the Britons who did this were “half-believers,” half-Christians, and half-pagans; and the first impulse of their recovered freedom from the Roman yoke was to forsake Christianity and rush into—not the idolatry of their ancestors—but an idolatry of their own invention! and that the pagan part of it was a revival of the Grove Worship of the Druids in *temples of upri^{ght}* or parallel *ve-* *ne* *ne*

Mr. Herbert sees no improbability in this: and, what is still more extraordinary, he believes that all these temples were erected in the same half century. Stonehenge he dates in 429: and thinks that the apparently superior antiquity of Abury may be easily accounted for by fashion or caprice.

Again,—

"Reason suggests that imposts were inapplicable to the lengthy avenues of Carnac and Avebury, and to the circles of the latter, each of which were four times as large as the circle at Ambresbury (Stonehenge), while the expense and trouble of them may not have been afforded to circles of minor dignity."

Mr. Herbert must have had in his eye the new church in Moor Lane, historically contemporaneous with the Roman Catholic chapel in St. George's Fields—proving how barbarism and taste may co-exist; impecuniosity being the parent of one, and a liberal supply of money the encourager of the other. But we must search for different motives in the architects of Abury and Stonehenge. No one can look upon either temple without being convinced that all the available money and labour of the land were expended upon each; that the same intense feeling of religion produced them both; and that they were not only works of different architectural characters but of different ages, and probably of different religions; or, what is more likely, of different modifications of the same religion in different æras, in different stages of civilisation and advancement in arts.

Mr. Herbert's arguments would contemporise, were it not for history, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; for these two glorious Christian temples do not differ from each other more in age or style than do Abury and Stonehenge,—each is the exponent of the arts and religion of its age.

Mr. Herbert's arguments apply chiefly to the two grand British temples of Wiltshire. But his readers are not to suppose that there were no others in the country. From Cumberland to the Land's End the whole island was as full of them as the population required. Similar, though smaller circles and avenues are to be found in Westmerland, Yorkshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire,

Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Sussex, Kent. And these are accompanied by innumerable tumuli, obelisks, cromlechs, and such monuments as we may expect to find in public cemeteries grouped around the temple. Hundreds of these tumuli have been opened, and not a few cromlechs, and evidences of interments of all ages have been found—from the primitive, when the bare body was deposited in a rectangular hole cut into the chalk, and stone chisels and arrow-heads of flint deposited with it; to the Roman, when urns and ashes, and iron instruments, have marked the age, if not the nation of the interred. And it is worthy of remark, that the greater number of barrows which have been opened in the neighbourhood of the temples of Abury, Stanton Drew, and Rollrich, have exhibited the primitive interment; while from the neighbourhood of Stonehenge the majority of the barrows have produced examples not only of an urn-burial, but of an urn-burial of a late age, in which the vases have been beautifully moulded and richly ornamented. These are facts which speak stronger than mere theories, however ingeniously constructed: and they raise a presumption that the *terra sancta* of Abury was of greater antiquity than that of Stonehenge; and consequently there is a *prima facie* probability that the temple of Abury is of higher antiquity than that of Stonehenge. When to this argument we add the nature of the two works—the one rude and rugged, composed of stones untouched by any metallic tool; the other executed in the perfection of art, when all the appliances of tools and machinery were probably at hand; who (except Mr. Herbert) can resist the conclusion that *Abury* is of superior antiquity to *Stonehenge*: and if *Abury*, then *Stanton Drew*, *Rollrich*, *Arbelowe*, &c.

We will now leave Britain and accompany Mr. Herbert into Britany—where we have been, and where, we think, he has not. He believes Carnac also to have been the work of the Britons: of that body of Britons who fled before the Saxon sword at the close of the fourth century.

This hypothesis is still more untenable than the former; not only from the want of historical evidence to the

fact, which would not have failed to have been recorded in the Chronicles of the Church of Tours had such been the case; but also from the circumstance that, so far back as the age of Cæsar, the Armoricans were a much more highly civilized nation than their kindred tribes of this island, and perfectly equal, by the possession of skill and labour, and tools of iron, to have fashioned the obelisks of Lockmariaker, or to have finished (for they did not begin) the lines of Carnac.

This stupendous temple, reaching from Darioig (Lockmariaker), the capital of the Veneti, to Erdevan (a distance of twelve or thirteen miles), and consisting of eleven rows of upright stones (many of them as large as those of Stonehenge, but rude like those of Abury), could not have been erected in a few years nor by a feeble people, such as the fugitive Britons must have been at the time of their immigration, and long afterwards. Cæsar, speaking of the Veneti, whom he had good cause to remember, for they had nearly destroyed his fleet in a naval battle, says:—"Hujus civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consueverunt; et scientiâ atque usu nauticarum cæteros antecedunt: et in magno impetu maris, atque aperto, paucis portibus interjectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere qui eodem mari uti consueverunt, habent vectigales."—De Bell. Gall. lib. 3, § 8.

We see then that the Veneti had a "great many" ships; that they were "accustomed" to sail in them to Britain; that they excelled all the other Gauls in the science and experience of navigation; that they had harbours of refuge, by means of which they not only sheltered themselves from storms, but also made all other nations, who used those seas, tributary to themselves.

But this may be a mere *façon de parler*—ships, commerce, tribute, are relative terms; and the "ships" of the Veneti may have been like the wooden-keeled and wicker-sided skin-covered coracles of the Britons. No such thing:—"Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transtra pedalibus in lati-

tudinum trabibus confixa *clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; anchoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ*."—Lib. 3, § 13.

The ships were of oak throughout, the benches of the rowers were fastened with iron bolts of the thickness of a man's thumb, and their anchors were not supplied as those of the Romans with hempen cables, but with iron chains. Chain cables, an invention for which a lucrative patent was taken out in the present century, were in common use by the sailors of the Morbihan in the days of Cæsar! The only vestige of barbarism, in the eyes of the Romans, were sails of hides instead of linen; but this Cæsar very candidly accounts for on the supposition that experience had taught the Veneti that in their stormy seas no other sails would stand. The "sails of skin" thus became an argument of the superior hardihood and skill of these Armorican sailors, who kept the sea in all weathers.*

These were the people to whom the Britons went over in their coracles in such numbers as to conquer the land and give it their own name! Is this likely? The probability is that the Armoricans came over in their large and sea-going ships, and took their suffering brethren across the channel, gave them hospitality, allowed them to settle along the coasts, and in every respect made them welcome as to a home. That in process of years the district of Armorica became "Bretagne" is no proof that at first it was *conquered* by the fugitive Britons from this country.

Every historical evidence proves that the Veneti were a highly civilised race, and superior to their neighbours of Britain in the century preceding the Christian era. They might have been inferior to them in the fifth century; but there is no proof of this, for Romans were equally settled in both countries at that time, and both must have acquired some tincture of Roman manners.

But one circumstance, it must be allowed, gives the preference of civilisation to the Britons, and that is, that

* Strabo further informs us that the Veneti *calked* the seams of their ships with sea-weed.

all the traditions of Bretagne represent British missionaries to have instructed their countrymen in the Christian religion. This, which tells one way for the Britons and their ability to conquer, tells another way against Mr. Herbert's theory—for it intimates that the majority of the Britons who went over to Armorica were Christians; and therefore not likely to have built the Temple of Carnac. The pagan Britons might remain at home, if overpowered by the Saxons, without any other fear than that of being made subject to their conquerors. There was no dread of being massacred without mercy for their religion. The fugitives were probably (as Milner has stated) Christians, who by remaining in England would have incurred double risk. A further corroboration of this inference arises from the appearance of the high table land of Dartmoor, which is covered with British temples and settlements of evidently a *poor* people; such as those must have been who took refuge in this bleak quarter of Dumnonia when the fertile valleys were overrun by Saxons. The Christian Britons deserted their country; the Pagans, being driven from their temples in the low country of the south, retired into the more mountainous districts of the west, and there, in imitation of Abury and Stanton-Drew, built the circles and avenues of Merivale, Gidleigh, Sittaford Tor, and Ruggamede. These small temples do indeed betoken the poverty of which Mr. Herbert speaks, but which he misapplies when he uses it to explain the reason why Stanton-Drew and Rollrich have not impostes and trilitha like Stonehenge.

We have shewn why we cannot agree with Mr. Herbert in considering the British Temples as representations of "Groves of Oak Trees." We may add that, allowing those circles and avenues which have no architraves to bear some imaginary resemblance to sections of Savernake Forest, Stonehenge assuredly no more represents a grove of trees than the late colonnade in Regent Street represented the Birdcage Walk in St. James's Park. It is much more like the temple of Cœlus, which Inigo Jones believed it to be; and still more like Gerasa, in

Palestine, which we know was a Temple of the Sun.

The only rational idea of the dedication of a circular temple is to be found in Heliolatrea, from which the Romans took their temple of Vesta. Selenelatrea may have given rise to the lunar-shaped areas so often seen in Britany, and of which the bell-shaped inclosure near the village of Carnac may be an example; while the combination of both the circular and lunar areas in Stonehenge may denote the dedication of that temple to the joint worship of the Sun and Moon. The circles of Abury may be explained in the same manner, as dedicated to both luminaries—the Moon being full: while the serpentine avenues claim the whole as a *dracontium*; a temple consecrated to the sacred mythological dragon, the constant attribute and attendant of the Sun; but originally an independent divinity, until Python was overcome by Apollo. (v. Deane's *Worship of the Serpent*, chap. on the Suppression of Ophiolatrea.)

The "Grove Theory" is still further discountenanced by those temples which in Cornwall and Dartmoor appear in pairs, two circles together; of which Borlase and Mr. Rowe give several examples. And this theory fails more signally still when applied in explanation of the four intersecting circles of Botallék in Cornwall. The solar and lunar theory, on the other hand, explains them; or, at any rate, offers an explanation. The Botallék circles may have been erected to commemorate either some remarkable eclipse or some striking atmospheric phenomenon, such as the refraction of the sun into four images. Refractions of *three* disks of the sun have been recorded; especially that instance which alarmed the superstitious of the two armies engaged at Mortimer's Cross, from which Edward of York, having gained the victory, took his royal badge of "a Sunne in full brightness." (v. Speed.) Four images have also been seen, but not situated with respect to each other like the Botallék circles—this, however, makes little or no difference in the hypothesis.

We leave Mr. Herbert's arguments from the Bardic Poems untouched for the present; not because they are unanswerable, but because we cannot

find room for them: we may return to them at some future opportunity.

The Welsh part of the "Cyclops Christianus" is by far the most cleverly worked up. There is, however, too much mysticism, bordering often upon the unintelligible, and sometimes on the grotesque. We think also that Mr. Herbert has confounded *Caer Caradoc* (*Old Sarum*) with *Cor Emrys* (*Stonehenge*), an error which materially affects his reasoning. He has also, in another part of his book, mistaken a cromlech in Jersey for a temple; and again, has fallen into Vallancy's and Governor Pownall's error in calling the sepulchral tumulus of New Grange a temple of Mithras. Temples of Mithras were hewn out of rocks: New Grange is an artificial barrow, and bones were found in it when opened. It may be useful also to remark that many circles, both in this country and in Ireland, are only the consecrating rings of a barrow. Thus, if New Grange were destroyed, a circle would be left which tradition would invest with the dignity of a temple.

In taking leave of Mr. Herbert, we beg to repeat our admiration of the extent of his reading and the industry of his research. He is a man of great powers of induction and force of expression; and his book is one which will have many admirers, and perhaps some feeble imitators. It ought to be in every library which pretends to a collection of British archaeology; and if it ever comes to a second edition—a rare circumstance with books of such value—we hope he will speak more charitably of Stukeley, and apply the torch of Eratosthratus to his own grove of oaks.

To a man of Mr. Herbert's standing in society we need only hint at the ancient maxim—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*: and he will acknowledge that he has been too severe in calling the most indefatigable and ingenious antiquary of his age an "impostor."

To the rest of the defamers of Stukeley, the majority of whom have never read his works, we say, in the words of an elegy on a calumniated Regicide—

Hence, ye detractors! be it understood,
The ill of him was better than your good.

MR. URBAN, Shirley, Sept. 19.

YOUR correspondent WILTONENSIS, in his remarks upon some of the progenitors of Queen Elizabeth, considers "the family of Hankford as obscure, since the locality of Sir Richard Hankford has not been traced;" and, after treating his knighthood with sarcasm, would argue that,—in the absence of proof of his gentility,—"the marriage itself" (of Sir Richard's daughter with the Earl of Ormond) "might have conferred a knighthood on an undistinguished individual." As your pages have been already opened to this inquiry, and as none of your correspondents have thrown any light upon the Hankford descent, I venture to send you some remarks—gleaned from the Public Records—which may serve to rescue the *gentility* of Queen Elizabeth's descent from some doubt and aspersion.

Sir Richard Hankford was appointed Sheriff of the county of Devon on 13 November, 2 Hen. VI. (1423.) He is styled "Ricardus Hankeford, miles," in the King's writ, for taking inquisition after his death,—which is dated 28 February, 9 Hen. VI. (1431); and by the pursuant inquisition it was found that Anne the youngest of his three daughters and coheirs, who afterwards married "Thomas de Ormond" (subsequently Earl of Ormond), was only twelve weeks old at the time of her father's death: consequently Sir Richard was not indebted to this son-in-law for his title; nor am I aware that his daughter Anne lived to become a countess, for her husband did not succeed to the earldom of Ormond till 1478. Sir Richard Hankford had married to his first wife in or before Sept. 8 Hen. V. (1420),—at which time she was 17 years of age,—Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of Fulk Lord Fitzwarin; for whose lands Sir Richard performed fealty in the same year. By this lady he had issue two daughters,—of whom the second, Elizabeth Hankford, survived her father about three years, and died unmarried in 12 Hen. VI. (1433, 4), when her sister Thomasia was found her sole heir. Thomasia Hankford, the eldest daughter, was born at Tawstock, co. Devon, 23 February, 1 Hen. VI. (1423), and made proof of her age in 15 Hen. VI. (1437), at which time she was wife of

William Bouchier (second son of the Earl of Ewe), who was afterwards, in 27 Hen. VI. summoned to Parliament as Lord Fitzwarin by virtue of his marriage. From this match the present Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, Bart. of Tawstock is descended. She died before 1457, as her son Fulk Bouchier, afterwards Lord Fitzwarin, was at that time her representative. By her sister's death Thomasia became sole heir of her mother in the Fitzwarin heritage, and joint heir, with her half-sister Anne, of her father in that of Hankford. In or before 1430, Sir Richard Hankford married, secondly, Anne, eldest daughter of John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, (who was beheaded by the townspeople, at Cirencester, 5 January, 1 Hen. IV. (1400), by whom he had issue an only child, Anne Hankford. Lady Hankford, soon after her husband's death, which happened early in 1431, married, secondly, Sir John Fitz-Lewis of West Horndon, Essex, by whom she had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret Fitz-Lewis. Upon his death and subsequent to 1439, she married, thirdly, John de Holand, Duke of Exeter (being his third wife), by whom she had no issue. She survived him ten years, and died 28 Nov. 1457, when Anne wife of Thomas de Ormond, aged 25 years, Elizabeth wife of John Wingfield, aged 22 years, and Margaret wife of Sir William Lucy, Knt. were found her daughters and nearest heirs. The record of the inquisition after her death (wherein she is called Anne Duchess of Exeter), further says that she held certain lands conjointly with her former husband, *Richard Hankford*, and that Fulk Bouchier and Anne wife of Thomas of Ormond were, at the time of her death, the right heirs of the said Richard de Hankford.

The father of Sir Richard Hankford knight was Richard Hankford, who died in 1419, the king's writ for taking inquisition on his death being dated 23 May, 7 Hen. V. (1419), when Richard the son was found his heir and of full age. Dying intestate, administration of his effects was granted the 30th November following to Sir William Hankford, Kt. his father, and John Hankford, brother of Sir William. Sir Richard Hankford's mother

was Thomasia, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Stapleton or Stapledon, Kt. of ancient and honourable descent, being grandson (by another Sir Richard) of Sir Richard Stapledon, Kt. who, with his brother Walter, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England and founder of Exeter college, Oxford, adhering to King Edward II. was beheaded by the people in Cheapside, 15 Oct. 1326.

The grandfather of Sir Richard Hankford, Kt. was Sir William Hankford, of Hankford, in the parish of Bulkworthy, and of Annerly, in the parish of Monkleigh, Devon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He was appointed a puisne justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1398, created a Knight of the Bath by King Henry IV. on the eve of his coronation, 17 March, 1400, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 29 Jan. 1 Hen. V. (1414). By his will, which is dated 10 Dec. 1423, he provided for the rebuilding of the parish church of Monkleigh, and the repairing of those of Bulkworthy and East Putford; and by the inquisition after his death, the writ for which is dated 4 January, 2 Hen. VI. (1424), he was found possessed of lands and tenements in Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Oxon, Stafford, London, and Middlesex, all which descended to his grandson and nearest heir, the said Richard Hankford. Sir William died the 12 Dec. 1423, and was buried in the church of Monkleigh, where the monumental effigies, in incised brass, of himself and Sir Richard his grandson still exist. The judge is represented kneeling, in his robes; and the inscription, which was in existence in the early part of the 17th century, is recorded both by Risdon and Wescote. The knight is kneeling, wearing armour and a tabard emblazoned with his armorial bearings. On Sir Richard's monument there was (according to Risdon) a figure of his mother in brass, on whose mantle the Hankford and Stapledon arms were cut. I may further add that the Bouchiers, Lords Fitzwarin, descended from Sir Richard Hankford, Kt. by his first marriage, bore for their arms quarterly 1 and 4 Bouchier, 2 and 3 Stapledon and Fitzwarin quarterly. Lord Hunsdon, descended through the Boleyns from Sir Richard's

second marriage with Anne Montacute, bore in his shield of quarterings Stapledon's coat; and Granville Lord Lansdown, descended through the St. Legers from the same match, bore both the Hankford and Stapledon coats. The Hankford arms are, Sable, a chevron barry wavy argent and gules; those of Stapledon, Argent, two bends wavy sable.

Yours, &c. B. W. G.

MR. URBAN,
RESPECTING the term "*Cold Harbour*," your correspondent J. P. in your July Magazine (page 32) observes, that its etymology must be sought in the primitive language of Britain. With this opinion most antiquaries will concur. The derivation, however, which he proposes for the name, is far from satisfactory. And he himself acknowledges that a summoning to arms does not even imply a locality; whereas the word "*Cold Harbour*" not only designates a spot, but from a particular cause must have been appropriated to that spot so long as to have become its characteristic name, and been retained even when the cause had ceased and been forgotten. Its present Saxon guise veils its origin in obscurity. J. P. in his archaeological research seems to have directed his principal attention to discover a British term similar in sound to "*Cold Harbour*," though different in its meaning, and whose signification would equally apply to the various places so denominated, whether situated on hill or in dale. In accordance with his suggestion the following attempt to explain the term is submitted to his consideration.

Cæsar, in his description of Britain, mentions that it abounded in sheep. His words are "*pecoris magnus numerus*." And when on a map we survey the long range of chalk downs and other hills which traverse the island, and whose herbage is peculiarly adapted to the grazing of sheep, we cannot but feel convinced that their flocks in very early days constituted no inconsiderable part of the wealth of its inhabitants. The wide heaths and extensive valleys would also yield additional pasture. Where there were flocks there would be folds. And from their number and diffusion the British name of a fold "*Cail*" must have been

prevalent, and, as it were, a household word throughout the island.

When the Romans had established their sway in South Britain, Tacitus informs us that the levying of the public tribute was committed to the sole charge of an officer called the procurator. Although his power was absolute and uncontrolled, yet he would act on a systematic plan. Now, the sheep-owners in those days must have paid their tribute in kind. And what readier method could be devised for collecting this tribute than the appointment of certain places where the flock-masters of the surrounding districts would be directed to bring at stated times each his exacted tale of sheep. We may suppose that the localities thus fixed on would generally be near a Roman military way, and would be most numerous in the districts best suited to the pasturage of flocks. In order to distinguish these places from the common folds, they might have been called *ervaur*, pronounced *ervour*, great, *i. e.* *Cail-ervaur*, the great fold.

Irrespective, however, of the Romans, the name of *Cail-ervaur*, the great fold, might have been given by the Britons to some particular fold which the neighbouring shepherds might be accustomed on various occasions to occupy in common, and where they might bring their flocks together for mutual shelter or defence. In either case the appellation continually used by the native inhabitants through successive generations would become identified with these spots, and unalterable.

When the Saxons in after ages possessed Britain, they would retain the name which they heard the natives give those places, and catching at the sound, regardless of the meaning, would pronounce it in their own language *Cael-Herbour* or *Ceald-Herbour*. And yet if we suppose the Saxons, with a slight alteration, to have called the places *Cæld-Heord-Beorh*, *i. e.* *Cæld*, cold, *Heord*, a flock, and *Beorh*, a refuge, *i. e.* the shelter of the flock in cold weather, we arrive at a derivation and meaning equally applicable to all those places. From thence, either way, would be derived the modern English term "*Cold-harbour*."

Such is the explanation of the term

proposed to J. P., and, from the tenour of his studies, and his thorough acquaintance with the numerous localities called "*Cold Harbour*," no person is more capable of testing the correctness of the statement here advanced, and of coming to a sound and unprejudiced decision on the debated question.

Yours, &c. H. J.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, Oct. 8.*

MANY of your readers will remember that the Mên Skryfa, one of the most remarkable primeval monuments of this county, was restored to an erect position about twenty-four years ago, at the time Lanyon Cromlêh, which had fallen ten years before, was again set up by means of the tackling forwarded from the government stores for the purpose of replacing the Logan Stone. At that period the act of raising it was simply one of laudable reverence, for, whether standing or prostrate, its situation in an out-of-the-way croft seemed to promise it a sufficient security from injury. The case is, however, widely different now, when there is such a demand for our granite; and, as the surface blocks are specially coveted, not only because they are more durable than most of the quarried material, but also because they are cheaper—leave being readily obtained for their removal, which renders the land available for tillage,—it is much to be feared that the *inscribed stone*, no longer distinguished by its upright position, will be treated with as little ceremony as the nameless ones amongst which it lies.

Being in its immediate neighbourhood the other day, I was surprised at missing it from its accustomed place in the view; for it was a very marked object, distinctly seen on a line connecting Lanyon Cromlêh with one of the horns of Carn Galva, about a mile from the former, and perhaps half a mile from the latter; and, standing as it formerly did in the midst of furze and heath, its lighter colour rendered it still more conspicuous. On examination, I discovered it lying prostrate in the croft where it had stood, but which, having recently been broken up for

tillage, has been cleared of all but this and a few other blocks too large to admit of their being easily carted away, except piecemeal. A respectable countryman, of whom I inquired the cause of its overthrow, informed me that the farmer, who is also the proprietor, had a few weeks since dug around and beneath it, in the hope of finding buried treasure, and had of course succeeded in upsetting it.

Should no effort be made to preserve it, it seems indeed more than probable that it will shortly pass into the hands of the masons; and future antiquaries, whilst they lament the indifference of our generation, must console themselves as best they may by studying the engraving of "one of the oldest monuments in Cornwall" in Borlase's *Antiquities*. To that work too they will, at no distant day, be obliged to resort, in order to form a guess what the neighbouring relic Chûn Castle once was, so rapidly is it disappearing; for, although the hillside is covered with stone, its vile destroyers, if not with deliberate malice, at least with very perverse taste, prefer to pillage its ramparts and even its massive gateway.

Is there, let me ask, no public-spirited member of Parliament who, before every vestige of our ancient national monuments has been swept away by rustic ignorance or modern improvements, will urge on the Government the necessity for adopting the only effectual means for checking their spoliation, viz. a law which shall make every landholder responsible for the safety of those existing on his property?

The materials for such a registration as would be required of those objects of antiquity which the law here suggested is intended to protect, are in great part furnished by the Ordnance Survey, especially by the more extensive one now in hand. But, in order to render it more complete, local antiquaries might be invited to call the attention of the Government employés to any deficiencies in their maps and accompanying reports.

Yours, &c. H. P.

LEGEND OF ST. GEORGE.

THE following lines are taken from that entertaining old volume "The History of that most famous Saynt and Soldier of Christ Jesus, St. George of Cappadocia, &c. By Peter Heylin. 2nd edit. 1633." Dedicated to Charles the First. Written for the purpose "of clearing the history of St. George from all future question." "The following historie (the author says) of Saint George in old English meeter, comming unto my hands just at the finishing of the booke, out of a manuscript in the librarie of the right honble. and right honoured father in God, my Lord Bishop of London, I am constrained to place here in the review, which had I sooner met withall ought to have had roome in the first chapter of the last part, amongst such testimonies as have been given unto this saint by our English writers. The author by his language seems to be of good antiquity, and by his composition of no lesse modestie, *there being nothing in him of that exploded storie of the dragon*; nor anything wherein hee differs from our most approved authors, unlesse it may be thought that the conclusion savours somewhat of poetickall libertie. But for the historie, in the same words that he relates it, take it thus."

Saignt George the holi man, as we fynd wryte
 In the lond of Cappadoce ybore was and bizite,
 The false godes he forsoke, and toke to Christendome,
 And loved well Jesu Christ, and holy man bicom.
Dacian, the luther prince, that was in thilke stound
 All Christen men that he fond he let bring to ground,
 As he a day honoured his false godes, and other many one,
 Seint George all it sawe, as he therforth gan gon.
 The signe he made of the cross, and blessed him all about,
 And armed him with the Holy Ghost, within and without,
 And went forth baldelich, loude he gan to grede,
 To *Dacian*, and all his, and these wordes he seide :
 " All false goddes beoth develes chikenes, y wis,
 For our Lorde heven made, in the Sauter written it is."
 Tho * *Dacian* herd this, he groned and feined faste,
 And loured forth with luther semblance, and these words outcast :
 " Bel' amy, what art'ou, that so hardy art and bold,
 That in our poer, on our goddes such tales hast told ?
 Thou dost us not on^b shame, as we all seoth,
 Ac^c our goddes, whan thou seist that thei develes beoth.
 Tell me some what thou art, and what is thy name,
 That darst to our goddes sigge so baldlich such shame ?"
 " *George*," that quoth this other Christen man, " I am,
 And of the lond of Cappadoce hither to you I cam."
 " Bel' amy," quoth *Dacian*, " turne that thought anon,
 And honoure our goddes er it shall an other gon."
 " Be still," quoth Seint George, " for thou spekest umbe^d nought,
 For I have in Jesu Christ biset all my thought."
 " A ! traytour," quoth *Dacian*, " wilt 'ou take on so,
 Thou shalt in other ribaudie some dayes be do."
 He let him hong up on hey in maner Rode,
 And thereto binde him fast naked with ropes strong and gode.
 With keen oules^e ther bineth tourmentours ther stode,
 And all to-drow his holy limes, that they ronne al o' blode,
 Al thei to-drowe his tender flesh the peces fell to ground,
 Brenning oyle sith^f they nome and cast in his wound.
 Tho thei had him long to-draw, that reuth was to seo,
 Thei bithought hem on more shame, and toke him don of the treo.
 With hard scourges thei leyd on him, and wound upe other made,
 To the bare bone the skourges com, as the oules had er y wade.

* when.

^b only.^c but.^d for.^e awls.^f also took.

Thei^z woundes thei toke and salt aithe, and the salte thikke caste,
 And aithe with an haire cloute robbede it wel faste.
 A! Lord, much was the pine, that eche ope other was there,
 Reuth it was sulich pine to seo, who so of reuth were;
 And never lay this holy man, as him nothing nere,^h
 To salt so that quicke flesh, and robbe with an here.

Thoⁱ Dacian seye^k that he ne might overcome him so,
 He lette binde this holi man, and in strong prisonn do,
 They fondodeⁱ so in eche maner, if they might turne his thought,
 But thei seye the will yehone that it was al for nought.
 Dacian let make a wheel of bras so strong so he might,
 And sharpe swerdes thikke aboute thereon fast he pight,
 And let take this holi man, and then above him do,
 That the swerdes shold his body kerne evene a two.
 Anon so this holi man above this wheel was brought,
 The wheel tobrake, as God it wold, and brusde al to nought.
 So that this holi man harmeles therof was,—
 Wel wroth was Dacian tho' he seye this cas.

A furneis he let take of bras, and fulde it full of led,
 A strong fyre he let make, as he nom so his red.^m
 Tho it was al y melt, and boyled ful faste,
 He let nime this holi man, and amidde him caste.
 Seint George toke up his honde, and the crosse before him made,
 And in the welling led wel baldliche gan wade.
 Therinne he sat ful stille down, as him nothing nere,
 And lenede him to brerde, as he on slepe were,
 And lay as he in rest were, till that the led at laste
 Was all into cold y turned, that boyled er so faste.

Lord, michel is thi might, and that was there sene,
 That any man in welling led so might harmles bene.
 Tho Dacian this y seye, his wit was ney binome,
 Mahoude! he seyde, hou goeth this? where is our might become?
 He gat on him another dom, it was not forgete,
 He let draw this holi man wel vilich thorwe the strete;
 He'r weyne they drove forth, and whetted it kene to bite,
 Till thei come without the town, ther thei wolden his hed of smite.

"Leoveⁿ bretheren," quoth Seint George, "a stound abideth yite,
 Til I have to Jesu Christ mi preyere do a lite."
 His honds he held up on hey, down he sat on kneo,
 "Lord," he seyde, "Jesu Christ, that all thing might seo,
 Graunte me, if it is wille, that who so in faire manere
 Halt wel my day in Averil, for my love in erth here,
 That there ne fall in thilke hous no qualm in al the yere,
 Ne great sekness, ne hunger, that therof be no fere;
 And who in perill of the see to me bidde his bone,^o
 Or in other stede perilous, help him thereof sone."

Tho herde thei a vois of hevene, that to him seyde this,—
 "Com forth, he seide, mi blessed child, thi bone herd it is."
 Tho his hede was off y smyte, as all that folke y seye,
 Angels toke his soule, and bar up to heven on hey.
 Ther he is in grete joye, that lasteth withouten ende;
 Now God, for Seint George love, us lete all thider wende.

In an address to the most illustrious Kings, Princes, and Peers, Knights of the noble and most famous order of Saint George, called the Garter, Heylin says that he has defended the patron of their order, "who in these last days hath been affronted by two sorts of enemies, who, though they differed each from other, agreed together to condeme both the Saint and historie."

B—ll.

J. M.

^z these. ^h it were nothing to him. ⁱ when. ^k saw. ⁱ tried.
 ^m counsel, ⁿ loving. ^o boon.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lives of the Lindsays, or a Memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarres. By Lord Lindsay. 3 vols. 8vo.

VERY forcibly does that saying of the wise man which Lord Lindsay has chosen as one of the mottoes of his work—"The glory of children are their fathers"—come home to every heart in the instance of such a family as the Lindsays. From the Norman Conquest to the present day this noble house is traceable through a descent of twenty-eight successive generations. From the commencement of the thirteenth century the head of the family was a Knight; from 1398 he has been a belted Earl. The present representative of this honourable stock—the father of Lord Lindsay—is the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, as well as the seventh Earl of Balcarres. Such long-continued descent in any family is indeed a "glory." It is especially and peculiarly a "glory" to those who claim kindred with it, and not the less certainly a "glory" to the country, to the stability of whose institutions it bears obvious testimony. But the Lindsays can boast of something more and better than their long pedigree: many of them have served their country right honourably. There have been among them poets, warriors, statesmen,—men who have distinguished themselves in many ways and on many occasions,—and, especially, they can adduce as large a proportion as any family of men who in evil days have not hesitated to stand forth as the advocates and defenders of great principles, in spite of present unpopularity, or even danger.

Old Wyntoun the chronicler says, very prudently, of the origin of this family,

Of England came the Lyndysay,
Mair of them I can nocht say;

and Lord Lindsay's researches have not carried him much further. He looks towards the Norman house of the De Limesays, and would have

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Lindsay and Limesay to be the same word, and to signify "Isle of Lime-trees." This etymology was suggested by the late Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, apparently on the sole ground of the tree now universally called the "lime" being at one time more commonly known as the "line," as is very pleasantly shown and applied by Mr. Hunter in his *Disquisition on the Tempest*. This is an etymology in which we are at present not at all prepared to concur, but we cannot pause at this time to discuss the point. A Walter de Lindsay was the first of the race who settled in Scotland about A.D. 1116. One of his descendants in the fifth generation acquired the territory of Crawford in Clydesdale, which the Lindsays held for nearly 300 years, and which still gives them their principal title. It is a lofty mountainous district—a country of bleak moors and barren mountains—once protected by a castle, and celebrated for its mineral produce. Of the latter, Walter Scott tells a pleasant tale. James V. was hunting in that country with a large train of foreign visitors to the Scottish court. After their hunting they sought a repast in the old castle of Crawford. The King apologised for the dinner, which was hastily made up out of the produce of the day's sport, but assured his guests that the dessert, which he had given direction should consist of the finest fruit of the country, would make amends for any deficiency in the previous meal. The foreigners looked at each other with surprise. What fruits could such a bare, wild district possibly produce? At length the dessert made its appearance. It was served in a number of covered saucers, one of which was placed before each guest. At a signal the covers were raised, and every saucer was found to be full of bonnet-pieces—recently issued gold coins, esteemed to be the most beautiful of the Scottish series, and so called from the King being represented on them with the national head-dress. These coins were minted

3 S

from gold then obtained from the mountains of that district. These were the fruit which the King's guests were desired to accept as the choicest products of Crawford-muir. Gold has in more modern days given place to lead. (i. 22, 23.)

The first Lindsays of Crawford soon disappeared. The representation of the house and the gold-producing lands passed, through an heiress, to the English family of Pinkeney. But now came the Bruce and Balliol contest for the crown of Scotland. The original stock of the Lindsays, then seated at Luffness, took the side of the Bruce. It was a Sir James Lindsay who with Kirkpatrick "made sicker" the death of the Red Comyn, whom Bruce stabbed on the steps of the high altar at Dumfries (i. 41); and in all the struggles which followed, Bruce never wanted several of the Lindsays to take his side. The Pinkeneys, on the contrary, sided with Balliol. The consequence was inevitable. The English family followed the fate of the claimant whom they supported, and the domain of Crawford, forfeited to the Scottish crown, was regranted to the representatives of the original stock of the Lindsays. In the third generation of the second race of the Lindsays of Crawford the family divided into two principal branches. A younger son, whose appanage had the homely title of The Byres, founded a stock which thenceforward stood out in rivalry with the elder branch. The latter obtained the earldom of Crawford in 1398, and the former the baronage as Lord Lindsay of the Byres in 1445. In politics they were customarily divided, but their connection as children of the Lindsay was always maintained, and was often useful, we will hope, in softening the harshness of party warfare. The family of the Byres ultimately succeeded for a time to the earldom of Crawford, to the disparagement of the elder branch, from which Lord Lindsay is descended.*

Of the Earls during the feudal period,

* He thinks the diversion of the earldom was a mere stroke of policy; and this opinion, added to a dislike of the stern Protestantism of his kinsmen of the Byres, gives his narrative a colour to their disadvantage.

Alexander, the fourth Earl, who died in 1454, is probably the most picturesque. He was in truth a great warrior and a great rebel, and tradition has preserved some of his personal qualities and characteristics which are neither amiable nor attractive. The designations by which he has come down to us, namely, "The Tiger Earl" and "Earl Beardie," perpetuate at once the cruelty of his nature and the venerable dignity of his *barbe*. In his real history we are told that he became sorrowful and repentant; but

"Tradition has forgotten his repentance; and the Tiger Earl is believed to be still playing at the 'deil's buiks' in a mysterious chamber in Glamis Castle, of which no one now knows the entrance—doomed to play there till the end of time. He was constantly losing, it is said, when one of his companions advising him to give up the game—'Never,' cried he, 'till the day of judgment!' The evil one instantly appeared, and both chamber and company vanished. No one has since discovered them; but in the stormy nights, when the winds howl drearily around the old castle, the stamps and curses of the doomed gamblers may still, it is said, be heard mingling with the blast." (i. 143.)

From a brother of Earl Beardie has descended that branch of the Lindsays in which the present head of the family is to be found. They are an off-shoot from the Lindsays of Edzell, so named from their now ruined castle in Angus. The connection between this younger house and that of Crawford assumed on one occasion a very striking character. David the eighth Earl, who was a grandson of Beardie, was cursed with an only son whose ferocity even exceeded that of his tiger great-grandfather. He has come down to us as emphatically "the Wicked or Evil Master," master being the Scottish designation for the heir-apparent of a barony. His evil deeds comprised every sin forbidden in the Decalogue. After many years of trouble and fear of life on the part of his father, many reconcilements and many renewals of offence, the crimes of this unnatural son were solemnly investigated in a court of justice in which the King himself presided. The Master admitted the offences charged against him, which were rapine, rape, murder, common brigandage, besieging his father's cas-

tles with intent to murder him, laying violent hands on him and imprisoning him for twelve weeks in his own dungeon, with many similar outrages. The life of the wretched man was spared, but he was compelled to make a renunciation of all his right of succession publicly in the open street of Dundee, and in the presence of his unhappy father and the civil authorities. The doom of forfeiture which fell upon the Wicked Master included his descendants. He died within a year after his degradation, slain in an ignominious broil with a cobbler in Dundee, and his broken-hearted father followed him in a very few years afterwards to the grave. The next successor was the collateral kinsman of the family, David Lindsay of Edzell, son of a Walter who was slain at Flodden. He accepted the inheritance which was cast upon him by the law and by the crimes of his unhappy relation, but he took it as a trust. He sought out the Wicked Master's only son, he adopted him into his family, gave him the education of a young nobleman, and finally obtained the concurrence of the Crown to an arrangement by which he was installed as Master of Crawford, and inheritor of the earldom and the estates. The act was a noble one, but the boy inherited too much of his father's character to render it successful. His vices and ingratitude embittered the life of his generous benefactor, and discredited the position so gratuitously accorded to him. Nay, even out of this act of, as it seems, a noble liberality, sprung up a feud between the families of Crawford and Edzell, which led to the preference of the Lindsays of the Byres to those of Edzell in the family succession. Lord Lindsay, being an Edzell, speaks somewhat hardly of those of the Byres, but even on his own shewing a great deal might be said on their behalf.

But a time was now coming when the Lindsays of the Byres were to take the first place among those of the Lindsays who have attracted to themselves a share of popular regard. When the earth was filled with sounds of coming change, none of the heralds of the approaching Reformation was louder or bolder than Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. Lord Lindsay gives a very

proper share of attention to the life and works of this eminent man. We have not space to do more than direct attention to the skilful narrative. Lyndsay of the Mount was a Reformer in idea, and of the closet. In the next generation there was another Lyndsay of the same family who helped to carry into practice what his relative only designed. This practical Reformer—Patrick Lord Lindsay—is treated by our author with disparagement, as if he were a mere "enthusiast" in the cause of the Reformation, but it must be kept in view that Lord Lindsay's own opinions lead him to undervalue, as we have before remarked, not only the house of the Byres, from whence this heroic man sprung, but also the whole party with whom he acted, and all that they did for the establishment of the Reformation. Patrick Lindsay entered public life as "Master of Lindsay," being the heir-apparent of John, the fifth Lord Lindsay, whom he succeeded in 1563. In all the troubles of the reigns of Mary and James he was an actor, and always on the Protestant side. Both as a politician and a religionist he belonged to the stern, uncompromising class; to the men who act upon a principle, and up to a definite end, which they believe to be right. Towards the attainment of his objects he was accustomed to march straight forward, with occasionally too little regard to feeling and courtesy, and in that way has come to be severely censured for acts of his life in which the manner more than the matter was to blame. The harsh pressure of his gauntlet on the arm of Mary Queen of Scots dwells in the recollection of the majority of readers. It has fixed an impression of his brutality on the minds of thousands who know nothing of the real excellence, the sterling honour and honesty, of which he was at all times a bright example. In our present author he finds no apologist.

During the time when Protestantism was so much beholden to the Lindsays of the Byres, David the eleventh Earl of Crawford, the head of all the Lindsays and grandson of the Wicked Master, continued a Roman Catholic. He was one of that party who would have sold their country to Spain by way of preserving its old subserviency to

Rome, and who rose in rebellion when their intrigues were discovered through the activity of Queen Elizabeth's ministers. When the rebellion was suppressed, Crawford was permitted to quit the country. His son, another David, is known in the family history as the Prodigal Earl. Reckless and profuse, alienating the possessions of the earldom with a wild and thoughtless carelessness, his relations took upon them, we suppose by some proceeding analogous to a commission of lunacy, to confine him for life. He was for many years in Edinburgh Castle under surveillance, and died there in 1621. He left one only child,

"Lady Jean Lindsay, an orphan, destitute and uncared for, and fated to still deeper debasement, having run away with a common 'jockey with the horn,' or public herald,* and lived latterly by mendicancy, 'a sturdy beggar,' though mindful still of the sphere from which she had fallen, and bitterly ashamed. An aged lady related her melancholy history to Crawford the antiquary, who flourished during the early years of last century, adding that she remembered seeing her begging when she herself was young. Shortly after the Reformation King Charles II. granted her a pension of one hundred a-year, 'in consideration of her eminent birth and necessitous condition,' and this probably secured her comfort during the evening of her days." (ii. 51, 52.)

On the breaking out of the great rebellion Ludovic the 16th or the Loyal Earl of Crawford (a great-grandson of the Wicked Master) was without children. George Lord Spynie, a cadet of the house of Crawford, was the only other male descendant of the Wicked Master. The legal succession to the earldom of Crawford, and the chieftainship of the Lindsays, was in the Lindsays of Edzell, who were now divided into two families—those of Edzell and Balcarres, both peers. But the old grudge still existed between these families and their chief, and the ill-feeling was augmented by blood recently spilt on both sides. Actuated by a desire to prevent this obnoxious branch of the Lindsay race from succeeding to the earldom of Crawford, and stimulated, as Lord Lindsay as-

serts, by his crafty and politic relatives of the Byres, the Earl used his influence with Charles I. to obtain a re-grant of the dignity of Crawford so worded as to prevent its descent to the Edzells, and to throw it into the line of the Lindsays of the Byres, in default of male descendants of Earl Ludovic. In a few years that event occurred. Earl Ludovic played his part with great courage and loyalty on behalf of the royal master whom he had coaxed into this act of injustice, and when all was lost in England and Scotland was permitted to retire beyond seas. Where, when, or how he died is unknown. The date of 1652 is assigned to that event, but all that is certainly known is, that he was believed to be dead in 1666. With him came to an end the first race of the Earls of Crawford. Lord Spynie died in 1671, and thus failed all the male descendants of the "Wicked Master."

The earldom of Crawford then passed under the new settlement of Charles I. to the Earl of Lindsay, of the family of the Byres, who had been already invested with the dignity by the parliament of Scotland, under the conjoint title of Crawford-Lindsay. This nobleman was the genuine successor of Patrick Lord Lindsay. He was long the head of the moderate Presbyterian party in Scotland—a stout assertor of the Covenant, for which he was one of the first to appear in arms, and which no inducement could make him repudiate. After the Restoration the King appealed personally to him, being then High Treasurer of Scotland, to renounce the hated engagement, to which Charles attributed all the misfortunes of his family. The Earl replied, "That as he had suffered much for his Majesty, viz. nine years' imprisonment, forfeiture, and the ruin of his fortune, so he resolved to continue his Majesty's loyal and faithful subject, and to serve him in what he could with a good conscience, &c.; but as for the renouncing of the Covenant, and taking the declaration, that he could not do with a safe and good conscience." (ii. 136.) And so he gave up office and employment, and retired to his country seat, where he died in 1678, at the age of eighty-one. His son and successor, "the great and good Earl of Crawford,"—"by Pres-

* We suppose one of the functionaries who in England are termed "criers."—*Edit.*

bbyterian eulogy," as Lord Lindsay sneeringly remarks,—was the leader of the Scotch people in the re-establishment of their national Presbyterianism, a man of high eminence and of many virtues. He was the eighteenth Earl of Crawford, and the earldom continued in his descendants until the year 1808, when the death of George the twenty-second Earl of Crawford brought the branch of the Lindsays of the Byres to an end, and threw the earldom into that very family of the Edzells whom it was the object of the settlement made by Charles I. to exclude.

But changes had come over the excluded house. It had spread out, as we have before remarked, into two branches, that of Edzell-proper, and that of a younger son ennobled as Lord Balcarres in 1598, whose grandson was raised to the earldom of Balcarres in 1659. The race of Edzell-proper gradually declined. The hospitality of their house, which had been, as it were, "the Kitchen of Angus," dwindled away, debt and difficulty accumulated, and in the end there came a laird who was a strong Jacobite, a mighty hunter, and a profuse, reckless man. He was obliged to sell his patrimony, and after many adventures—(he was out in the '15)—withdrew to Orkney, ruined and penniless, and died in the capacity of ostler at an inn in Kirkwall about the middle of the last century.

The Lindsays of Balcarres alone remain; and upon them the attention and affection of Lord Lindsay are principally bestowed. The first Lord of that name was a man of letters and of science. Drummond of Hawthornden was his friend. The family still possess four out of ten volumes of transcripts from Rosicrucian writers which belonged to him, and also his and his father's well-thumbed Plato. The second Lord and first Earl was a Covenanter, and in the Civil troubles stood by the side of his relative Crawford-Lindsay. When the royal cause was ruined he joined Charles II. in Holland, and died at Breda in 1659, immortalised by Richard Baxter and Cowley. He and his lady were excellent, admirable people—thoroughly devoted and earnest practisers of the things which they believed. Colin the

third Earl was a Jacobite and a sufferer for the exiled family, but good friends saved his head, and even a fair estate, and enabled him to pass his old age in literary retirement. He died in 1722. Of James fifth Earl of Balcarres Lord Lindsay prints a very interesting correspondence. He served George II. in Germany, but he had been misled by his father into drawing his sword for the Stuarts in 1715. The fact stood chronicled against him, and in spite of acknowledged service to George II. that monarch bitterly refused him all promotion. He retired to Balcarres, persuaded—when he was at the age of sixty—a beautiful young woman, to whom he was devotedly attached, to become his bride, was the father of eleven children, and died in 1768, at the age of seventy-seven. Lord Lindsay's Memoirs of this Earl, of his widow (who survived him the long period of fifty-two years, dying in 1820 at the age of 93), and of their daughter Lady Anne Barnard, the author of *Auld Robin Gray*, are beautiful examples of affectionate biographical sketches of persons who deserve all reverence. The whole of this part of Lord Lindsay's book is as interesting as a book can be—teeming with good feeling and anecdote. The history and mystery of *Auld Robin Gray* is fully developed. The old age of the Countess Dowager, the widow of Earl James, presents us with a beautiful example of the way in which Christian hopes and Christian piety can illuminate the labour and sorrow which too often gather darkly round the termination of a life extended far beyond the average of mortality.

Alexander, son of James the fifth Earl of Balcarres, succeeded to the right to the earldom of Crawford, and was *de jure* the twenty-third Earl. Upon his death in 1825 the title was claimed and obtained by his son the present Earl. Lord Lindsay's third volume contains personal details of services and adventures of some of the numerous family of Earl James in various parts of the world. In this way they tell their own histories, and bring down the narrative to days and persons too recent to become the subject of biography.

The length of the outline which we have given of the contents of these

volumes proves our sense of their value. They are the productions of an able man, creditable as examples of research, and rendered delightful by the Christian feeling and spirit which pervade them from beginning to end. We differ from the author in many of his opinions, historical and religious, but no difference can hinder us from expressing our hearty admiration of his delightful work.

Sussex Archæological Collections, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 326.

WE shall not pay the Archæological Society of Sussex a higher compliment than it fully deserves when we say that this octavo volume of their Transactions offers greater variety of interest, supported by originality of material, and highly creditable research and editorship, than we have often found displayed in the more pretending quartos of royal and national societies. It will only be in our power to give a brief survey of the subjects of its papers, with a slight indication of their respective merits. Most of them have already been noticed in our reports of the meetings of the Society.

With regard to the earliest antiquities of the County, we have an essay by Mr. Dixon, on bronze or brass relics, celts, &c.; and one by Mr. C. Ade on some urns lately found in a tumulus at Alfriston. Mr. M. A. Lower gives an account of some Roman remains discovered at Eastbourne in December last; and Mr. W. Figg of a Roman building at Wiston, also discovered last year. The latter (situated about three miles from the famous villa at Bignor) seems to have been a hypocaust. The former were in connection with other remains found at the beginning of the last century (as related in our Magazine for February last, p. 189), and Mr. Lower suggests that they probably belonged to the villa of some Roman high in command at Anderida, the site of which city is presumed to have been at Pevensey, four miles distant.

An important contribution to what is considered the usual staple of topography, namely the descent of property, is a paper entitled "Hastings

Rape, Castle, and Town," by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. who has digested with intelligent accuracy the materials from which Mr. Horsfield composed only a very lame exposition. (See our Magazine for July 1848, p. 75.)

Mr. Blaauw, the Hon. Secretary, to whose exertions the Society is so greatly indebted, has furnished an instructive paper on the early history of Lewes Priory, and its Seals, with extracts from a MS. chronicle (in the Cottonian collection, Tiberius A. x.); whilst the subjects of other ecclesiastical articles are—the Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester, described by the Rev. George Shiffner; Bishopstone church, and the churches of East Sussex generally, by Mr. W. Figg; and Chelvington church, by Hamilton Dicker, esq. The churches enumerated by Mr. Figg, though far from magnificent, are very remarkable for their ancient features. Worth has ribbed walls, and Bishopston baluster windows in its tower. Worth, Keymer, and Newhaven (otherwise Meeching) have circular apses; Piddinghoe, Southease, and St. Michael in Foro at Lewes have round towers. Others have features worthy of notice of a later period. A paper by Mr. M. A. Lower on the Monumental Brasses of Sussex, is illustrated, by Mr. Boutell's liberality, with examples from his beautiful work on that subject; and a mural painting found last year in Lindfield church (representing St. Michael weighing souls) is engraved from a drawing supplied by Miss Slater.

There are many other things in these articles which we might point out as interesting, did our space allow us, particularly in that by Mr. Blaauw: but we turn to the less agreeable, if more characteristic, part of a critic, that of pointing out a mistake. The great seal of Lewes Priory represents on one side the church, standing on a cliff above the banks of the river Ouse, and inclosing within its tabernacles four standing figures, the Virgin and Saint Pancras between St. Peter and St. Paul: below which is this verse:—

Martir Pancrati per te simus relevati.

And the marginal legend is also to the honour of their patron Saint Pancras:—

Dulcis agonista tibi convertit domus ista
Pancrati memorum precibus memor esto
tuorum.

The other side of the seal represents the martyrdom of St. Pancras by decapitation; ranged above which, in tabernacles, are five figures, the central one a king seated, the two next to him courtiers, the two on either side serjeants at mace. Below them is a verse thus read by Mr. Blaauw:—

Warienale decus tribuit michi Cesaris ira.

Two shields, one Checky, and the other A lion rampant and Checky quarterly, are also in the lower corners. Now, it appears that Mr. Blaauw and his friend Mr. Walford, combining the supposed phrase "*Warienale decus*" with the shields of arms and the kingly figure, have been induced to suppose that the monks of Lewes here gave us an historical picture of their own times, with all the promptitude of the Illustrated London News. We must quote our friends' explanation in justice to their historical research, which is not irrelevant to the history of the priory, though certainly misapplied to the design of the seal:—

"The arms of Warenne and Mowbray being quartered upon it, and the inscription under the figures, *Warienale decus tribuit michi Cesaris ira*, will serve to explain the subject represented, and to prove that it was executed at a peculiarly interesting crisis in the fortunes of the priory, at the latter part of Richard the Second's reign. Richard Fitzalan, the Earl of Arundel, the inheritor of the Warenne privileges over the priory, had been suddenly arrested, Sept. 14, 1397, at Reigate on a charge of treason committed in 1386, was hurried up to his trial in Parliament, and there, in spite of the king's own Charter of Pardon (April 30, 1394), was condemned and attainted. (Rot. Parl. p. 349.) He was led to his execution by his son-in-law, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, with no regard to kindred, on Sept. 21, and, though he had selected a spot for his burial in the priory of Lewes, was interred at the Austin Friars in London. Being a favourite with the people, a report soon sprung up that his head had miraculously rejoined the body, which so disquieted the king, that he ordered the grave to be opened in order to ascertain its falsehood, and all traces of the exact spot of burial to be effaced. With unseemly haste, the Earl of Nottingham immediately received a grant from the king of the forfeited pos-

sessions of his father-in-law, including the castle, town, and lordship (dominium) of Lewes (Calend. Rotul. Pat. p. 232, 21^o Ric. II. 4.); and on Sept. 29 was created Duke of Norfolk. These circumstances exactly correspond with this seal, where the king is seen seated in the centre, grasping his beard as in anger, with his two mace-bearers, and perhaps his chancellor near him, and presenting to a nobleman the grant which made him the patron of Lewes Priory, so as to justify the words, 'The anger of the king (Cesar) has granted me the Warenne honours.' Never were honours so acquired more short-lived, though he found time to date, 'from our Castle of Lewes, Nov. 2, 1397,' a confirmatory charter to the prior John Ok, boasting of the king having granted to him 'the foundation of the Priory of Lewes;' and, after enumerating the good deeds of all the Warrennes, he professed his desire to walk as much as he could in their footsteps (*eorum vestigiis pro posse meo adherere cupientes*, f. 40). Soon afterwards, however, in consequence of his quarrel with Henry of Lancaster, he was himself an exile, and never more exercised any privileges over Lewes. Within a short year, the lordship of Lewes Priory again passed into fresh hands, Richard II. now granting it to his own half-brother, John Holland, then Duke of Exeter. (Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 235, No. 28; 22^o Ric. II. m. 4, 8, 11.) This new possessor passed away as rapidly as his predecessor, for, the king being deposed, Lewes and all other possessions were immediately restored by Henry IV. to the young heir of the Earl of Arundel, Oct. 11, 1399, and the Duke of Exeter was in the next year beheaded. That the monks in such troubled times, and with such a quick succession of lords over them, should have found an opportunity to have this beautiful seal made, may seem extraordinary, but no other period accords so well with its design, and, as we have seen, it continued in use as the common seal down to the time of the last prior."

The origin of this misapprehension has been the misreading of the first word in the legend. If that were *Warienale*, then *michi* might apply to the Earl of Nottingham, and *Cesaris* to King Richard II. But the word is *Martiriale*—not much better Latin than the other (but it is like *Martir* on the other side so far as being spelt with *i*); and then *michi* belongs to Saint Pancras, and the Caesar figured above is he by whose order the saint died. In fact, the whole group of figures form one picture, of the mar-

tyrdom of the saint; and the only distinct-accessories are the two shields, one of Warren, and the other of the lion of Arundel, not that of Mowbray, quartering Warren. There can be no question that both sides of the seal were engraved at one time: their workmanship is completely uniform.

We observe one other misreading in the

SECRETU. STEPHANI DE hzi

said to read

"*Secretu Stephani de fiji*, surrounding a lily, probably the emblem of his name, *de Lis*, which has not been otherwise recorded."

but, instead of *fiji* the letters are "*hzi*," and the name Herzi or Hercy.

Another very excellent and elaborate article is an account of an ancient bridge of four arches *exhumed* in 1839 at Bramber, accompanied by an historical account of a Roman *via*, which there is every reason to suppose crossed the river Adur at this *vetus pons*. This important memoir is by the Rev. Edward Turner. (See July 1848, p. 76.)

There is also a well-compiled paper of "Historical and Architectural Notices of Mayfield Palace," one of the manors of the Archbishops of Canterbury, by Henry Rosehurst Hoare, esq. to which we can only direct attention as interesting beyond its own locality, and as suggesting a proper class of subjects for historical investigation in various parts of the kingdom.

Besides the essays we have now mentioned, various historical articles and documents are interspersed, some of which are more important, as regards our general history, than might be expected in the papers of a local society. These are as follows:—

Observations on the Landing of William the Conqueror, and subsequent events: by Mr. M. A. Lower.* (This has been noticed in our Magazine for July 1848, p. 75.)

Royal Journeys in Sussex, from the Conquest to King Edward I. by W. H. Blaauw, esq.

* At the conclusion of this paper Mr. Lower announces that he is engaged in translating for publication the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, a MS. preserved in the British Museum, which has not been made use of by any local historian. It was written about a century after the Conquest.

Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes in 1296, copied from an original MS. by the same. (See Oct. 1848, p. 407.) This is very curious as an early list of many hundred surnames, to nearly 150 of which notes are appended.

Letters of Edward Prince of Wales, written in Sussex in the year 1305: extracted from a roll in the Chapter House, Westminster, by the same.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of Cowfold in the time of King Edward IV. with some medical rules and prescriptions of the same period: by the Rev. W. Bruere Otter.

Certificate concerning the Justices of Peace in Sussex in 1587, communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., (see July 1848, p. 75,) and Documents relating to the Papists and Recusants of Sussex in 1587, communicated by W. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A.

Letter of Congratulation addressed to Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart. on his marriage with Judith Shirley, 1637: communicated by the Rev. William Raynes.

Remarks on the Pocket Bible of Oliver Cromwell, with his autograph, in possession of the Earl of Chichester: by Mr. M. A. Lower. (Described in Feb. last, p. 187.)

Extracts from the Diary of Richard Stapley, gent. of Hickstead Place in Twineham, from 1682 to 1724, with notices of the Stapley Family: by the Rev. Edward Turner. (See Oct. 1848, p. 408.)

We still have to mention three papers which are perhaps of all the most popular in character, among others which are not less interesting to the professed antiquary. These are—

The Early History of Brighton, as illustrated by the Customs of the ancient Fishermen of the Town: by the Rev. Edward Turner.

South-Down Shepherds, and their Songs at the Sheepshearings: by R. W. Blencowe, esq.; a very readable paper, and which includes a particularly interesting biography of John Dudeney, in his youth a shepherd boy, and in his manhood a self-taught schoolmaster.

We have reserved Mr. Lower's memoir on the Ironworks to the last, as developing the history of a very marked but now nearly forgotten characteristic of this county. Two re-

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AT MICHELHAM PRIORY.



AT HATWARD'S HEATH.



AT CROWBOROUGH.



FROM SLAUGHAM PLACE.



AT WALDRON.



AT HAMMOND'S PLACE, CLAYTON.

SUSSEX BRANDIRONS.

(From the *Sussex Archaeological Transactions*.)

markable points of this memoir were noticed in our report of it (Oct. 1848, p. 407), the one, that the balustrades of St. Paul's churchyard were made at Lamberhurst, at a cost exceeding 11,000*l.*; and the other the less known, and indeed only recently discovered fact, that the iron of Sussex was wrought by the Romans. In mediæval times the trade is traced up to the reign of Henry III. when it is mentioned in the murage tolls of the town of Lewes, and Master Henry of that town was employed to furnish the iron-work for the monument of the same monarch in Westminster Abbey. From that period the furnaces were continued, until they reached their greatest prosperity in the seventeenth century. After that time, they languished from the scarcity of fuel, for they had depended upon the native forests, which were then greatly diminished. Mr. Lower remarks that

"The quietness of our beautiful Weald at the present day offers a striking contrast to the ceaseless activity and bustle which characterised it in its *iron age*, the days of the Tudors and Stuarts. Camden, speaking of Sussex, says: 'Full of iron mines it is in sundry places, where, for the making and founding thereof, there be furnaces on every side, and a huge deal of wood is yearly burnt; to which purpose divers brooks in many places are brought to run in one channel, and sundry meadows turned into pools and waters, that they might be of power sufficient to drive hammer-mills, which, beating upon the iron, resound all over the places adjoining.'"

And Norden, in his *Surveyor's Dialogue*, written in the reign of James I., speaking of the decay of wood, says,

"I have heard there are, or lately were, in Sussex neere 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, and in it and Surry adjoining three or four glasse-houses: the hammers and furnaces spend each of them in every 24 houres two, three, or foure loades of charcoale, which in a yeere amounteth to an infinit quantitie."

The remains which still exist to testify to these ancient works consist of masses of cinder and scoræ (among which, as before noticed, Roman coins, pottery, &c. have been discovered), many ponds which were formed to create water-power, one gigantic hammer-post (9½ feet high), still standing at Buxted, various sepulchral slabs,

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many brand-irons and chimney backs, and a few other miscellaneous articles of manufacture.

On Eridge Green, in the parish of Frant, there formerly lay a very ancient banded gun of wrought-iron, which is figured in the tenth volume of the *Archæologia*. Subsequently a considerable quantity of ordnance was cast in this county, and there is good reason to suppose that many of the old guns in the Tower of London are of Sussex manufacture.

In some parishes monumental slabs remain in considerable numbers. At Wadhurst there are no less than thirty examples, ranging from the year 1625 to 1799. The inscriptions were generally cast in relief, and rudely done, and a shield of arms or other device was occasionally added.

The most elegant relics of the manufacture are the andirons, or brand-irons as they are usually called in Sussex. Engravings of many of these accompany Mr. Lower's paper, and from them we have been kindly permitted to make the accompanying selection. Mr. Lower observes,

"The series ranges from the end of the fifteenth century to that of the seventeenth, or later, and during the whole of that period a regular decadence in the style of their devices is strikingly observable. In many of the old farmhouses, where, either from motives of economy or from a predilection for old manners, the good wife, like the one celebrated by Horace,—

*Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum
Lassi sub adventum viri,*

these venerable and picturesque articles of furniture retain the post they have occupied for centuries."

The first in our plate is one pair supposed to have formerly stood in the Prior's Chamber at Michelham. They terminate in a human head, and the cap places their date not later than the reign of Henry VII.

Religious devices were not unusual, as on other articles of domestic use, and Mr. Lower has met with several bearing the holy name of *th̃s*. This has tempted him to form the ingenious explanation which he has suggested for the specimen existing at the Sergisson's Arms public-house, Hayward's Heath, viz. *I h̃s p̃n*—"Jesus Holy One," which he supposes may have originated from the letters *i h̃ c* being read *i h o*.

3 T

We are, however, inclined rather to regard it as an English motto, *I help on*, i. e. "I help onwards," perhaps alluding to the services of the brand-iron in keeping the brand alight, if not a family motto. As for the three fleurs-de-lis, which Mr. Lower has regarded as the arms of France, we would suggest for his inquiry whether they may not have belonged to some neighbouring family, bearing the name of French or other cognate name which would correspond with the initials R. F.

The broken andiron ornamented with the implements of the farrier's occupation, is preserved at the Crow and Gate public-house near Crowborough.

The fourth specimen, with the shield of arms, was made in 1583 for the mansion of Walter Covert esquire, at Slaugham Place. It is now in the possession of Mr. Marchant at Hurst-perpoint.

The two last are probably both of the seventeenth century. That in the shape of a fluted column is at Hammond's Place, Clayton, formerly the seat of the Michelbornes, but the initials I. T. perhaps show that it was made for the Turners of Old Land, in the same district. The other, which bears the date 1640, and which now belongs to Mr. Hassell of Waldron, is a remarkably clear and delicate piece of casting. Mr. Lower has not been able to appropriate the arms.

To this essay is appended a series of topographical notices, under alphabetical arrangement, respecting the iron-works and their remains; and altogether we regard the memoir as a most interesting contribution to our local antiquities.

We conclude with the following, possibly prophetic, speculation:

"It may be interesting to state that the day may not be far distant when Sussex iron shall again be called into use. If anthracite fuel were brought to our coast, and some of the richer veins of ore near the eastern extremity of the county were re-opened, it is calculated that the smelting might be advantageously and profitably carried on here. Within the last few months the attention of more than one gentleman, practically connected with the iron trade in distant parts of the island, has been directed to this subject."

A Man's Power over Himself to prevent or control Insanity. 2nd edition.

WE consider this essay to be correct in physiology, sound in philosophy, and practically of the highest importance. We must however leave the line of reasoning which conducts the author to his just conclusions to be perused by the reader, and be satisfied with mentioning that he divides the morbid affections of the brain into *two* classes; and, as regards the *first* class, the result of inquiry is,—

"That there is no one of the morbid affections of the brain or nerves which necessarily renders the individual an irresponsible agent. There are too many authenticated cases, in which a rational self-government has been exercised, even under those afflicting circumstances, to leave any doubt of its *possibility*. How much previous mental cultivation may be required to make this possible is another question; it is sufficient here for me to establish this one great principle, 'that diseases of the brain and nervous system, however distressing, may and do, when the mind has been duly cultivated, leave the individual capable of knowing right from wrong, and of seeking exterior aid to counteract the effects of mental derangement consequent on disease,' a derangement of which he is either conscious at the time, or has an anticipatory knowledge of, which enables him naturally to provide against its virulence. The *second* class of mental derangement will afford a more melancholy contemplation. In the *first* we have seen man's nobler part triumphing over all the ills of the body, and vindicating his claim to an immortal nature. In the *second* we shall have to look on his degradation, and to note the consequences of neglected education, of ungratified passions, of vice, of misery, and—alas! that it should be so—of mismanagement also."

The author gives, at p. 75, the result of the whole inquiry.

"That man being a compound of two natures, mental derangement is of two kinds. In the one kind structural disease disorders or distracts the perceptions, and, if this extends itself to the organs of all the faculties, the intellectual powers having no longer the means of external action, the individual remains to all appearance a helpless machine. But, as such extensive structural disease is hardly compatible with life, so is it of very rare occurrence; and, if any part of the organ remain perfect, then there is good reason to hope that a mind thoroughly well trained in early years will still continue to make the little that is left

available to conduct, if not to the higher intellectual faculties; as we see the loss of the right hand replaced in some degree by the increased activity of the left; but, in the *other case*, no structural disease exists in the first instance, and the inefficiency of this direction of the intellectual force is the sole cause of derangement; sometimes by the violence of the excitement producing disease; sometimes, as I have already noticed, contrary to the last, without affecting the bodily organs."

On the causes of the *increase* of insanity both in France and in this and other countries, the relation given by the author and his correspondents is worthy of the deepest and most serious attention.

Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles.

By T. W. Peile, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols.

Vol. I. xv. 459 (26), Vol. II. 256.

NOTWITHSTANDING the elaborate works of Mr. Slade and Dr. Bloomfield, the compiler of these volumes appears to think that there is room for another. Nor is he unprovided with credentials, having been formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Fellow and Tutor in Durham University, and being now Head Master of Repton School, and having edited the *Agamemnon* and *Choëphoræ* of *Æschylus*. His object is apparently to compile a commentary for *Churchmen*, and the numerous allusions to the Liturgy (which might have been extended to the Homilies) give it that character. While he admits the maxim of Vincentius, *quod semper*, &c. he justly says, that "in these days of hostile aggression from without, and of artfully-disguised hostility and aggression within," it is necessary to trace one's creed "to the supreme authority on which it rests." (Pref. pp. v, vi.)

The first volume contains from Romans to 2nd Corinthians, and the second from Galatians to Colossians. But the latter is so unequal in size (as our readers will perceive by the paging), that it ought to have been postponed till an additional portion was ready, for it will look very uncompanionlike to the first when bound. A more serious fault is the omission of analysis of the several epistles in the first volume, while they are given to such as occur in the second (we suppose) by an after-thought of the compiler's. Thus the work is incomplete, and, though the

omission may be rectified in the next edition, this is only to inflict another injury on the purchasers of the first, by depreciating their book still further. They are the real encouragers of the work, and their confidence ought to meet with a better return. The least that can be done is to annex them to the third volume, in such a way that they can be bound up with the first in their proper places.

We readily allow Dr. Peile those qualifications which scholarship and habitual practice in tuition produce. In illustrating the *minutiae* of the Greek language, which are so important in the Epistles, he shows great proficiency, and thus his annotations form a useful appendage to their predecessors. He is more concise than Stuart, and if he exhibits less learning of various kinds, he is free from the American professor's peculiarities. His faults, however, are conspicuous. He leaves many passages unexplained, *e.g.* Eph. iv. 30, and vi. 14, which are both very important. His periods are often wearisomely long, nor can we always assent to his comments; but there is sometimes such a want of perspicuity that we may have misunderstood him, to his disadvantage, which makes us tender of venturing on particular remarks. He is constantly introducing the subject of baptism, so that practical considerations are in danger of being merged in federal ones. He calls on the American commentator, Hodge, (from whom, however, he borrows largely,) to reconsider a part of his work, in a way that appears rather dictatorial. To have simply demurred to remarks which he could not admit, and to have left the rest to Mr. Hodge's own inference, would have been equally forcible and more courteous. He takes so much from Macknight, that the student may as well be reminded of the late Robert Hall's opinion of him. Mr. Hall, after allowing Macknight great excellence, says, "at the same time, he has grievous deficiencies: there is a lamentable want of spirituality and elevation about him: he never sets his foot in the other world if he can get a hole to step into in this; and he never gives a passage or meaning which would render it applicable and useful in all ages, if he can find in it any local or

temporary allusion."—(Life by Gregory, 1833, Appendix A, p. 230.) See, for instance, the note from Macknight, at Rom. x. 1. In the second volume, the notes are in a great measure transcripts from Calvin, and the selection is so fortunate, that it will probably direct some readers to that reformer's writings, and thus add the objects of the "Calvin Translation Society." In doing, Mosheim assigns to Calvin the first rank among the interpreters of that age, and the praise of Father Simon will have even greater weight with some. "Calvin ayant l'esprit fort élevé, on trouve dans tous ses commentaires sur l'Ecriture un je-ne-sai-quoi qui plaît d'abord; et comme

il s'étoit principalement adonné à connoître l'homme, il a rempli ses livres d'une morale qui touche."—(Hist. Crit. du Vieux Test. p. 434.) Mr. Orme, in his *Bibliotheca Biblica*, says of Calvin's style, "that he was capable of expressing the finest thoughts in the purest Latinity," which the extracts in Dr. Peile's work confirm. "His peculiar sentiments," continues Mr. Orme, "were by no means forced into his expository writings; he was too judicious to do this." Whether so many extracts from Calvin may not ultimately direct the student away from his citer's views, is a matter for his own consideration.

Tracts for the Christian Seasons. Part I. Advent. 12mo. pp. 100.—The prospectus of this publication complains of the want of Tracts, but says also, that "with the want of Tracts there is confessedly mixed a great, and not unreasonable, distrust: some of those published have fallen short of the doctrines of the Church; others have gone beyond them." We are glad that the authors are aware of this fault, which is positive, and of the two the more to be feared, while the other, we are persuaded, is often imaginary. The Tracts want authors' names; they say some good things, but fall into the very defect of which they complain, by leaving others unsaid in their proper place.

The Argument of Dr. Payford on behalf of the Rev. G. C. Gorham. 2d Edition. 8vo. pp. xvi. 232.—We need not say more, and we ought not to say less, for the "Argument" contained in this volume, than what was said by Sir H. J. Fust, when the pleadings were closed, viz. that the case had been learnedly argued on both sides. We do not learn who the editor of this volume is, but from some expressions we infer that the preface is not written by Dr. Payford, although the corrections in this new edition are probably his own.

Grotius De Veritate Religionis Christiane. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Middleton, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. xx. 232.—The editor of this volume is Theological Tutor at St. Bees' College. It contains a variety of English notes and illustrations, for the use of students, many of which are selected from Le Clerc, the great Latin editor of this celebrated

treatise. The notes appear pertinent, though in some instances they are so long as rather to deserve the name of essays, and might with advantage have been thrown into an appendix. A memoir of Grotius is prefixed. The preface is rather wordy, and one-half of it would have been better expressed as a dedication to the Principal of St. Bees'. However it is a serviceable edition for seminaries, and so convenient an edition may lead to its being more extensively used.

Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia, performed under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, during the years 1844 5 and 6. Together with a Notice of the Province of South Australia in 1847. By Captain Charles Sturt, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. 2 vols 1849.—This work is a striking instance of the results which may be brought about with small resources. The route taken by Captain Sturt led him over the most waste and desert part of Australia, and presented very little variety of any kind, as may well be imagined, and yet out of such small means the author has contrived to produce a narrative which, from the zeal and energy of purpose, the cheerfulness and good temper perceptible in every page, is never without interest to the reader, and in many parts supplies much valuable information. Captain S. appears to come to the conclusion, and the arguments he brings forward certainly possess considerable strength, that the stony desert and the great sandy wastes in Central Australia are the beds of what was once sea. There are other conjectures thrown out by him which would seem to be entitled to serious consideration. The difficulties and dan-

gers undergone by himself and his companions during the progress of the expedition were sufficient to have daunted the resolution of most men, but Captain S. seems to possess a more than ordinary portion of British perseverance. The latter portion of the second volume contains an interesting and well-written account of South Australia, its state of society, agricultural and mineral resources, the general appearance of the country, its condition at different periods, and the means by which it has attained its present state of prosperity.

A Yacht Voyage to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. By W. Ross, Esq. 2 vols. 1848.—This is a work which from its very nature at once disarms all criticism. It is a plain and straightforward narrative of scenes and adventures written down as they really occurred, and recorded in a sort of dashing, frank, and fearless manner, rather attractive to the reader. Some of the descriptions are very good, particularly the account of a reindeer chase in the second volume, in his relation of which the author has been very successful in painting the grand and solemn character of the mountainous scenery through which the hunt led him and his companions. The description also of a storm at sea at the conclusion of the book is very striking and spirited, and in some of its minor incidents bears testimony to the kindly feelings of Mr. Ross and his fellow-voyagers.

The Servants' Hall. A Tale. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 297.—As this story professes to be "edited by a clergyman," it is written, we presume, by a layman or laywoman. What to make of it we really do not know. There is a note at p. 288, which will decidedly please some, and as decidedly displease others. The author or editor recommends persons "under temptation" to "make the sign of the cross on their foreheads," and when that cannot be done, on account of observation, to call to mind their *Christian name*. "These things, with the never-failing assistance of prayer, may, it is hoped, be found some aids in time of need." If the writer could have adduced an apostolical precedent for the practices he recommends, that would have been conclusive, but prayer is the only one which is thus supported. When he argues that Satan, seeing the Cross, may the sooner flee from us, we fear he reasons fancifully, and that a reliance on such aids would fail, even if such confidence did not really *assist the enemy*. We find nothing of the sort in the Christian Panoply, as described in Ephesians vi. ; and

if the feeling "Whose I am, and Whom I serve" (Acts xxvii., 23), will not come into mind without the help of an appellative, such as Thomas, Eleonora, &c. we would not reckon much on so feeble a remembrancer.

Correspondence of Schiller with Körner, including sketches and anecdotes of Goethe, the Schlegels, Wieland, &c. with Biographical Sketches and Notes. By Leonard Simpson, Esq. 3 vols.—We do not think this book will tend much to encourage the taste for German literature, certainly not for German morality, at the period referred to in the letters which it contains. There is a spirit of petty literary intrigue displayed in many of them, a lax tone of morals, and a want of religious principle, which ought, with all rightly-thinking persons, to diminish much of the interest which they might otherwise perhaps have possessed. Nor do we think the information which they contain on the state of literature and society is very valuable. Much that the reader might have wished to know is kept back, or at least not mentioned, by the writers of these letters, and a considerable portion of what they do relate is unimportant and trifling. We cannot help thinking that German literature has been somewhat overrated, and its pursuit too much encouraged, very frequently to the neglect of those rich mines of deep and earnest thought, sound morality, and high religious principle, which are to be found in our own country.

Lectures to Young Men. fcp. 8vo. pp. 480.—These lectures were delivered before the "Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall," from November, 1848, to February, 1849, and the preface is dated from the office of that association in Serjeants' Inn. Its object is "the improvement of the spiritual and mental condition of commercial young men," and the topics of the lectures "were selected entirely with a view to the interest necessary in successive addresses before a large audience." The principal lecturers are Messrs. McNeill, Cumming, Stowell, and Raffles. Among the subjects are, the Characteristics of Romanism and Protestantism, God in History, the Bearing of Commerce upon the spread of Christianity, the Common Origin of the Human Race, Modern Infidel Philosophy, the Characteristics of the Middle Ages, the French Revolution of 1848, Scriptural Inspiration, Cardinal Wolsey, and Sir T. F. Buxton a Study for Young Men. A preliminary notice judiciously states that the responsibility for opinions advanced in the lectures belongs

exclusively to the lecturers. This volume is admirably suited to lending libraries, parochial or associated, and to have produced it is a credit to the society. Were we disposed to be fastidious, we should say that we preferred hearing lectures to reading them when in print, as the style is best adapted to oral delivery. But if they were altered for publication they would cease of course to be *the* lectures. Among the chairmen on these occasions we observe several eminent names, such as the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain Brown, J. D. Paul, esq. and others.

Divines of the Eighteenth Century. Vol. I. Letters and Sermons by the Rev. John Newton. 18mo. pp. 304, 156.—This is the first number of a series of republications, designed to extend to six volumes, of works of divines of the eighteenth century, one of which is to be published every alternate month. This volume contains forty-one letters on religious subjects, by the Rev. John Newton, originally published under the signatures of *Omicron* and *Vigil*, together with thirteen sermons on Matthew xi. It is observed by Mr. Cecil, in his memoir of Newton, that "His chief excellence, as a writer, seemed to lie in the easy and natural style of his epistolary correspondence." Of these letters, while all have their various uses, there are three which may be particularly commended to the reader's attention, viz. No. 15, on the plan of a compendious Christian Library, which will surprise agreeably by the turn the writer has given to the subject; No. 19, on Controversy; and No. 22, on a State of Poverty, in which its practical *advantages* are shown in a new and striking light. The remarks in No. 19, on the spirit in which controversies are usually carried on, are only too just. We cannot but consider this volume as one of the most useful of recent republications.

Divines of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. III. 18mo. pp. 72, 144, 144 (bis).—This volume contains Matthew Henry's Directions for Daily Communion with God, and his Discourse on Meekness and Quietness of Spirit, with a memoir prefixed. The Discourse on Meekness is invaluable, and affords a *mellicina mentis* with which all whom it concerns should be acquainted; and who is there that does not feel the want of such a moral auxiliary sometimes? The Directions for Daily Communion with God embrace a variety of topics; and the reader will be surprised to learn how widely the subject branches out, as the section "On the Management of Friendly Visits" will exemplify. In

our Magazine for October, p. 399, the reader will find a notice of the Life of Matthew Henry's father, Philip Henry, and of some publications concerning that remarkable family.

The Monthly Volume. Nos. 44—46. 18mo. pp. 192 each.—We are glad to see that this series is being continued. No. 44, which is entitled "Life's Last Hours," bears some resemblance to the late Lindley Murray's "Power of Religion on the Mind;" but since that work appeared, time has furnished other instances, which are here contrasted with the "last hours" of profligates and thoughtless worldlings. One of the most recent instances is that of the late Lord Teignmouth (p. 106—110). This volume we think would form an appropriate present to youths who are leaving home for any length of time, or entering on any profession. No. 45 is entitled "The People of Persia." It is written by Dr. Kitto, and forms a desirable companion to Nos. 16 and 40, viz. "The Life of Cyrus" and "The Court of Persia." It presents an interesting picture of Oriental life and habits. The anecdote at p. 49, of the Persians claiming a victory over the Russians, when they had really been worsted, reminds us of the picture which the younger Kotzebue saw at Udgani, "a battle-piece representing a victory obtained by the Persians over the Russians . . . it is a pity, however (he adds), that they should not have told us the name of this battle." ("Journey to Persia," p. 189.)—No. 46 is "The Life of Alfred the Great." It is carefully and pleasingly written, and forms an excellent item in this series. The explanatory notes are numerous and useful. Perhaps the reader will too certainly infer from one of them, at p. 35, that the Death Song of Ragnar Lodbrog was really his composition. In such circumstances as he perished in, a person could hardly compose a long poem. Accordingly Professor Rafn ascribes only part of it to Ragnar; but Mr. Blackwell, in his recent edition of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities" (p. 384), doubts its being so old as the ninth century, and even questions the existence of Ragnar himself. We cannot now enter upon the consideration of such a subject, concerning which, as Sir Roger de Coverley would have decided, "much may be said on both sides."

A Brief Account of the Scottish and Italian Missions to the Anglo-Saxons. By D. I. Heath, M.A. 8vo. pp. 24.—This is rather a chronological table, with a few notes, than an "account." The author's object is to show that the praise of converting the Anglo-Saxons does not be-

long to Augustine, in the degree that is generally supposed, but "that the foundations of our Church were laid by Scottish and Saxon missionaries," and that a deeper debt of gratitude is owing to Hii and Lindisfarne than to Rome. He also argues, from Collier, that the Britons, who submitted to the Saxons, were instrumental to their conversion. "Thus Offa, of the royal Saxon blood, is said to have turned Christian, at the instructions of some pious Britons." (Collier, b. ii. 63.)

The Singular Introduction of the English Bible, and its consequences. 8vo. pp. 60.—This pamphlet is professedly "illustrative of the paramount duty of British Christians to other nations." It is written by Mr. Christopher Anderson, author of the valuable "Annals of the English Bible," and owes its publication to a suggestion, that "some brief statements of the leading facts, which are still so little known, should be committed to the press for general circulation." He argues, at p. 21, that the treasure of the Sacred Volume is held under THE LAW OF DIFFUSION; and we hope that his facts and reasonings may prove effectual with many a reader. Mr. A. is also the author of two other works, 1. *The Domestic Constitution, or Family Circle, the Source and Test of National Stability.* 2. *The Native Irish and their Descendants*,—written with a view to education through the medium of their own language, and including notices of all the other Celtic dialects.

The Young Working-Man, or a Few Words to a Farm-Labourer. 18mo. pp. 128.—Now that we have seen this book, we must own that it was much wanted, though we were blind to the want of such a one before. It touches on too many points to be analysed here; but we would earnestly recommend it to masters also, as it will furnish them with a good store of advice, to give their labourers when opportunity offers. We have heard of regrets expressed by farm-labourers at the thoughtlessness of their own previous conduct, which convince us, if such conviction be necessary, of the utility of this little volume.

Lives of Illustrious Greeks: for Schools and Families. 12mo. pp. 412.—This volume belongs to the Educational Series of the Religious Tract Society, and betokens an extended field of operations, in accordance with the taste of the age, which calls loudly for various kinds of literature. The Lives are selected from Plutarch, "omitting some digressions," and substituting appropriate reflections, such as would pre-

sent themselves to Christian readers. The first of these lives is that of Theseus, and the last of Philopœmen. A copious index is given, which is desirable, from the multitude of names which occur in the Lives. The book is in fact a biographical history of Greece. We hope to see another such volume of Lives of Illustrious Romans, taken also from Plutarch. The life of Agricola, by Tacitus, might be added advantageously, as he commanded in our island. Perhaps the life of Atticus, by Cornelius Nepos, is too uneventful to interest youthful readers.

A Handbook of Modern European Literature for the use of Private Families and Schools. By Mrs. Foster. Royal 18mo. pp. 534.—The present age is pre-eminently one of abbreviation and condensation—of short cuts to science, and royal roads to literature. The full and substantial folio gives way to the brief and meagre duodecimo, and we are content to skim the surfaces rather than dig deeply into the solid stores of knowledge. Indeed it is imagined that intellectual treasure is to be obtained, like the gold of California, by merely scraping instead of mining. The Handbook of Modern Literature is compiled entirely according to the superficial taste, and might, with no little propriety, be called the superficialities of modern literature. It abounds in names, in title-pages, and in three-line summaries, but affords very little information upon the important subjects of which it professes to treat, and a young person having perused the work with the utmost diligence would rise up almost barren of real information. What, for instance, would he gain in knowledge by the following? and the book is made up of similar passages. Speaking of Spanish literature, Mrs. Foster says:—"In the seventh century St. Isidore of Seville flourished as a theologian; St. Julian, archbishop of Toledo, wrote poetry as well as prose; St. Eulogio wrote the Lives of the Saints, and was himself a martyr in the eighth century; in the tenth the Arab, Othman, wrote the History of the Poets of Spain. Many remarkable Spanish and Arabian writers appeared in this and the two next centuries, among whom we find Moslenia, of Cordova, who wrote a treatise on Numbers; Bent Aisha, a poetess of Cordova, left a rich library; Aboivalid wrote the Library of the illustrious men of Spain, Library of the Arabian poets, and an historico-critical Dictionary; Kayradgi ben Horeth, of Seville, wrote a history of Spanish literature; Yosuf Aboulkassem wrote poetry and history; Zaedan Abmed was a celebrated poet of Cordova; Ma-

homed Azadita was an historian; Dyona ben Ganah was a celebrated grammarian; Gassani Abulfada wrote the *Divan of Poesies*;" and so on for another page. The whole volume is compiled upon this principle, and the short sentences concerning the various phases in literature, consequent upon the great changes that have taken place in society at certain periods, are written in a loose and slovenly manner, and by one evidently inadequate to the task she has undertaken; a task which had it been properly accomplished would have produced a most interesting and valuable volume.

The Temporal Benefits of Christianity exemplified in its influence on the Social, Intellectual, Civil, and Political condition of Mankind. By Robert Blakey.—Christianity is a living thing, a Church militant not only against the world, the flesh, and the devil, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places, and, like him upon the white horse, goes forth conquering and to conquer. Hence it has exercised, and must continue to exercise, a most important influence upon the temporal concerns of mankind as well as upon the spiritual; and, just in proportion as its divine precept, and its high hope, are interwoven with our political and civil institutions, so may we expect to be under the promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come. The author of the volume before us, fully sensible of this truth, has endeavoured to exhibit, from the progress of social improvement and the political freedom of nations, that the doctrines of our Lord and Saviour have wrought the most important as well as the most beneficial changes among mankind. We may say there needs no ghost to come from the grave to tell us this, but still it is a subject of such happy contemplation, and so refreshing to minds looking forward to the "good time coming," that we are disposed to consider with much favour a production which, if of a different tone, might have called for severer criticism; without, therefore, entering too rigidly into the plan and execution of the work, we may observe that it contains many chapters affording evidence of much reading and reflection; and, what is of more importance still, the work exhibits in almost every page an enthusiastic and sincere love of Christian principles which reconciles us to much that is trite and common-place. One of the best chapters is on "The happy Influence of Christianity on the Institution of Marriage," certainly not in accordance with our new political

light on this subject, but eminently sound and logical notwithstanding. "The Influence of Christianity on Parental Authority, and on the general Condition of the Female Sex," is also well worthy of attentive perusal, and the entire volume may be read with much advantage by those who read for the formation of opinions.

Meditations from the Fathers of the First Five Centuries; arranged as Devotional Exercises on the Book of Common Prayer, and intending to promote Soundness in the Faith and Holiness of Life. By J. Endell Tyler, B.D. Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. In two volumes.—Some people associate with antiquity ruin and decay, and, because time has destroyed the sacred fane, and brought down the lofty tower, by an inverted action of the reasoning faculty they conclude that the "minds of other days" must decline like the buildings of other days. To us, however, ancient testimonies have a perpetual youth. We do not believe that truth can ever bear the decrepitude of age; and we look upon the ancient Fathers of our Church as pure streams near the fountain source of the living water which shall flow on through all time. To us, therefore, this volume is very acceptable, and will, we feel confident, be no less so to all those who venerate the apostolic ages, and who are desirous for the spread of sincere and unostentatious piety.

Addresses on Miscellaneous Subjects. By the Rev. James S. M. Anderson, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.—Four of these addresses were delivered to the members of a literary institution. The first, On the profitable Employment of Hours gained from Business, we confidently recommend to the advocates of the early closing movement; and the others, to the members of literary societies, and mechanics' institutions, and mutual instruction societies. They are full of interesting matter, and do great credit to the principles of order and obedience, which they are intended to illustrate.

Plain Truth on Important Subjects. By the Rev W. Thorpe, D.D., Minister of Belgrave Chapel.—The subjects in this volume are, 1, "Sin and Pardon;" 2, "The Scripture Doctrine of Repentance;" 3, "Death-bed Repentance;" 4, "The Dead who die in the Lord." We do not think the author of this small volume has made the "truth" very plain. He is by far too metaphysical, and treats upon matters beyond the grasp of human reason, at injudicious length. His death-bed

scenes are not calculated to realize the object of his wishes; and the whole of the essays exhibit "good intentions" lamentably spoiled by a lack of literary ability.

The Flight of the Apostate; a poem, in three parts. By the Rev. H. Newton, B.A.—This poem resembles a Chinese puzzle; a skein of knotted and entangled silk; the Great Wizard's trick of egg-hatching from an empty sack; a dog lost in a fair; a mesmeric patient in a state of clairvoyance, or a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Of God, or Of the Divine Mind. 8vo. pp. iv. 110.—This volume professes further to treat of the doctrine of the Trinity, and of Pantheism, in a series of letters to an undergraduate, "by a Trinitarian." It seems to have been suggested by a Socinian publication in America. Although it is far from embracing all the topics which the subject would suggest, it is worth reading, and the writer appears to have thought deeply.

Sacred Lyrics. By J. C. G. 12mo.—This is a humble little volume in its appearance, but its poetry is better than we find in many of higher pretensions. We must find room for one specimen.

IN THE HOUR OF DEATH.

Death in that face! What thrilling dream,
From restless sleep my soul awaking,
Tells me that o'er that brow the beam
Of immortality is breaking?
Bend thee thy still warm cheek to mine, ere
yet it be [thee.
Cold as the marble stone that soon must pillow

Death in those eyes! those eyes that oft,
Their shading lashes gently raising,
With looks so earnest, yet so soft,
Responded to my anxious gazing.
Look once upon me with those eyes, ere yet
the gem
Of Heaven's light is set eternally on them.

Death in that voice! The wind sighs past,
And time upon its wings seems flying;
Hark! on the silence round the last,
Last accents of that voice are dying:
Oh, that its echoes on the air would ever stay!
They cease, and music from the earth has
passed away.

Go, dearest, from this world! for now
Theshades of death are round thee creeping;
There is a seal upon thy brow, [ing;
Which shows thou art not dead, but sleep—
And I, with nothing on this lonely earth to
love,
Cling closer to the anchor of my soul above.

The Christian Emigrant. By J. Leif-child, D.D. 18mo. pp. viii. 260.—This
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little but compendious work derives its title from being written for the use of emigrants. The first part contains a large amount of information on subjects of Natural History, &c. which the emigrant will find interesting and useful; and the latter consists of brief theological essays,* with aids to public and private devotion, under such deficiencies as occur too often in emigrant society. The work itself originated in a suggestion made to the author, of the need of such a volume, and in a representation of that want being felt by emigrants. The former part, we may observe, is contributed by the author's son. Altogether, if the term be applicable, (and if it seems too low our readers must pardon it,) this work may be called a mental pocket-book for the use of emigrants.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. Darling proposes to print by subscription a new edition of his *Bibliotheca Clericalis*. This catalogue will be the most complete hitherto published of books in divinity and ecclesiastical history. The library formed by Mr. Darling, for the accommodation of his clerical patrons and friends, now stands unrivalled in the number and importance of the books it contains on all subjects of biblical criticism; doctrinal, practical, and polemical theology; Church history and biography of all ages and countries; the best editions of the Fathers of the Church and other divines, ancient and modern; together with a selection of the best works, ancient and modern, in philosophy, history, and general literature. The catalogue is drawn up so that it may serve as a useful and indispensable guide in all libraries. It will have the advantage of all the accuracy which can be insured from an actual inspection of each book described, as it will not be copied from any second-hand source. The first volume will contain the authors and their works in an alphabetical arrangement. Those which are contained in the collected publications of the Fathers, the Bollandine Acta Sanctorum, &c. &c. will be distinctly specified, and it will thus develop the valuable contents of innumerable volumes which are, for want of such lists, comparatively little known. In the second volume the whole of the matter contained in the first will be arranged under heads or common places, in methodical and scientific order, with an alphabetical Index.

* We would not impede the utility of this volume, by debating upon the use of words, where things, which are more important, are concerned.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The third annual assembly of this association was opened at Cardiff on the evening of Monday the 27th of August. Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart. the President of the two preceding years, introduced Lord Viscount Adare, M. P. to the chair. The Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. Basil Jones. It stated that the antiquaries of the Principality had been steadily pursuing their labours, and some of the results were alluded to: among the most important of which were the *Gerledan Cernewac* of the Rev. Robert Williams, a *Bibliographia Cambrensis* by the same author, a translation of a difficult poem in the *Myddyrian Archaeology*, and an *Essay on the Arts and Agriculture of Ancient Britain*, by the Rev. John Jones, of Llan-lyfni. The proposed work of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Salvin on *Caernarvon Castle* was alluded to, and also the importance of the *Welsh Rolls* preserved among the public records.

The Very Rev. William D. Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, delivered an introductory address on the most important antiquities of Wales: with which the proceedings of the evening concluded.

The second day was devoted to excursions, which were in some degree prevented by unfavourable weather; but the cromlechs near Duffryn, and the cathedral of Llandaff, were visited by a numerous party.

At the meeting held in the evening at Cardiff, the Dean of Llandaff read a memoir on the History and Archaeology of Llandaff Cathedral. He commenced by noticing the foundation of the see, in the sixth century, by Dubritius, who is said to have been nominated by St. Germanus, deputed to assist the British clergy in the refutation of the Pelagian heresy; but the chronological difficulties involved in this statement were pointed out. The legend of the miraculous multiplication of the corpse of the following bishop, Teilo, when claimed on account of his sanctity, by three churches, was next adverted to: the Dean observed that such a multiplication of relics for the consolation of their faithful worshippers was indeed a matter which might often be inferred, since different Catholic churches exhibited at least three heads and some dozen extremities of all popular saints; but he had never found so distinct a historical record of the circumstances attending the consummation of such a miracle as in *Liber Landavensis* on this occasion. The

Dean then proceeded to give an historico-architectural account of the fabric of the cathedral. He said that Urban, when he translated hither in 1120 the relics of these sainted bishops, found the cathedral, as left by them, only a diminutive chapel not exceeding 40 feet in length and 20 in height; and therefore, with the assistance of his then dean, Brother Esui, he laid the foundation of a larger fabric. As he lived only 13 years after this, he probably only contemplated the present Presbytery, which, in its original state, afforded marks of early-Norman architecture. The walls of the side aisles were next proceeded with, which, from their north and south Norman doorways, appear to have been raised about 1150; but those doorways alone remain here as the evidence of so early a date, as the windows must have been interpolated nearly two centuries later. The middle aisle of the nave and the western front were completed between 1180 and 1200. The Dean ascribed the Chapter-house to nearly the same date; and the Lady-chapel to the construction of Bishop de Breos, at the close of the 13th century, that prelate being buried near its altar. The north-western tower was raised in the reign of Henry VII. under the auspices of his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, and is the only specimen of Perpendicular architecture exhibited by the cathedral. The Dean then explained the circumstances which led to the decay of the structure, and the storms which effected the partial ruin of the neglected pile early in the last century: he strongly animadverted on the wretched attempts made to deface rather than restore the portion still permitted to remain under the protection of a roof, in the execrable pseudo-Italian style of that most tasteless period. He concluded by the more gratifying history of the real restoration commenced under the auspices of his lamented predecessor (see our Magazine for Oct. 1845, p. 423), and continued under his own direction. He observed that the works now actually in hand embraced the complete restoration of the Presbytery, or eastern compartment of the nave, including the two intercolumniations nearest to the altar. These works would nearly exhaust the funds which had hitherto been raised, amounting to about 6,000*l.* If he could raise 4,000*l.* more, he should be able to effect the full restoration of all that portion of the cathedral which still remained entire and under roof.

On Wednesday, the third day of the

meeting, excursions were made to Caerphilly Castle and Castell Coch: which were the subjects of some discussion at the evening meeting, in the course of which it was stated that the name of the former, which was originally called Castell Sengennydd, was derived from Philip son of William de Bruce, Lord of the Marches in the thirteenth century.

The Rev. J. Jones, minister of Womanby-street chapel, Cardiff, (Iago Emlyn,) afterwards read a paper on the affinity of the several dialects of the Welsh language. —The Rev. Dr. Todd (of Dublin) remarked that this paper was calculated to call attention to the analogies existing between the language of Wales, Cornwall, and Armorica, and the very different form of the Celtic family of languages spoken in Ireland and Scotland. He afterwards adverted to the doubts entertained whether the term *cromlech* is properly applied. The analogy of the Gaelic dialects would rather lead to the conclusion that the word denoted a hole or cave in the rock, not an inclined, sloped, or slanting stone. In Ireland such monuments are commonly called *leabbaidh*, beds or graves, often giants' graves, or simply great stones. —Mr. Bruce Pryce confirmed Dr. Todd's view. The word occurs in the Welsh Bible of 1582, in the 7th Isaiah, v. 19, and in the 57th Isaiah, v. 5, where the English translation has, holes or clefts in the rocks. —The Marquess of Northampton observed that such a monument is called *dolmen* in Brittany, a word explained by Laveaux as "an isolated rock which marked the tomb of a warrior among the ancient Gauls."

On Thursday a visit was paid to the Roman antiquities of Caerleon; and at an evening meeting several papers were read. The first was on the Ogham Character, by the Rev. Charles Graves, Professor of Mathematics in Trinity college, Dublin. The term "Ogham" is applied to inscriptions or marks upon ancient monuments in Ireland and other countries; and Mr. Graves by the most patient investigation has been enabled to decipher them. From the nature both of the monuments themselves, and of the inscriptions which they bear, it was argued that the theory of those antiquaries who refer them to a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity into Ireland is not only unsupported, but is even contradicted, by facts. Mr. Graves repudiated the prevalent notion in Ireland that those monuments are memorials of Phœnician civilization long anterior to the introduction of Christianity—a romanticism which had been upset by the scientific researches of Dr. Petrie.

A paper was then read by Mr. E. A.

Freeman, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, on the Architectural Antiquities of Gower. This district is one whose physical character and history present many objects of high interest, the latter especially so to an Englishman studying the antiquities of Wales, on account of the phenomenon (presented also in Pembrokeshire) of a population almost purely Teutonic remaining unmixed, and retaining the English language, though quite cut off from any other branch of the same stock. The churches of Gower are small and rude, being invariably without aisles, and with an almost entire want of ornamental detail; but they are by no means devoid of points deserving attention. There is often much picturesque effect in their outlines, and the towers are a valuable study. Like many others in South Wales, they are evidently built with a view to defence; in some points they may be considered as intermediate between those of Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan. The small chancels and narrow chancel arches are a very remarkable feature of the Gower churches. Mr. Freeman considered that there was no work remaining in these churches which could be at all probably referred to a time anterior to the Flemish settlement; but that the greater part was rough work of the thirteenth century, with a good many later insertions. Gower is rich in castellated remains, some being of considerable extent and value. The castle of Webley, though very imperfect, contains much excellent detail, combined with an exceedingly fine outline. The most extensive relic of this kind is Oystermouth, which Mr. Freeman compared at length with that of Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire, giving the preference to the latter, especially in the treatment of its chapel. None of the castles present any architectural features earlier than the Edwardian period. Oxwich is late-Perpendicular, and exhibits a curious intermixture of military and domestic architecture. Some remains of ancient domestic work of ruder character, similar to what is common in other parts of the county, occur in several parts of the peninsula. Mr. Freeman concluded with a few remarks suggested by the character of the population of Gower, and added that an inquiry into the real nature and circumstance of the Flemish occupation would be one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the association could be directed. Indeed, he observed, Pembrokeshire and Gower were but an epitome of the whole of Britain; Teutonic settlements in a Celtic country suggesting many important questions connected with the English occupation of Britain, such as the extent of Teutonic

immigrations before the invasion of the Romans; the condition of the Celtic inhabitants after their departure; and the proportion of Celtic blood still remaining in England.

The Rev. J. Montgomery Traherne next favoured the assembly with some extemporaneous observations on the Antiquities of Glamorganshire. He said, in commencing, that as he had been held up by the noble president, and by Sir Thomas Philipps, (the editor of Rees Meirick's *Morganian Archæographia*), in print, as the future historian of Glamorganshire, it might be thought strange if he did not come forward upon an occasion of this nature. With respect to any printed matter illustrative of the ancient state of this county, the quantity was very meagre. The company all probably knew that until some rather recent publications had been made very little was known respecting the ancient condition of the district in which they were assembled. After a few further introductory remarks, Mr. Traherne proceeded to notice the ancient caves at Paviland in Gower, in one of which coins, ivory pins, and the remains of a female skeleton, had been found by Prof. Buckland in 1823. That female must have been buried there with considerable difficulty, because the cave was only accessible at low spring tides. The general features of this district were briefly dwelt upon; after which Oxwich Castle was described as having been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Rice Mansel. A local tradition, which Mr. Traherne showed was incorrect, said that during the building of this castle a stone fell from the wall and struck and killed the wife of Sir Rice Mansel, whereupon he determined not to finish the house, considering it a bad omen, and went to reside at Margam. Mr. Traherne said that a serious affray had taken place near the spot in 1557 between the respective parties of Sir Rice Mansel and Sir George Herbert, the cause of which was a trifling wreck, a vessel containing figs, &c. having been stranded on the coast. The dispute was a question of right to the property. Sir George Herbert went down to Oxwich with his followers, and a serious affray took place on a Sunday. During the fight Mrs. Anne Mansel, of Landewi, a relation of Sir Rice, was killed by a stone; hence the origin of the tradition. For his part in the affair Sir George Herbert was put in the Star Chamber and severely punished. Mr. Traherne next referred to Webley Castle; to the effigies of Sir Matthew Cradock and the Lady Catherine his wife, widow of the famous Perkin Warbeck, in the church of Swansea; to Neath and Margam Abbeys Coity and St. Do-

natt's Castles; and the Norman church of Ewenny. Mr. Traherne gave a few interesting particulars of the life of Sir Edward Carne, of Landough Castle, who also held the Priory of Ewenny. Sir Edward died at Rome in 1561, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory in the cloister of San Gregorio in Monte Coeli. When the French occupied that city in 1797 they littered their horses in that cloister, and the monument was defaced. Mr. Traherne, when in Rome, commissioned Dr. Grant, the head of the English College, to have the tomb restored; and it had been done. Incidentally to his references to the antiquities of Cowbridge, Llantrithyd, and Lantwit Major, the ancient families of the Turbervills, the Bassets of Beaupré, and the Lloughers of Tythegston, were alluded to. Cardiff and its ancient castle were described; the fight between the Welsh and the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell near St. Fagan's was briefly mentioned; and various other points of antiquarian interest which the neighbourhood possesses were rapidly sketched—Caerphilly Castle receiving a greater amount of attention than other remains on account of its importance.

Dr. Todd exhibited a Cromlech on a small scale which he and Sir R. Gore Booth had made, in order to show the meeting the form in which those ancient monuments were found in Ireland. The large elevated table stone was entirely surrounded by perpendicular stones; and when the ground was opened bones were generally found. Dr. Petrie was of opinion that they were sepulchral in their character, differing from a cistvaen (stone coffin) only in point of size.

Friday, the fifth day, was occupied with an excursion to St. Donat's Castle.

Viscount Adare took the president's chair at about eight o'clock.

At the evening meeting the Rev. D. Rhys Stephen delivered an address on the antiquities of certain parts of the county.

Mr. Fox, C. E. then gave an account of the opening of the Twmpath, a tumulus near Whitechurch, for which purpose a subscription of 10*l.* had been entered into. The workmen opened the Twmpath to its centre, but the only things found were a quantity of black foetid matter and a little bit of iron. With regard to its origin Mr. Fox gave the following speculation for the consideration of the meeting:—The tumulus was known as the Twmpath, which might have been Twm-beth—*beth* being the Welsh word for *grave*, as *path* was not Welsh—and Twmp being a very general term for a little elevation. Twmpath then might originally have been Twmp-beth, or the Mound of Graves. He merely threw

this out as a suggestion for the consideration of those who understood the Welsh language. The black matter that had been found in the interior of the tumulus was excessively offensive, so much so as to render it difficult for the men to work there. Large stones, some of which weighed two hundredweight, appeared to have been thrown into this peaty matter. At some distance below the surface there was found moss or broom, quite as green as that found on the surface; but on being exposed to the air soon became discoloured. —Mr. Whitlock Nicholl said he seen the dark matter spoken of by Mr. Fox, and had found all through it the roots of fern. It appeared to him that that dark mass was at one time the upper surface, but had been displaced.

The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Dublin, then exhibited, and explained, some drawings of antiquities in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, added to the collection since he had addressed the association at their last meeting at Carnarvon.

The Rev. H. H. Knight, Rector of Neath, then read a valuable paper on the Insurrection of Llewellyn Bren. This outbreak, although it engaged the anxious attention of the Parliament at Lincoln in 1316, and its results operated powerfully on the fortunes both of Edward II. and his favourite Hugh Le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, has been almost totally overlooked by English and by Welsh historians. In accounting for the suddenness of this movement, the peculiar state of the country after the fall of Llewellyn ap Grifith, the disturbances which followed it, and the break in the line of descent by the slaughter of the last earl of the princely house of Clare, at Bannockburn, must be taken into consideration. The domains of Clare were now in the hands of the English monarch, where numerous and superfluous officers exasperated the hardy mountaineers of Glamorgan by their vexatious exactions. These grievances led to petitions from the men of North and of South Wales, who were probably encouraged by the Scotch King to rebel. The petitions were graciously received, and certain extortions checked; but unhappily the tidings of concession, and the voice of conciliation, did not reach South Wales sufficiently early to prevent the rising. It was precipitated by an affray between Sir Payne de Turburville, Lord of Coity Castle, and Governor of the Land of Glamorgan for the King, and Llewellyn ap Rees, commonly called "Bren," or, according to the Iolo MS. "Hagr," the rough or fierce. Llewellyn and his sons, who, if not descendants of Ivor, were yet men of princely extraction, so aroused the ardour of their

countrymen that they are said to have been at the head of ten thousand soldiers. They ravaged the castles of the vale, drove the cattle to the mountains, hid their valuables in caverns, probably those on the banks of the Ogmore, and prepared in every way for strenuous resistance. After several skirmishes, they were worsted by Humphrey Bobun, Earl of Hereford and Lord of Brecon, the King's brother-in-law, by Sir William Montacute, the Mortimers, and others of the most distinguished soldiers of the age sent against them. Under these circumstances Llewellyn, as prime mover of the war, gallantly came forward and surrendered himself, "stipulating for the pardon of his followers," says the monk, and accordingly we find their forfeited lands and possessions restored to eighteen of his principal adherents, the Vaughans, Madocs, Llewellyns, Gethins, Trahernes, and others. From an order made relative to an arrear of their allowance, we ascertain that Llewellyn and his two sons, Evan and Grifith, were detained as prisoners in the Tower of London from the 27th day of July 1316, to June 1317. Other sources of information throw light on Llewellyn's fate. It was a main charge against the Despensers when they were banished by the confederacy of the barons in 1321 that "after the King," persuaded probably by the Earl of Hereford and the Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, (the nephew,) "had pardoned Llewellyn, the Despensers, taking to themselves royal power," had him, at Cardiff, drawn, headed, and quartered, to "the discredit of the King and the said nobleman, yea, and contrary to the laws and dignity of the imperial crown." The punishment of this breach of faith was signal. Sir William Fleming, who had held Lantrissaint Castle against Llewellyn, and probably as sheriff had superintended his execution for the Despensers, siding against them in 1322, was taken after the bloody contest at Boroughbridge, and himself executed at Cardiff as a traitor; whilst by a still more striking retribution the unhappy Edward II. and his favourite, four years later, after a hasty retreat through Glamorgan, from whose shores they could not fly, although they visited successively Cardiff and Caerphilly, and Margam and Neath, were both intercepted or betrayed. Despenser was forthwith hung at Hereford, with the words of the 52nd Psalm embroidered on his surcoat, "Why boastest thou thyself thou tyrant that thou canst do mischief?" &c. and a doom far more ignominious than that of Llewellyn Bren awaited the deposed monarch Edward II. at Berkeley Castle.

Dr. Petrie then exhibited a drawing of

Merthyr Mawr Stone. Mr. Graves and Dr. Todd agreed with him that the inscription on this stone was similar in character to the inscriptions found on stones in Ireland, but that it was of an earlier date. Those stones seemed to bear the names of patron saints of districts, or of the kings or chiefs. He felt that those ancient remains were of great importance, and he begged to impress upon the gentlemen of Wales the necessity of taking more care of them. The gentry of Wales ought to be proud of their ancient remains. They had also such a beautiful country, one that combined all the wild beauties of romance and poetry with the richness of English scenery. Dr. Petrie, after some further remarks, said he had seen that day a stone-cutter at Lantwit Major in the very act of cutting up an ancient monument of the place. It was a most distressing thing. By his contract that man was allowed to use all the stones for the repairs of the church, and what he did not use he might carry away. With regard to Welsh antiquities in general, Dr. Petrie observed that casts should be taken of all the ancient stones bearing inscriptions; and if duplicate casts were made they might be sent to Dublin or elsewhere to be read by persons who were versed in such matters. The antiquaries of Dublin would pay for such casts.

The next year's meeting was appointed to be held at Dolgelly, in North Wales.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT THETFORD.

The Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Society having resolved to make an excursion to Thetford, invited the Norfolk and Norwich Society to join them, and the invitation having been accepted, the meeting (which was postponed on account of the death of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the President of the Norwich Society), took place on Thursday the 27th Sept. The meeting commenced by the exhibition of a museum collected at the Town Hall. A fine series of rubbings from ecclesiastical brasses was hung around the room; beneath which were ranged a highly finished series of drawings, by the Rev. J. Bulwer, of church-screens at Gately, Trimmingham, Aylsham, Hunstanton, Cawston, Marsham, Breckles, Saxthorpe, and Thwaite; also mural paintings from Swannington and Cawston. The achievement of the Seneschal Baron, tempore Richard II. engraved in Betham's Baronetage, 4to. 1801, was exhibited by Lady Buxton; and large drawings in outline of tapestry in the possession of John Adey Repton, esq. Numerous smaller objects of antiquity were

arranged in glass cases, including a Bronze Lamp found in one of the tumuli at Rougham, by P. Bennet, esq.; Mr. S. W. Stevenson's Ivory Casket (see our Sept. Magazine, p. 296); an alabaster Tablet, representing the martyrdom of St. John, temp. Hen. IV.; a number of Gold Coins and Seals, Bronze Fibulas, antique Gold Repeater, Silver Tabitier, figure of Christ in Ivory, the work of an Italian artist, Roman Coin and Urns found on the Shadwell Estates, &c., by Lady Buxton; Egyptian Antiquities, by the Rev. H. Haisted; Ornaments from Thebes, by Mr. Deck, of Cambridge; an Osculatory of the 15th century, by the Rev. S. Titlow, Norwich; Shields carried by the Speech-boy at the Norwich Guild, by the Rev. Richard Hart; a brass Pix and Cameo of Elizabeth, by Mr. Henry Farrer; an antique Dial of brass, found at Fulmodestone, with the arms of Walsey engraved upon it, by the Rev. Les Warner; a Wassall Bowl, by W. H. Heane, esq.; specimens of Roman glass vessels, by Sir T. G. Cul-lum; leaden tokens of St. Edmund, by S. Tymms, esq.; gold breastplate, gold box, and necklace of amber, discovered at Little Cressingham, by Thomas Barton, esq.; a large collection of ancient Rings and Seals, by Mr. R. Fitch; and a Chain of Iron, believed to have been used to confine martyrs at the stake, found at Diss, by Mr. Goddard Johnson, &c. A number of Drawings were exhibited, some by Thomas Martin, the historian of Thetford; Norwich Castle, by Buck; and many by Cotman, and others.

Earl Jermyn, in a few words, moved that the Mayor of Thetford, W. W. Wicks, esq. should take the Chair. A preliminary address was then delivered by W. B. Donne, esq. who, after alluding to the early history of Thetford, as the original metropolis of East Anglia, remarked that "he was disposed to think that no very considerable population of the Celtic race at any time occupied this eastern corner of England, for the Iceni soon yielded to the Teutonic races from Germany. It is well known that the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk formed part of the *littus Saxonicum*, the Saxon shore, which extended from Brancodunum or Brancaster in Norfolk to Flymouth. Nor was the coast line of these eastern counties at all similar to its present outlines and bearings. It was deeply indented by large estuaries, and was within a few hours of the restless tribes that were accustomed to brave the German ocean. He believed the commencement of the greatness of Thetford was its occupation by the Roman, who, wherever he went, planted a uniformity of law, and tended to make England what she is."

The company then commenced a perambulation of the ancient town, repairing first to the Castle Hill (a view of which was given in our Magazine for July 1848). Here they were addressed by the Rev. James Bulwer, with some observations on its history, in the course of which he said, "A question had been asked whether the hill had been thrown up, or if shaped to its present form from its natural proportions. An answer to that question he would leave to those who had heard him, as from examination they were as capable of judging as himself. He had received a letter from Mr. Adey Repton, in which it was suggested that the works had borne walls of stone. Mr. Repton was no mean authority, but in this particular he thought Mr. Repton mistaken, and probably the error arose from the remains of clunch being found, which entered into the composition of the hill. No doubt but the area had been inclosed by a wall of masonry, as a document existed in Thetford which spoke of a wall being removed in 1772, and since the trees were planted there had been no change in the hill."

The next object visited was "The Place," a mansion formed by Sir Richard Fulmerstone, temp. Eliz. from the buildings of a nunnery: its history was detailed by Mr. Samuel Tymms. From thence the company proceeded to Sir Richard Fulmerstone's school, and the adjoining remains of the church of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre; after which they were conveyed across the river to the site of the Priory church, the few remaining ruins of which are in the garden of T. Featherstone, esq. The chief feature is a fragment of the chancel arch, which, by the grace of its proportions and the elegance of its Norman capitals, discloses that the building was one of great beauty. An attempt was made in the days of "Honest Tom Martin," the historian of Thetford, to give the ichnograph of Thetford Priory, but with little success. It was reserved for the present meeting, and the indefatigable efforts of Mr. H. Harrod and Mr. Tymms, secretaries of the two associations, to make known the extent and various parts of the building. The foundations of the nave, choir, transepts, and Lady chapel have been satisfactorily disclosed, and the cloisters, the refectory, and other buildings set apart for the accommodation of the monks, are equally distinct. The steps to the high altar, worn by devotees, the spiral stair to the vestiary, the foundation of the stone seats of the refectory, have also been uncovered. At the west end of the ruins was hung a large perfected plan of the priory, as dis-

closed by the excavations, together with plans of Castle Acre Priory and Norwich Cathedral, and with illustrative drawings furnished by John Britton, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Donne here read a paper from Professor Corrie, of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, on the ecclesiastical history of Thetford. He remarked that the letters of Herbert de Losinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, which were printed in 1845, furnish some particulars of the consecration of the priory church, and also shew that the same prelate placed the school under the tuition of a deacon named Bund. A historical account of the priory church was also read by Mr. Harrod, which was concluded with the following description of the edifice, derived chiefly from the recent excavations. "At the west end arose two lofty towers, flanking the great western doors. These, with the excavated portions of the nave, were all of the period of the foundation, with the exception of a few fragments in the windows. Proceeding up the nave, the fragments of the rood-screen were reached. A small chapel on the north, judging from the work of Martin, was the place of sepulture of one of the Brotherton family. Entering the choir by the door of the screen, four immense piers of the central tower were to be seen, with the transepts, having small chapels with apses. From the northern transept was to be seen the ruins of the sacristy. Leaving this, and again entering the choir, they came upon the third arch from the central tower to the arch of the chancel, one side of which stood erect upwards of 60 feet. Here the Norman work ended, the east end being of the early Decorated period. He had supposed the first building ended with an apse, similar to Norwich cathedral, and his conjectures had been rendered into certainty by a careful inspection of the point of junction with the main building. Between the choir and Lady chapel were the bases of a large arch. The space beneath it had been filled with monuments of the Howards and Mowbrays—one of them, undoubtedly, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, buried in 1461. Mr. Harrod then pointed out the cloister, where several shafts had been preserved. At about 56 feet from the nave, on the east, stood the entrance to the Chapter House, every vestige of which was now gone, except the extremely curious moulding, of which he had seen but one example, in the cloisters of Peterborough cathedral. The remains of a portion of a Norman arcade and a seat were still evident in the Chapter House. The refectory and the walls of the garden were also evident, and also the

Prior's apartments. The relative proportions of Castle Acre and Thetford Priors were as follows:—Castle Acre, length 226 feet, of nave 90, choir and Lady chapel 136, breadth of nave 59, transepts 99. Thetford—length 248, of nave 125, choir 125.

The proceedings of the day were brought to a close with a dinner at the Bell inn, at which some excellent speeches were made by Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Donne, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, and other gentlemen present.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE AT SALISBURY.

(Continued from p. 407.)

ON SATURDAY THE 28TH OF JULY the proceedings commenced with a meeting of the Section of Architecture, at which the President, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. presided. A valuable memoir on the Churches of Sherborne and Wimborne Minster was communicated by the Rev. J. L. Petit, illustrated by numerous beautiful sketches by the author, and several drawings by Mr. Philip Delamotte.

A notice of the Custumal of Bleaden Manor, in the thirteenth century, was contributed by Mr. Edward Smirke. It comprised a mass of curious information on agricultural matters and local usages at the period, extracted from a MS. in the muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

Mr. Markland made an announcement of the proposed Illustration of the Tombs and curious early sculptures in Iona and the Western Islands of Scotland, of which only a few striking examples had been published by Pennant, and a complete series is now in preparation by Mr. John Graham, of Clapham Common, Surrey.

The meeting then adjourned to the Cathedral, where the Rev. C. Bontell delivered a very instructive address in explanation of the costume, armour, and sculpture displayed by the Monumental Effigies and Brasses there preserved.

In the afternoon the General Meeting was held, instead of the last day, in order that it might not interfere with the proposed excursion to Silbury Hill. The reports of the Treasurer and Auditors were read, and the customary votes of thanks were passed. It was announced that the Institute had received an accession of nearly two hundred members since the last year's meeting at Lincoln; and it was determined that the Annual Meeting of 1850 should be held at Oxford, with the Marquess of Northampton as President.

At an evening meeting the Rev. Dr. Ingram offered some remarks on the Roman

road from Sarum to Winchester, on the barrows of the downs, a prætorian villa near Ringwood, and other cognate subjects.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. read a paper on Market Crosses, particularly those at Salisbury, Malmesbury, and Chichester. Contemporary documents first make mention of a cross in Salisbury in 1360. In 1729 a paper was published showing that about 1375, or 1378, the bishop of the diocese imposed a penance on the then Earl of Salisbury, whom he compelled to erect a cross, on which the history of his fault should be inscribed, and to which he should resort to make a weekly acknowledgment thereof. But as the present cross exhibits no traces of any sculpture referring to such penance, and as mention was made in 1412 of a spot where the old Poultry-cross formerly stood, it is fair to presume that the present cross is of a later date. A minute architectural description of the cross was then given; and a similar description of Malmesbury Cross, which Mr. Britton supposed to have been built about the latter end of the fifteenth century, as Leland mentions it in his time, as having been erected within the memory of man. To Chichester Cross he assigned a like date, and gave a similarly minute detail of its architectural beauties.

Some highly interesting notices of primeval stone monuments in the north of Holland were communicated by a distinguished Dutch archaeologist, Mr. Van Lennep; and the importance of these remains, as compared with Stonehenge, and various early British remains in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties, were illustrated by many interesting particulars supplied by Mr. Winter Jones. A memoir was received, comprising some exceedingly curious details relative to an interment discovered on the estates of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, near Holyhead, of which particulars were communicated by the Hon. William O. Stanley; and the urns discovered were exhibited in the museum, where they had attracted much notice, on account of their value for comparison with examples found in Wiltshire. Mr. Hawkins contributed a paper on the ancient Mint of Sarum; Mr. John Gough Nichols memorials of the Earls of Salisbury; Mr. H. Moody an analysis of the Wiltshire Domesday Book; and Mr. Cunningham a memoir on the geology of Stonehenge; these communications, though not read for want of time, will be included in the volume of the proceedings of this meeting, intended to be published by subscription (price 15s.)

ON MONDAY THE 30TH OF JULY a

party of more than fifty visited Stourhead, where they were entertained with great hospitality by Sir Hugh C. Hoare, Bart.; and on **TUESDAY THE 1ST OF AUGUST** the final excursion was made to Silbury Hill and Avebury.

Upon reaching the enormous mound or tumulus (if such it be) of Silbury Hill, the party found the tunnel had been carried to the very centre of the mound, but that the excavators had failed to discover any cist or other evidence of interment. The centre was clearly indicated by several layers of earth placed in a dome-shaped form on the surface of the natural soil. These are the rudiments of the gigantic hill above. The tunnel was commenced wholly in the natural ground forming the base of the hill; but, the Committee having expressed a wish that the surface of the natural ground on which the hill is constructed should be examined, as affording a chance of finding something of interest in its course to the centre, the engineer altered the cutting rather upwards, till it reached the artificial part of the hill; and afterwards it was continued throughout so as to include a portion of the artificial work; but by far the greater part of the gallery is in the natural soil. The walls of the tunnel present several features deserving particular notice. The floor is cut in the solid chalk rock, which evidently had never been disturbed; this extends a few feet up each side or wall, till it reaches a rubbly brown substance, exactly similar to the arable fields around the hill. Over this is a quantity of vegetable mould formed by decayed roots of grass; the latter, having been buried when in a growing state, is distinctly marked by a dark streak of earth. This mould, which perhaps occupied a space of twelve or eighteen inches, is now compressed into a small compass by a superincumbent weight equal to six tons to the square foot. Closely connected with this and strongly contrasted with it, is the rubbly chalk of the artificial part of the hill. These features are traceable to within thirty or forty feet of the centre. Here the natural surface and dark streak before mentioned are still distinguishable as in other parts of the cutting, but, instead of the rubbly chalk lying on it, there is a quantity of turf, as if large sods had been placed there irregularly. This has also been much compressed, but is not so dense as the natural turf below. In this, many fine specimens of moss are found, still retaining their original texture and colour, and the small shells entangled in the moss are as perfect as when they were covered up two or three thousand years ago. It is

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88 yards to the centre, but the opening of the tunnel being in the slope of the hill and not at the base, this distance does not show the semi-diameter of the base. The circumference of the hill on a level with the meadow in which it stands is 1550 feet. Pending these excavations, a barrow was opened in the neighbourhood of Avebury, under the directions of the Dean of Hereford, when the burnt bones of a child, some fragments of the cloth in which they had been wrapped, a bone pin, and the bones of a dog or stag, were exhumed. The party then visited the temple of Avebury, and the parish church which it incloses, and finally repaired for refreshment to the old Beckhampton Inn, from which they finally dispersed.

It remains for us to give some account of the temporary museum which was arranged in the King's House in the Close, and which, it was generally observed, surpassed all previous collections, formed during the meetings of the Institute in other counties; not only in early British remains, of which a large display might well be anticipated in a district so rich in tumuli, camps, and remains of primeval occupation, but likewise in works of art of a high class and very instructive character. Of the former class of antiquities, —the vestiges of the Celtic tribes or the Belgic settlers in Wiltshire, a rich collection was exhibited from the stores of the Rev. Edward Duke, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Cunnington, and other Wiltshire antiquaries. The scattered traces of warlike or domestic customs during the most obscure part of English history were here classed in a very instructive manner: the primitive age of stone, with its rude weapons or implements of flint or bone, by the side of which were placed rare and very curious examples from America, was properly distinguished from the succeeding period, when the working in bronze was practised with much skill; and this again was followed by the prevalent use of iron, in a more advanced stage of civilization. The deficiency, so frequent a cause of complaint, of an adequate series of British antiquities in the national collection, renders such a museum as was formed in Salisbury by the efforts of the Institute, an object not merely of gratification to the curious visitor, but replete with valuable information to the student, who seeks in vain for similar advantages in the British Museum. The comparison of objects from more remote parts of England with those of this county, was especially interesting: with British or Anglo-Roman antiquities from Amesbury, or the surpris-

ing works surrounding Silbury and Devizes, were here to be examined specimens from Cornwall, sent by the Duke of Northumberland, unique ornaments from Scotland, contributed by Mr. Dundas and Mr. Talbot, a profusion of examples from Norfolk and the eastern counties, sent from the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, from Mr. Neville's valuable museum at Audley End, from the collections of Mr. Fitch, Mr. Hailstone, Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, Mr. Harwood, and other well-known archæologists. In one part of the picturesque old saloon of the King's House, might be seen an unrivalled series of examples of the art of enamelling, from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon age to the choicest productions of Limoges, in the times of Francis I. Here the contributions of the Hon. Robert Curzon, rich in works from the Levant, and rare sacred ornaments from the monasteries of Greece, were unrivalled: some enamels of the choicest description were brought by Mr. Farrer, whose specimens of ivory carving, with other works of art of a most valuable description, attracted much notice. His beautiful Manual of Prayers, encased in gold, enamelled as it is believed, by George Heriot, as a new year's gift, long worn by Queen Elizabeth, appended to her girdle, is a relic well worthy to be preserved in the cabinet of Her Gracious Majesty. Mr. Curzon displayed also some precious rarities from Egypt and the East. The Marquess of Northampton produced many choice specimens of antique glass and antique Roman art, the fruits of researches conducted by him in Italy. Numerous paintings of great interest, works of Holbein, Cranach, and various masters of the Italian and German schools, graced the walls of the chamber. Here were also rich embroideries and arras hangings, adding very much to the picturesque effect of the *ensemble*; drawings of great beauty by Mr. Henry Shaw, views of the Wiltshire churches and architectural remains by Mr. John Britton and Mr. Owen Carter; a splendid collection of drawings of Italian monuments, sent by the Earl of Shrewsbury; numerous illuminated manuscripts, among which was one of the most precious specimens of English art extant, the Life of St. Cuthbert, from the library of Sir W. Lawson, Bart. The Hon. Board of Ordnance contributed several specimens of armour, especially a remarkable tilting helm, lately purchased at Stowe for the Tower armory. The Marquess of Ailesbury sent for the gratification of the Society the precious relics

preserved at Tottenham Park, the sword once wielded by the Bruce, by Wallace, and by Hotspur; with the invaluable relic of feudal usages, traditionally associated with the rangership of Savernake Forest, the Bruce horn, richly mounted in enamelled silver. With these relics, replete with historical interest, we noticed one of more simple aspect, the pen-case of stamped leather, which hung at the girdle of Henry VII., an undoubted memento of that sovereign, preserved in Mr. Curzon's Museum, at Parham: also the betrothal ring of Darnley, a relic of the ill-fated Mary of Scotland, of most touching interest; it was found at Potheringhay, and bears the united initials, bound by a true-love knot, with the arms and name of "Henri L. Darnley, 1565," the date of his alliance with the Queen of Scots. Another royal relic of the same age was regarded with much curiosity, a lock of hair, of bright auburn colour, presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Philip Sidney, by her own fair hand, in 1573. It was preserved in a copy of the *Arcadia*, preserved in the library at Wilton House, and was at length brought to light by a fortunate accident; a copy of verses by Sidney being found with the hair. The rhymes evince his loyal attachment to his royal mistress, rather than his poetical fervour. This highly curious object was produced by the Right Hon. President of the Institute, as one of the choicest relics preserved at Wilton. The graceful effect of the arrangement of the museum was greatly enhanced by the display of a very rich collection of Chinese embroideries and costume, most kindly entrusted for exhibition by the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert. They comprised a unique assemblage of the attire of a mandarin of highest class and his lady, and had been brought from China by Admiral Hardwick. Several embroideries of a more archæological character, but less attractive in richness of colour, excited the curiosity of the visitors, especially some remarkable specimens of early needlework from Compton Verney, sent by Lord Willoughby de Broke. The remarkable collections of ancient watches, brought by Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P., and Sir Charles Fellows, attracted universal interest. The rapidity with which this rare assemblage of varied remains of the olden time was brought together rendered the preparation of a printed catalogue impracticable, but one will be given, with illustrations, in the volume of Transactions of the Meeting.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly has re-assembled. M. de Tocqueville read a project of law demanding 140,000 francs as a supplementary credit to defray the expenses incurred by sending the expedition to Rome. This sum would enable the government to liquidate the charges made on it down to the 31st of December, as far as could be foreseen; for the ministers did not anticipate the period when the French troops would be withdrawn from Rome, although they hoped, from the present state of the negotiations, that the occupation of that city would be speedily terminated. The Minister of War then demanded a supplementary credit for 6,607,900*fr.*, and the Minister of Marine 1,945,200. All these demands were referred to one committee. The Government highly approve of the conduct exhibited by their ambassador at Constantinople, and are determined to act most cordially with England in resisting the unjust and tyrannical claims made by Russia upon the Porte. On the Bill relating to the jointure of the Duchess of Orleans the Assembly divided on the first article, which authorises the payment of the jointure, when the majority in its favour was 239, the numbers being 423 to 184. M. Mauguin's amendment to have the jointure paid out of the private fortunes of Louis Philippe was then rejected without a division, and the Bill was adopted in its *ensemble* by a majority of 246.

ITALY.

On the 20th Sept. the Pope issued his long-expected proclamation to his subjects, together with another paper from the three Cardinals relative to the amnesty. His Holiness, professing to have the true and permanent prosperity of the Romans at heart, decrees,—a council of state, which shall give its advice on bills before they are submitted to the sovereign sanction; a state committee for the finances; provincial councils confirmed; the municipalities to receive an extension of the franchise; reforms and ameliorations in the civil, criminal, and administrative legislation; and, finally, an amnesty is accorded. These concessions were considered by the people of Rome to be so niggardly, that the greatest discontent was manifested as soon as they be-

came generally known. The proclamations were torn down from the walls, and the populace vented forth their denunciations in the strongest terms of ridicule and disgust.

HUNGARY.

The capitulation of Comorn having been effected, the Imperial troops took possession of the fortress on the 2d October. The following are the chief points in the conditions of surrender:—1. The soldiers of the garrison are deprived of their arms, but receive permission to depart freely; the officers being allowed to retain their swords. Those officers who once belonged to the Austrian army will be provided with passports for a foreign country, or, if they desire it, no obstacles will be raised to their return home. This does not include those who volunteer their services. The privates in the Imperial regiments are amnestied. 2. Passports will be given to those who apply for them within thirty days. 3. The officers will receive pay for a month, and the men for ten days, the money to be paid in Austrian bank-notes, according to the usages of war. 4. An equivalent to the amount of 500,000 florins will be substituted for the military assignats which were used by the garrison to meet their different engagements. 5. Provision will be made for the crippled and wounded soldiers lying in the Comorn hospitals. 6. Moveable and immoveable property appertaining to private individuals to be kept. There are three other articles of minor import. The capitulation was signed by Haynau and a number of Hungarian officers. Some of the Hungarian insurgents who have taken refuge in Turkey have embraced the religion of Mahomet. The English Consul at Belgrade has published a list of Magyars who recently adopted Islamism at Widdin. It includes a large number of notables, Deputies, Commissioners, &c. The fear of being delivered up to Austria induced this change of creed. Count Casimir Batthyany and his wife are among the fugitives now at Widdin, and are said to be in high favour with the Pasha, who daily rides out with them. The cruelties practised on the Hungarian Generals, &c. by the Austrians are truly infamous. General Haynau arrived at Ruseberg,

and enraged, apparently, at the escape of Bem and Guyon, vented his fury on those who had treated them with kindness and courtesy. He actually ordered the lady of the house to be flogged, and she was afterwards dragged barefoot by his soldiers as far as Hatseg. Her unfortunate husband, maddened by this outrage, blew out his own brains with a pistol. Their son, aged 18, was forced into the Austrian ranks. At Arad, eight Hungarian chiefs have been hanged and four shot, and many other persons, including several priests, have been executed. In the list of persons condemned was Count Ludwig Batthyany, the ex-Premier of Hungary; the order originally issued was that he should be hanged on the 6th Oct. This, however, was not carried out, for the Count attempted to commit suicide on the morning of that day, by stabbing himself in the neck with a small dagger, and hanging being deemed impracticable, he was ordered to be shot on the evening of that day, which decree was duly complied with. Notwithstanding his exhaustion from loss of blood, he walked to the place of execution with calmness and resignation, not once shrinking from the fate which awaited him. After he had passed a few seconds in prayer, and his eyes had been bound with a handkerchief, a signal was given with the drum, three riflemen advanced close up to him, fired, and the unfortunate man fell dead without either groan or struggle. In addition, the late Minister Csanyi and Baron Clessenak have been hanged at Pesth. The whole of the property of the sufferers falls to the crown. The state of feeling in Hungary in consequence of these unexpected acts of vengeance is described as one of gloomy despondency. Even in Vienna the news of these events have produced an universal sentiment of regret. The subscriptions to a new Austrian loan have exceeded the amount (60,000,000 to 72,000,000 florins) fixed by the Minister of Finance. On the closing on the 4th they amounted to 62,000,000 florins, without counting those made abroad, which are calculated at about 30,000,000 florins; Amsterdam alone has subscribed from 10,000,000 florins to 15,000,000 florins. The amounts taken by the houses of Rothschild and Sinna are stated to be 5,000,000 florins each. In consequence, however, of the over-speculation of the Austrian brokers, the stock has since fallen to $\frac{1}{2}$ discount, and it is probable that it may yet become more depreciated.

TURKEY.

Guided by the advice of the ambassadors

of France and England, and strengthened by the promises of armed assistance from the two powers in the event of a war with Russia, the Sultan has communicated to the diplomatist charged with that special mission his determination not to give up the Hungarian refugees at the insolent demand of the Czar, whose representative plainly intimated his royal master's intention of causing them to be hung. Diplomatic relations have been consequently suspended between Russia and the Porte. Nor does the Turkish Government appear to be wanting in the "sinews of war." The last despatches state that Russia will not insist on the extradition of the refugees, unless other powers attempt intimidation.

CIRCASSIA.

The Circassian fortress of Achulga, the residence of Schamyl, after a desperate and protracted resistance, has at length fallen. On the 29th of August the assault was renewed, after three days' useless negotiation, every inch of ground being fiercely contested by the besieged, who fought with obstinate bravery. The defences were covered with heaps of dead bodies. The loss of the Circassians was estimated by the Russians at 1,000 men killed, exclusive of those wounded, and 900 made prisoners. Schamyl was not to be found; he had contrived to escape with one of his sons and one of his mistresses. Another of his sons and his lawful wife were slain, and a third son was taken prisoner. Schamyl himself was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball. The siege of Achulga, thus successfully terminated, had lasted eleven months, during which period the Russians lost 22 officers and 422 men, exclusive of those wounded.

CANADA.

A desperate rencontre has taken place between the Tory and Reform parties in Bytown, near Montreal. The Reformers called a public meeting for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to his Excellency the Governor General. The Tories went to the meeting in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the president to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed, and in the course of the fight seven or eight persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they are not expected to survive. The Tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the ministry, which gave a renewed impetus to the disturbance. The military were called out, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in restoring order.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Queen left Balmoral early on Thursday, the 27th Sept. and posted to Cupar Angus, where a special train was waiting to convey her, by the Scottish Central Railway, to Edinburgh. She was there received by the Lord Provost, and the Earl of Morton, General Riddell, Sir James Forrest, and Mr. Learmonth were presented to her; but without alighting she proceeded to sleep at Howick, the seat of Earl Grey. The next day she continued her journey, receiving by the way the congratulations of the corporations of Newcastle, Darlington, and York, and rested for the night at the Midland Hotel, at Derby. On Saturday she passed through Warwickshire and Worcestershire, was greeted by the corporations of Birmingham and Gloucester, and joined the South-Western Railway at Basingstoke at a quarter past three. She arrived safely at Osborne House before six o'clock. We are informed that a medal is being struck in honour of Her Majesty's passing through Newcastle. On the obverse is a view of the two bridges, on the High Level one of which she received the respective addresses of the corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead; and on the reverse are the names of their Mayors and the date of the Queen's passing. Another medal lately struck commemorates the building of the High Level bridge, stating its height, &c. and the names of the builders.

The Cholera.—This disorder may now be said to have nearly ceased in London. In the week ending Oct. 20th the number of deaths registered is 1,028 from all causes. The weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, is 1,162; the decrease on the average, as shewn by the present return, amounts, therefore, to 134 deaths. This reduction in the mortality is greatest in the districts on the south side of the river; for the deaths of the week in this division were 276, whereas the average is 324. The mortality from cholera now rapidly approaches the average, the deaths having fallen from 110 in the previous week to 41 in the last. In the west districts they have declined from 15 to 4; in the north, from 7 to 1; in the central, from 10 to 6; in the east, from 32 to 17; and in the south, from 46 to 13. There were five deaths in the week in each of the districts of Shoreditch and Bethnal-green; in all others the number of fatal cases of the epidemic was still less. The deaths from

diarrhœa and dysentery were more numerous, and amounted to 63; in the previous week they were 105. Of the 14,531 persons who have died of cholera in London in 55 weeks, 6,657, or nearly one-half, died after less than one day's illness (exclusive of the duration of premonitory diarrhœa); and of the remainder, 2,466 sank under the disease before it had reached the second day. At present small pox and measles are much less fatal than usual; scarlatina was fatal in 41 cases, the average being 64; typhus in 63 cases, the average being 56.—*Registrar General's Return.* [This week, the cholera having almost disappeared, no daily return of deaths as regards London and its vicinity has been made by the Board of Health. In the country also the mortality from cholera has been and is rapidly abating.]

July 27. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the handsome new edifice named Christ church, *Battersea*.

This parish now contains a population of 8,000 souls, and, prior to the erection of this church, there was only accommodation for 1,800, the old Church, St. Mary's, and the Chapel of Ease, St. George's, being at nearly the two extremities of the parish. Some four years since the then Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, Vicar of the parish, (now Lord Auckland, and Bishop of Sodor and Man,) convinced of the evils arising from the spiritual destitution of his parish, suggested the erection of an additional church. The Misses Champion, of Battersea-common, gave 500*l.* each; many other large sums were subscribed, and a total sum of 6,000*l.* was realized. The vicar gave a portion of his glebe, situated in a central spot, and on this ground now stands one of the most handsome churches in the metropolitan suburbs. It is cruciform, in the Decorated style, with a handsome tower and spire at the north-west corner, rising 150ft. high, and the whole is built in Kentish rag and Bath stone. The architects are Messrs. Lee and Bury. The church contains 925 sittings, about a third of which will be free. The roof is an opened stained one; the only galleries are those in the transepts. The pulpit, reading desk, and altar rails, are of carved oak. The chancel is paved with Manton's encaustic tiles. A stained glass window immediately over the altar, is the work of Ballantyne, of Edinburgh; and another, in the chancel chapel, was given by Mr. Lee, the architect. The font of Caen stone is the presentation of Mr. Cazenove, and Miss Champion, who,

with her sister, are stated to have altogether subscribed 1,800*l.* has shown a further instance of her munificence in presenting a splendid service of communion plate.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man performed the communion, and an admirable sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester. The ceremony concluded with a collection of 10*2*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* the Bishop of Winchester giving the sum of 25*l.**

BERKSHIRE.

Oct. 8. The extension line of the Great Western Railway Company to Windsor was this day opened. The line proceeds out of Slough through a cutting of a quarter of a mile in length. It then runs for nearly the remainder of the way, or to within about a quarter of a mile of Windsor, on an embankment, where a viaduct carries it, by a continuous curve, into the centre of the town. This viaduct is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet long, and in the middle of it is a bridge of novel construction, designed by Mr. Brunel, with a span over the Thames of 187 feet, so as to give, in conformity with the requirements of the Admiralty, headway enough to allow of vessels passing in sail. The principle of this bridge, known as that of the arch and tie, the ends of the arch being connected by strong metal ties, has been severely tested, and has been found to exhibit no perceptible deflexion; its foundations are on hard gravel below the bed of the river. The station at Windsor abuts close on the High-street, and is 230 feet long, with an iron roof of 70 feet span.

Oct. 25. This day, as being the 1000th anniversary of the birth of King Alfred, was celebrated in *Wantage*, his native town, as a national jubilee. Divine service was performed at 11 o'clock in the church, and was followed by a lecture delivered by Major Bell at the town hall on the history and traditions of King Alfred. The Rev. C. L. Richmond, from America, made an eloquent speech to the concourse outside. After this, a procession was made to King Alfred's Well, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and supposed to be at the site of the Anglo-Saxon palace. An ox was roasted whole, a may-pole erected, and other amusements provided for the commonalty. At three o'clock, a dinner took place at the Alfred's Head inn, Mr. C. Eyston, of Hendred house, occupying the chair. Among the company present were Mr. P. Pusey, M.P., Sir Robert Throckmorton, W. J. Evelyn, esq. M.P. for Surrey, the Rev. Dr. Whittingham, of Childrey, Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper the author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, Mr. John Britton, F.S.A. Resolutions were

passed to revive the old grammar-school of Wantage under the name of King Alfred's College, accompanied by a Mechanics' institution; and that, in aid of the subscription, an edition of King Alfred's Works, in one volume folio, be immediately undertaken by competent Anglo-Saxon scholars, to be called the Jubilee edition of the Works of King Alfred the Great.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The chapel lately built in the hamlet of *Freith*, in the parish of Hambledon, with its burial-ground, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. It contains seats for 150 persons.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A stained glass east window, in the Perpendicular style, with shields, &c. has been put up in the church of St. Andrew the Great, *Cambridge*, at a cost of 160*l.* Mr. Bolton, now of Cambridge, was the artist. The incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, intends to decorate the whole of the east end in accordance with the window.

CUMBERLAND.

Sept. 4. The new church at *Rockcliffe* was consecrated. It is a small building of white stone, and in the English style of the fourteenth century, with a nave, chancel, transept, and a tower and spire. The roof is open, and the seats are all free; sittings, 150. The windows are all of stained glass, by Messrs. Scott, of Carlisle. The design was furnished by Mr. J. Stewart, of Carlisle, architect. Mr. T. Johnson was the mason, and Mr. Black supplied the woodwork. The cost is expected to be about 1,500*l.* mostly paid by Mr. G. G. Mounsey.

DURHAM.

The fine Norman tower of *Merrington*, the great landmark of this county, has become through lapse of years completely dilapidated, and steps have been taken for its entire and immediate reconstruction. The following sums are subscribed for that purpose: the Bishop of Durham, 100*l.*; Sir William Eden, 100*l.*; Dean and Chapter of Durham, 200*l.*; and Dean of Durham, 50*l.*; and there is reason to believe that some portion of a church-rate will be applied to the same object. The chancel of this church has been lately rebuilt, but the body requires entire reconstruction. The mayor of Durham some time since offered a sum sufficient to repair the south-western doorway, a fine Norman example, on condition that funds could be procured to do the like to the other decayed portions.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 29. Edwin Saunders, esq. to be Surgeon Dentist in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Viscount Ebrington, Major-Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B. Sir Henry De la Beche, F.R.S. Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. Lieut.-Col. Anderson, R.E. Mr. Philip Hardwick, Capt. Vetch, R.E. Mr. J. M. Rendel, Capt. Harness, R.E. Mr. Thomas Hawes, Capt. R.K. Dawson, R.E. and Mr. Edward Lawes, barrister-at-law, to be the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

Oct. 2. 18th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Coote, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. F. W. Dillon, who exchanges.—31st Foot, Capt. J. C. Brooke to be Major.—73d Foot, brevet Major G. H. Smith to be Major.—3d West India Regt. brevet Major W. Shaw to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major J. T. Weyland, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. F. T. Maitland, Town Major of Portsmouth, to be Major.

Oct. 5. 5th Foot, Capt. H. F. F. Johnson to be Major by purchase.

Oct. 6. The Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Oct. 12. 60th Foot, Capt. W. F. Bedford to be Major.—61st Foot, Capt. W. H. Vicars to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. T. Prior, 73d Foot, to be Major.

Oct. 17. William Henry Snell, Gent. to be Adjutant of the Artillery Company of London, *vice* Frederick William Bossy, esq. resigned.

Oct. 19. John J. McIntosh, esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Prothonotary for the Turks and Caicos Islands.—William Henry McCoy, esq. to be Registrar and Secretary, Clerk of the Enrolments and Clerk of the Council, and Joseph Fadelle, esq. to be Provost Marshal, for the Island of Dominica.—Brevet, Majors H. Ward, 48th Foot, E. Vicars, Royal Engineers, C. R. Scott, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. Dublin, E. Burdett, 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Captains J. W. Collington, R. Art. Hon. J. W. B. Macdonell, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, Hon. St. George G. Foley, late Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Lord C. G. Russell, 93d Foot, G. Bagot, 41st Foot, H. F. Ponsonby, 1st Grenadier Guards, to be Majors.

Oct. 22. William Fergusson, esq. F.R.S. Professor of Surgery in King's College, London, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, in the room of Charles A. Key, esq. deceased.

Oct. 23. Lord Portman, John Lucius Dampier, esq. barrister-at-law, and Dominick Daly, esq. to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, co. Southampton, and Waltham Forest, co. Essex; and Joseph Burnley Hume, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Secretary and Clerk to the Commission.

Oct. 25. Sir Edwd. Stuart Baynes, K.C.M.G. (late Consul at St. Petersburg), to be Agent and Consul-General in Tunis; Charles Eastland Michele, esq. to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

Oct. 26. North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart. to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 28. Commander C. Barker to the *Serpent*; Capt. T. Knox to the *Firebrand*; Commander S. Carmichael to the *Spiteful*.

Oct. 5. Commander T. G. Drake to the *Conflict*.

Oct. 9. Vice-Admiral A. W. Schomberg to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir J. Louis, Bart. to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. R. R. Wormeley to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846:—C. Bertram, G. Hills, H. Fanshawe, I. H. Morrison, G. B. Trollope, C.B. Sir T. Mansell, K.C.H. T. Gronbe, H. Robinson, and W. Black.

Oct. 19. Rear-Admiral B. Hodgson to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. H. O'Grady to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. J. Harper, C.B. to be a Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.—Commander Robert Harris to be Captain; Lieutenants S. R. Prothero, E. J. Bedford, and O. J. Jones, to be Commanders.—Commander O. J. Jones to the *Ganges*; Lieut. J. B. Massie to command the *Crocodile*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds to be Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. T. S. Townsend to be Dean of Lismore.

Rev. J. Hutchinson to be a Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. G. M. Cooper to be Canon of Chichester.

Rev. J. Ford to be Canon of Exeter.

Rev. T. B. Powell to be Canon of Chichester.

Ven. Archdeacon Clive to be Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

Ven. Archdeacon Clough to be Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

Hon. and Rev. J. Grey to be Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. A. B. Lechmere to be Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. C. Savage to be Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. W. J. Alban, Mevagissey V. Cornwall.

Rev. G. Allott, South Kirby V. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Armistead, Lorton P.C. Brigham, Cumberland.

Rev. T. J. Ayard, Trinity Church P.C. Hinckley, Leicester.

Rev. W. H. Boothby, Hawkesbury V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. T. Boscawen, Lamorran R. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Brancher, Limington R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Brickell, Little Hoole R. Preston.

Rev. B. H. Browne, St. Peter Wolverley P.C. Kidderminster, Worcester.

Rev. J. P. Carey, Rothersthorpe R. Northampton.

Rev. R. G. Chalk, Wilden R. Beds.

Rev. F. Chalmers, South Malling P.C. Sussex.

Rev. B. S. Clarke, Christ Church Southport P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. H. Cooper, Flockton P.C. Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Rev. P. Bush, Luffenham R. Rutland.

Rev. A. T. Edwards, St. Matthias P.C. Bethnal Green, London.

Rev. R. Ellis, Christ Church P.C. Bradford, Wilts.

Rev. J. Fothergill, Bridekirk V. Cumberland.

Rev. R. Fraser, Cheriton R. with Newington V. Kent.

Rev. F. W. Giffard, Wootton V. Linc.

Rev. G. Hadow, St. Andrew's Chapel P.C. Plymouth.

Rev. T. Harris, Swerford R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. E. B. Hawshaw, Brampton Abbat's R. Herefordshire.

Rev. W. Hooker, Stodmarsh P.C. Kent.

Rev. H. P. Hope, Leigh P.C. Sherborne, Dorset.

Ven. Archdeacon Jennings, St. James's Chapel P.C. St. Marylebone, London.

Rev. H. Maltin, Corhampton P.C. Hants.

Rev. C. H. Mainwaring, Whitmore R. Staff.
 Rev. R. Malone, Christ Church P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. A. G. Manson, Glossop V. Derbyshire.
 Rev. T. Mason, Shapwick-cum-Ashcott V. Som.
 Rev. G. Maxwell, Winterbourne Whitchurch
 V. Dorset.
 Rev. C. J. Meredith, Waddington R. Linc.
 Rev. H. J. Morant, Witham Friary P.C. Som.
 Rev. L. H. Mordacque, Haslingden Whalley
 P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. N. Oxenham, Probus V. Cornwall.
 Ven. Archdeacon Phillpotts, Kenwyn R. with
 St. Ken, Cornwall.
 Rev. W. Price, Shireshead P.C. Cockerham,
 Lancashire.
 Rev. J. C. Raw, Ainderby V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. N. J. Ridley, St. Thomas P.C. Wootton
 Hill, East Woodhay, Hants.
 Rev. J. B. Roberts, Shillbottle V. Northumb.
 Rev. F. Smith, Ashton Botterell V. Salop.
 Rev. G. C. Smith, Carlton in Lindrick R. Notts.
 Rev. T. Sutton, Cowling P.C. Yorkshire.
 Ven. Archdeacon Tattam, Stanton Rivers R.
 Essex.
 Rev. A. S. Thelwall, St. Mary's Chapel P.C.
 Pell Street, St. George's in the East, Lond.
 Rev. C. Wharton, Sturry V. Kent.
 Rev. J. Wilkinson, Erith V. Kent.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. Johnson, to Lord Rodney.
 Rev. Dennis E. Jones, M.A. to the Stamford
 and Rutland General Infirmary.
 Rev. F. M. Knollis, to Lord Ribblesdale.
 Rev. J. Pigot, to the Earl of Weyms and
 March.
 Rev. C. Marshall, to the Lord Mayor elect.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Thomas B. Peacock, M.D. to be Assistant
 Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.
 Rev. J. W. Grimes, to be Master of Kings-
 bridge Grammar School, Devon.
 Rev. W. S. Newman, to be Master of Dr.
 Challoner's Grammar School, Amersham.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. At Edinburgh, Lady Macdonald, a
 son.—10. At Wenvoe castle, Glamorganshire,
 the wife of Robt. Francis Jenner, esq. a son.
 —19. At Ringmore, Tor, Devon, the wife of
 J. De Courcy Dashwood, esq. a son.—21. At
 Dyrham park, Barnet, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter,
 of twin daus.—22. At Hatherton hall, Staff.
 the wife of T. Entwisle, esq. a son.—23. At
 Littlehampton, Sussex, the Marchioness of
 Ormonde, a son.—At the residence of her
 father the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin, Lady
 Jane Repton, a dau.—24. At Stanford court,
 Worc. Lady Winington, a son.—25. At
 Tregoyd, Hay, Viscountess Hereford, a son.
 —28. At Worthing, Lady Marcus Hill, a
 son.—At Wilton crescent, the wife of the
 Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. a
 dau.—29. At Rosehill house, Tonbridge
 Wells, the wife of Sir George Baker, Bart. a
 dau.—30. At Eltham, the wife of George
 Buchanan Wollaston, esq. a son.
Lately. In London, the Right Hon. the
 Countess Ducie, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the
 wife of Robert Warren Carbonell, esq. a son.
 —At Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. Francis
 Charteris, a dau.—At Bryngwyn rectory,
 Monmouthshire, the wife of Archdeacon
 Crawley, a dau.
 Oct. 3. At Fairlawn house, Middlesex, Mrs.
 Eveleigh Wyndham, a dau.—4. At Uddings
 house, Dorset, the wife of Geo. Pleydell Man-

sel, esq. a dau.—5. At Shelley house, Essex,
 the wife of the Rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a
 son.—In Ebury st. the Hon. Mrs. Gerald
 Dillon, a son.—6. In Bryanston sq. the
 Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.—
 7. At Chiswick, the wife of Captain Smart,
 R.N. K.H. a son.—At Barnet, the wife of
 the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, M.A. a son.—
 8. The wife of Capt. Dunbar Dunbar, of Sea-
 park, Morayshire, a son and heir.—10. At
 Sonning, Berks, the wife of John Murray, esq.
 of Albemarle st. a dau.—12. At Toft hall,
 Cheshire, Mrs. Leicester, a son.—13. At
 Worthing, the Viscountess Maidstone, a dau.
 —14. At Grey abbey, the Lady Charlotte
 Montgomery, a dau.—16. At Wymondham
 rectory, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford,
 a dau.—17. At Hams, the Hon. Mrs. Ad-
 derley, a dau.—18. At Kemberton rectory,
 Shropshire, Mrs. George Whitmore, a son.—
 23. In Eccleston sq. the wife of Armar L.
 Corry, esq. Capt. R.N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 11. At Madras, Capt. John Maitland,
 of the Madras Art. to Arabella-Jane, eldest
 dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, M.A.

Aug. 20. At Aden, George Rideout Pinder,
 H.E.C.S. youngest son of R. Pinder, esq. of
 the Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, to Emily,
 second dau. of W. Trutch, esq. of London, and
 granddau. of the Hon. Joseph Barnes, Judge
 of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the
 Island of Jamaica.

28. At St. Pancras, Captain G. C. John-
 son, R.N. to Martha, third dau. of the late
 Edmund Street, esq. of the Forbury, Reading,
 and of Winchester.—At Edgbaston, Mr.
 James Powell, jun. of Chichester, to Hen-
 rietta, dau. of the late Major Henry Jones
 Grove, K.H. formerly of 80th Regt.—At Ed-
 monton, the Rev. John Soper, of St. Peter's,
 De Beauvoir-town, to Sarah, third dau. of
 Thomas King, esq. of the former place.

29. At All Souls', Langham place, Walter
 M'Grigor, esq. M.A. youngest son of Sir James
 M'Grigor, Bart. Director-General of the Army
 Medical Department, to Maria-Ann, eldest
 dau. of Capt. Digby, R.N. granddau. of the late
 Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, D.D.
 Dean of Durham.—At Willesden, H. J. Gir-
 dlestone, esq. son of the late Rev. William
 Ewins Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling and Salt-
 house, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. W. Bradlee,
 of Newgate st.—At Dartmouth, Daniel Cod-
 ner, jun. esq. only son of Daniel Codner, esq.
 of Belmont house, Dartmouth, to Elizabeth,
 only dau. of Robert Harris, esq. banker.

30. At Dublin, Mitchell Henry, esq. of Har-
 ley st. son of Alexander Henry, esq. M.P. to
 Margaret, younger dau. of the late George
 Vaughan, esq. of Quillea house, Down, and of
 Dublin.—At Beaumaris, the Rev. Bulkeley
 Jones, B.A. to Fanny, youngest dau. of the
 late Thomas Lewis Coker, esq. of Biester,
 Oxfordshire.—At Pierremont, Isle of Thanet,
 Edward Budd, esq. of Swansea and Lon-
 don, to Antoinette, eldest dau. of Hugh Sande-
 man, esq. of York pl. Portman sq.—At St.
 Pancras, Edward Owen Leggatt, esq. of the
 35th Regt. Madras N.I. to Susanna-Ann, only
 child of Capt. Robert Ford, late of the East
 India ship Lady Flora.—At Harrold, Bed-
 fordshire, Henry Leslie, esq. of Seaport lodge,
 co. Antrim, to Harriot-Ann, widow of H.
 Oddie, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Capt.
 Job Hamner, R.N. of Holbrook hall, Suffolk.
 —At Brighton, Daniel Bayley, esq. 7th Bengal
 Light Cav. to Isabella-Frances, eldest dau.
 of W. H. Oakes, esq. and widow of David
 Carmichael Smyth, esq. of the Bengal Civil
 Service.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wil-

liam Haig, esq. second son of the late Robert Haig, esq. of Dodderbank, co. Dublin, and grandson of Sir William Wolseley, of Wolseley, Staffordshire, Bart. to Harriette-Anna-Maria-Porter, only child of the late Jeremiah Dick, esq. of North crescent, Bedford sq. — At Cheltenham, Richard, son of the late Thomas White, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Caroline-Granville, second dau. of John Grenfell Moyle, esq. late President of the Bombay Medical Board. — In Little Portland st. chapel, Marylebone, Walter William Aldridge, esq. of Gray's inn, to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of H. R. Abraham, esq. of Great George st. Westminster, and Mountfield house, Harrow road. — At Burgh St. Peter, Norfolk, Henry, third son of Capt. Faerman, R.M. to M.A.C. Sayer, dau. of J. Sayer, esq. — The Rev. Charles Champagné George Moller, eldest son of C. C. Moller, esq. of the late 15th Hussars, to Louisa-Anne, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Stratton, and granddau. of the late Gen. and Lady Louisa Orde. — At Lewisham, Kent, Henry John Tribe, esq. Royal Marines, to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Fead, C.B. Grenadier Guards. — At Castle Cary, Henry Phelps, esq. Comm. R.N. to Jane-Wason, only dau. of Harry Russ, esq. of Castle Cary. — At Harrow-on-the-hill, Edward-Ehret, only son of Thomas Edw. Dyson, esq. of Tolpits, Watford, to Emily-Mary, only dau. of Edward Layton, esq. of Mount Clements, Harrow Weald.

Sept. 1. At Paris, Daniel Alexander Rogers, esq. Madras Army, to Emily, only child of the late Edward James, esq. of Frelawny. — At Hannington, John Samuel Willes Johnson, Capt. Royal Navy, to Joanna, widow of Col. Henry Freke, C.B. of Hannington hall, Wilts. — At Rickmansworth, Herts, Charles Warner Lewis, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of F. R. Blake, esq. of Rickmansworth. — At Boulton, Thos. Allen, esq. barrister on the South Wales circuit, only son of James Allen, esq. of Freestone hall, to Emily, second dau. of Robert Innes Ackland, esq. of Boulton, Pemb.

3. At St. Dunstan's Fleet st. Randal Owen, esq. third son of R. Owen, esq. of Castle Caerinion, Montgomeryshire, to Harriet, only dau. of the late T. West, esq. of Dartford. — At Astley, Warwickshire, Richard Smith, jun. esq. town clerk of Bridgwater, to Maria, youngest dau. of John Kelsey, esq. of Astley hall.

4. At Brighton, William Major Cooke, esq. of the Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of John Cooke, esq. of Belle-croft, Isle of Wight, to Maria-Bartlett, eldest dau. of Samuel Ashwell, esq. M.D. — At St. George's Hanover sq. William Hamilton, esq. eldest son of Maj. John Hamilton, late of 77th, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Major Thomas Hamilton, formerly of 66th Regt. — At Christchurch, Highbury, James S. Kingdon, esq. of Bedford row and Highbury vale, London, to Eliza-Emilia, dau. of the late Robert Hillcock, esq. of Exeter.

— At Harrow-on-the-hill, Edward Penrose Hathaway, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, third son of Wm. Silas Hathaway, esq. of Wimbledon, to Catharine-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. D. Legh, Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. — At Tamerton Folliott, Mottram Andrews, esq. Capt. H. M. 28th Regt. to Julia-Barbara, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Fellowes, K.C.B. — At Lechlade, the Rev. Robert Strong, M.A. Vicar of Painswick, to Eleanor, dau. of the late R. Hebert, esq. — At St. John's Hyde park sq. Richard Roscoe, esq. M.D. to Mary, widow of Capt. Thomas Hodgson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. — At Cumnor,

Berks, George Frederick Druce, of Oxford, solicitor, son of Samuel Druce, esq. of Eusham, Oxon, to Charlotte-Hill, eldest dau. of Frederick Dawson, esq. of Pump court, Temple, and of Camberwell. — At Ipswich, Isaac Palmer Baker, esq. solicitor, Ipswich, to Marianne-Byles, eldest dau. of the late Charles Cowell, esq. — At St. Mark's Kennington, J. W. Sparrow, esq. solicitor, eldest son of William Sparrow, esq. of Billington, to Fanny, eldest dau. of H. M. Marley, esq. Grove road, Brixton. — At Brailes, Richard E. B. Hornblown, esq. M.D. of Leamington, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of John Cawley, esq. of Brailes. — At Brighton, Capt. Savage, 91st Regt. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Savage, R.E. to Isabel, only child of Capt. Ward, 91st Regt. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, Samuel Robert Smyth, esq. of Malta, eldest son of the late Col. Smyth, to Caroline-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Ferdinando Jeyes, esq.

5. At Mitchell's Troy, G. Stonestreet Trower, esq. of St. James's pl. London, eldest son of the late G. Trower, esq. to Beatrice, third dau. of Thomas Oakeley, esq. of Lydard, Monmouthshire. — At Little Ponton, Edward Birch Reynardson, Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards (third son of the late General Birch Reynardson), of Holywell hall, to Emily, eldest dau. of Vere Fane, esq. — At St. Michael's Burleigh st. the Rev. H. W. Marychurch, B.A. Incumbent of St. Michael's, to Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Campbell, esq. of Jamaica, and widow of D. Davies, esq. Henrietta st. Covent garden. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward Henry Sieveking, esq. M.D. of Bentinck-st. Manchester-sq. eldest son of Edward Sieveking, esq. of Stamford hill, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Ray, esq. of Finchley, Middlesex. — At Wallingford, Mr. Thomas Welldingham Fuller, eldest son of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Aston, Berks, to Martha-Allnatt, second dau. of W. S. Clarke, esq. banker, Wallingford. — At Fakenham, Jacob Watson, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of Edmund Kent, esq. of Baron's hall, Fakenham.

6. At Clifton, the Rev. Octavius Leach, Hubberstone, co. of Pembroke, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. Samuel Bunny. — At Uplyme, J. W. Perry Watlington, esq. of Moor hall, Essex, and Caldicote house, Herts, to Margaret-Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Uplyme Rectory and Wicksted hall, Cheshire. — At Heavitree, Charles O'Brien, only son of the late Capt. C. Dilkes, R.N. C.B. of Gloucester, to Eliza-Jemima, eldest dau. of John Clench, esq. Mont-le-Grand, near Exeter. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, Thomas William Hough, New Ross, Wexford, Ireland, to Eda, 2nd dau. of Edw. Aukett Jones, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex. — At Liverpool, the Rev. Arthur Willink, M.A. Curate of Bickerstaffe, to Sarah-Wakefield, second dau. of John Cropper, esq. Dingle bank, Liverpool. — At Eaglescarnie, Bryan Holme Holme, esq. 88th Regt. A.D.C. to the Governor of Gibraltar, to Catherine-Margaret, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G. — At Rothfield Grays, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Frederick Bell Pryor, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and son of John I. Pryor, esq. of Clay hall, Herts, to Louisa-Mary, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. West, late 33rd Regt. of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D. to Georgiana-Augusta-Wilkinson, dau. of William Ker, esq. of Gathesaw, Roxburghshire, and niece of the late Sir Charles Ker.

8. At Cheltenham, Geo. Louis Martin, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the Rev. J. W. Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent, to Ada-Gordon, fourth dau. of the late Major Duff, formerly of the 19th Lancers. — At Ipswich,

Charles G. Phillips, Comm. R.N. to Miss Sophia Kemp, of Ipswich.—At Brompton, Frederick Owen, esq. of Harley st. to Caroline-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late J. S. Geldard, esq. of Kensington.

10. At Cossington, Somersetshire, the Rev. J. Somerville Broderip, Rector of Cossington, to Frances-Freeling, only daughter of the late Thomas Hood, esq.

11. At Sidbury, the Rev. John Hyne Way, Curate of Kilmington, to Jane-Maria, dau. of the late George Strong, esq.—At Stogursey, Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, esq. eldest son of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. M.P. of Wootton house, to Isabel-Harriet, only surviving child of Sir Peregrine P. F. Palmer Acland, Bart. of Fairfield, Andries, Somerset.—At Clevedon, Somerset, David Archibald, esq. M.D. of Liff, Forfarshire, to Annie-Wemyss, third dau. of the late Henry Manley, esq. of Manley, Devon.—At St. Columb, Gilbert Chilcott, esq. Truro, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Thurstan Collins, esq. St. Columb.—At Thrapston, the Rev. William Liffon Wynne, of Stroud, Kent, eldest son of R. L. Wynne, esq. of Astrad, Denbigh, to Augusta-Harriet, youngest dau. of Henry Leete, esq.—The Rev. George Hill, M.A. Curate of Tor Mohun, Devon, to Maria-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. James Thomas Du Boulay, Rector of Headington, Wilts.—At Paddington, James O'Loughlin, esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.I. to Jane, relict of James Hozer, esq. of Jamaica.—At Jersey, Thomas Emmerson, youngest son of the late Abraham Raimbach, esq. of Greenwich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Philip Journeaux, of St. Heliers, Jersey.—At Gloucester, the Rev. Rupert J. Rowlett, Rector of Southwood with Limpenhoe, Norfolk, to Mary-Lewis, eldest dau. of James Helps, esq.—At Bromley, Kent, Oliver, son of the late Rev. Oliver Lodge, Vicar of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, to Grace, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Heath, Vicar of Wigmore, Heref.—At All Saints' Gordon sq. Edward Smith Wilkinson, esq. of Notting hill sq. younger son of the late Abraham Wilkinson, esq. M.D. of Enfield, to Hannah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Naylor, esq. of Batley Carr, Yorkshire.

12. At Southwell, Notts, the Rev. Edmund Randolph, A.M. of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, to Georgiana-Harriet, second dau. of the late Col. Sherlock, K.H.—At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. Gerald T. Lermitt, B.A. of Lexden, son of the late Capt. Alfred Lermitt, of the Bengal Army, to Elizabeth-Henrietta, second dau. of William Downes, esq. of the Hill House, Dedham.—At Brixton, Capt. Frederick Sidney Boulton, to Victoria, dau. of the late John Alexander Thwaites, esq. and niece to Major John Henry Cooke, 25th Regt.—At Eilon, Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, fourth son of the late Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. to Harriet-Albinia, eldest dau. of Alexander Gordon, of Eilon, Aberdeenshire.

13. At Fareham, Montague Burrows, Lieut. H.M.S. Excellent, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart. of Rochecourt.—At Bruton, Somerset, Theodore Paul, esq. of Pendoylon house, co. of Glamorgan, son of Thomas Paul, esq. banker, to Florence-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan.—At Limerick, John Surtess Stockley, esq. fourth son of W. Stockley, esq. Royal Art. Woolwich, to Alice-Diana, second dau. of Joseph Gabbett, esq. of High park, co. Limerick.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward Russell Ingram, esq. of Waresley, Worc. to Louisa-Anne, only child of the late Rev. Richard Berkeley, of Cothelridge court.—At Twickenham, J. Sydney Webb, esq. son of the late Rear-Adm. Charles Webb, to Adeline, second dau. of Henry Young, esq. of Riversdale, Twickenham.—

At Paddington, Geo. Bell, esq. of Tichfield, Hants, to Caroline Greene, of the same place, dau. of the late James Greene, esq. Capt. in the North Hants Militia.—At Hinxworth, the Rev. Henry D. Heatley, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, third son of Richard Heatley, esq. of Walthamstow, to Marian-Heathcote, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Lafont, Rector of Hinxworth, Herts.—At Yoxall, the Rev. John Bowdler Glabourne, B.A. Rector of Yoxall, to Susan-Elizabeth Waugh, residing at Yoxall lodge, co. of Stafford.—At Barking, Essex, John Pickering Peacock, esq. of Longbridge, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of James Biggs, esq. of the Manor, Barking, Essex.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Theophilus, only son of Thomas Thompson, esq. of Poundsford park, Somerset, to Marion-Elphinstone-Coates, eldest dau. of the late Major Snodgrass, of the Hon. E.I. Company's Service.—At Eastbourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, Mr. John William Thomas, of New Bond st. London, eldest son of J. W. Thomas, esq. of Cadogan pl. to Jane Spersholt, elder dau. of Thomas Sanders, esq. of the former place.—At Padeston, Herefordshire, Thomas Archer Coll, esq. M.D. second son of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Coll, Bart. of Trawscod, Radnorshire, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Elias Chadwick, esq. of Swinton hall, Lancashire.—At Abbots Leigh, near Bristol, Capt. Edward Arthur Somerset, M.P. eldest son of the late Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Edward Somerset, to Agatha, second dau. of William Miles, esq. M.P. of Leigh court, Somersetshire.

14. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Alfred Allen, M.A. of Herne hill, Surrey, to Harriet, eldest dau. of J. S. Williams, esq. of Heringstone house, Tunbridge Wells, and grand-dau. of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

15. At St. Peters, Isle of Thanet, Lieut. William Edward Fisher, R.N. H.M.S. Hecla, to Lonisa-Roberta, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clark, C.B. late of the Scots Greys.—At Bath, John Stanton, esq. M.D. of Clifton, to Jane-Seymour-Herne, eldest dau. of William Bruges, esq. of Hacklestone, Wilts.—At St. Marylebone, William Grimes Kell, esq. of Bedford row, and of Tavistock sq. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Remnant, esq. of Hampstead.—At Breadsall, Derbyshire, Marcus Hulse, of Castle Donington, Leic. to Frances-Sarah, third daughter of Sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, of the Priory, Breadsall, and relict of Rev. Gustavus Barton, Incumbent of St. James, Congleton, Cheshire.

16. At Brighton, Geo. Morrice, esq. of the Grove, Highbury, and Oaklands, Herts, to Emma-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late W. Mark, esq. formerly Consul at Malaga.—At Beaconsfield, William Mitchell, esq. to Alice, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Gould, B.D. Rector of Beaconsfield.—At Oldswinford, Worc. Michael-Phillips, eldest son of Michael Grazebrook, esq. of Audnam, Staff. to Mary-Anne, third dau. of Richard Hickman, esq.—At Waltham Abbey, Capt. Henry Weston, 14th Bombay N.I. to Rebekah-Eleanora, dau. of William Cox, esq. of Cheshunt.—At Sidmouth, Lieut. Rob. Creighton, 55th Bengal N. Inf. only son of Robert Creighton, esq. of the Civil Service, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Chs. Fitzgerald, E.I.C. Service.—At Thorpe-next-Norwich, the Rev. Fred. L. Currie, M.A. eldest son of Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. of Calcutta, to Eliza-Reeve, only dau. of Matthew Rackham, esq.—At Castor, near Peterborough, William Paley, esq. M.D. of Peterborough, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late William Simpson, esq. agent to the Earl Fitzwilliam.

Oct. 9. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Hon. Charles Cornwallis Neville, second son of Lord Braybrooke, to the Hon. Florence-Maud, third dau. of Viscount Hawarden.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES ALBERT,
EX-KING OF SARDINIA.

July 28. At Oporto, Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, and Duke of Savoy.

Carlo Alberto, born 2nd Oct. 1798, was the son of Carlo Emanuele, Prince of Carignano, by Maria Christina, daughter of Charles, Prince of Saxe and Courland. The princes of Carignano had become a distinct branch of the Dukes of Savoy in 1596, and formed no alliances with them, except in a marriage of Vittorio Amadeo of Carignano in 1714, with an illegitimate daughter of King Vittorio Amadeo II. Carlo Alberto at his birth had but little chance of ever swaying the sceptre, for there were seven male heirs of the house of Savoy through whom the crown might have descended; but neither Carlo Emanuele IV. Vittorio Emanuele, nor Carlo Felice, who subsequently reigned, left male heirs, and their brothers the princes Maurizio and Giuseppe both died unmarried. About the year 1815 it became evident that the senior branch of the Dukes of Savoy would become extinct in the male line, and it was then necessary to ascend six generations and descend to Carlo Alberto, Prince of Carignano, for the rightful heir to the crown and dominions of the house of Savoy.

The Prince of Carignano had been brought up in the army, and, owing to straightened means and no strongly developed qualities, passed his early life in comparative insignificance. It was not till the eyes of the royal family were turned towards him, as the heir-presumptive, that he began to emerge from the quiet position he had held. Whatever notoriety, good or bad, he might have gained in the immediate circle in which he lived, his name was but very slightly known to Europe until the revolution in 1821. That movement had its origin in the retrograde legislation and system of absolute government of King Vittorio Emanuele, and the events in the Peninsula and Naples increased the excitement and discontent of the nobles and the enlightened portion of the Piedmontese. In February 1821 a conspiracy against the government was formed among the nobility and officers. The Prince of Carignano was then residing at Modena with Carlo Felice, Duke of Genoa (the heir presumptive to the throne of his brother Vittorio Emanuele); and whether from real principles of liberalism, or from a wish to make himself popular with a large portion of the Pied-

montese, he entered into the conspiracy, and joined the revolutionary party at Turin. The purpose of the conspirators was to make the Prince of Carignano their chief, and proclaim the Spanish Constitution of 1812. On March 10, 1821, the revolution broke out among several regiments. On the 11th the cry of rebellion for the Spanish Constitution was heard in Turin. On the 12th some officers of the garrison threw open the citadel of Turin to the insurgents. On the 13th King Vittorio Emanuele resigned the crown in favour of his brother, and in his absence, he being then at Modena, appointed the Prince of Carignano regent. On the evening of that day the regent proclaimed the adoption of the Spanish Constitution, on condition, however, of the royal assent. He swore to it on the 14th, with a reservation of the former order of succession, and of toleration towards all religions, besides the changes to be made by a national parliament and the king. He appointed at the same time a new ministry, and on the 16th a supreme junta. The Duke of Genoa proclaimed at Modena, on the 16th, all that had been done since the abdication of his brother null and void, and took instant measures to put down the insurgents. This proclamation deprived the junta of courage and energy. Nevertheless the Austrian ambassador was obliged to depart, and an army was assembled to occupy Lombardy. On the 21st the regent appointed the Count of Santa Rosa minister of war; but that same night Prince Carlo Alberto fled to Novara, and betrayed and deserted the party with whom he had co-operated. From Novara he repaired to the Austrian head-quarters, then to Modena, and thence (as the Duke of Genoa forbade him the court) to Florence.

Renouncing the opinions he had adopted, we find him shortly after, 1823, in Spain, assisting as a volunteer under the Duc d'Angoulême in crushing the Constitution, the exact principles of which he had so lately attempted to establish at Piedmont. On his return to Turin he remained in retirement until the death of Carlo Felice, when he ascended the throne of Sardinia, 27th April, 1831. During a reign of eighteen years but few great events have occurred to give a clear insight into the natural bent of his mind; but the general tenour of his policy will not we fear leave any great and bright traits to be transmitted on the page of history.

It was not until Feb. 1842, that he

granted a general amnesty to the political offenders of 1821. In 1836 he issued an edict for the subversion of the feudal system in the Island of Sardinia.

We find it remarked by the author of the very intelligent and comprehensive work to the merits of which we lately bore testimony,* that "Carlo Alberto is embarrassed between the concession of those political privileges which would endanger the irresponsibility of his will, and the necessity of yielding them as a national defence against the dangers of external aggression. His mercurial liberality rises in the diplomatic thermometer when Austrian interference warms the political atmosphere, and falls when constitutional principles chill and check his absolutism."

Thus, when Austrian interference in Italy in 1847 caused much agitation, the King of Sardinia protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, and proffered his whole forces in defence of the Papal Legations should their independence be threatened by the aggressions of Austria. In November of that year he made a convention with Pius IX., the Dukes of Tuscany and Lucca, to form a commercial league, and signed an organic law establishing municipalities and provincial councils throughout his dominions.

The general excitement and discontent against Austrian interference in Italy increasing, the King of Sardinia, in January 1848, issued a proclamation, containing the basis of a Constitution. After the success of the Milanese in driving out the Austrians, and the Italian flag had been hoisted in all the towns of North Italy, Carlo Alberto, on the 23d March, 1848, issued another proclamation to the "People of Lombardy and Venice," and openly espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. That same day his troops crossed the frontier of Lombardy. On the 29th May he defeated the Austrian forces at Goito, after two days' engagement. On the 30th the fortress of Peschiera surrendered to his arms. In July his fleet, called the "Italian Fleet," blockaded Trieste. But this month saw the extent of his successes; on the 27th July his army was forced to retreat on Milan, and Mantua was relieved by the Austrian generals. On the 4th August the Sardinian forces in Milan capitulated to the

Austrian Marshal Radetsky. In September an armistice was signed between Austria and Sardinia.

In March, 1849, Carlo Alberto was forced by the clamours of his own subjects to renew the war with Austria. Hostilities recommenced on the 20th. The Sardinian army was defeated at all points, and in four days Radetsky put an end to the war by gaining complete victory. (See our May number, p. 527.) Immediately after the disastrous battle of Novara,—that city which had witnessed his perfidious flight exactly twenty-eight years previously,—on the 24th March, Carlo Alberto signed his abdication in favour of his eldest son, who ascended the throne under the title of Vittorio Emanuele II. Precipitately leaving Turin, and entering the Peninsula, the ex-King finally took up his residence at Oporto.

Time will shew the motives which induced him to unfurl for the second time the revolutionary banner, and enable the historian to judge more calmly of his invasion of Austrian Italy, of his abdication, his retirement from the sad arena of his defeat and the termination of his earthly career in a foreign land. Carlo Alberto is the fourth King of Sardinia who has abdicated the crown since 1730.

He married on 30th Sept. 1817, Teresa, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Ferdinand Grand Duke of Tuscany. By her, who survives, he has left two sons, viz. Vittorio Emanuele, Duke of Savoy, now King of Sardinia, born 11th March, 1820, and Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, born 15th Nov. 1822. The Duke of Savoy married on 12th April, 1842, his cousin Adelaide, second dau. of the Archduke Reinier, late Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, by his wife, Francesca, sister of the late Carlo Alberto, ex-King of Sardinia. The present King of Sardinia has issue three sons and a daughter. The mother of Carlo Alberto became a widow 16th Aug. 1800, and married secondly the Prince de Montléart; she is still living.

The body of the ex-King was removed from Oporto to Piedmont for interment, and the funeral was celebrated at Turin on the 12th of October. The windows and balconies of the city were everywhere hung with black drapery, and the persons filling them were dressed in mourning. On the Piazza Carlo Felice sixteen large masts, forming a circle, bore black banners studded with golden stars. At the extremities were two colossal pyramids adorned with Corinthian columns, and bearing the escutcheons of Liguria and Savoy. On their tops were veiled in black the banners which the people had borne in triumph on the day the political re-

* See Tyndale's *Sardinia* (reviewed in our June number), vol. i. p. 47. Mr. Tyndale's work gives a long account of the suppression of feudalism in the island, in vol. iii. and speaks of Carlo Alberto's mode of government in various passages, to which we can only make this general reference.

forms granted by the King were published. Two other pyramids similar to the former stood in the centre at the entrance of the street leading to St. Salvario, which was also flanked by long rows of pyramids bearing the escutcheons and names of all the provinces of the kingdom. At the bottom of the street a magnificent pavilion in the form of a triumphal arch was erected for the Chamber and dignitaries of the state. Behind the funeral car which bore the remains of Charles Albert followed his charger, covered with a black veil. The officers who had been to Oporto to receive the body, and the old servants of Charles Albert, walked on each side of the hearse, while four of the oldest generals held the corners of the pall. Four almoners, two captains of the guard, and the late King's almoner followed with torches. Eight carriages, a battalion of National Guards, another of carabiniers, and cavalry, brought up the rear. On the hearse arriving at the cathedral the crew of the vessel which had brought the body from Oporto conveyed it from the hearse into the cathedral, where the Royal Guards of the palace placed it in the mausoleum erected for the purpose. The black pall was taken off, and a covering of crimson velvet, bearing a silver cross and the initials of Charles Albert in gold, was thrown over it. A black veil was then spread over the whole. The crown, the sceptre, and sword were placed at the foot of the bier, and also veiled in black. The Bishop of Vercelli then read the funeral oration, his text being "*Manet Rex in aeternum.*" The public were admitted the whole day and following night to visit the cathedral. The body was subsequently placed in the catacombs of the basilica of Sopera.

The will of the ex-King has not yet been publicly declared; but it is said that he has bequeathed 1,500,000 lire nove (£60,000) among the indigent portion of the Italian emigrants, and has left to the nation his collection of arms and his picture gallery.

EARL OF AIRLIE.

Aug. 20. In Regent-street, London, aged 63, the Right Hon. David Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie and Baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen (1639), Baron Ogilvy of Airlie (1491), a Representative Peer of Scotland, and Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire.

The Earl of Airlie was the second but eldest surviving son of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova, a member of the faculty of advocates of Edinburgh, by his second wife Jean, daughter of Dr. John Ogilvy, of Murkle, physician in Forfar, heir-male of the Ogilvys of Balfour.

When Mr. J. P. Wood published his edition of Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, David Ogilvy, styled Earl of Airlie, who had been attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1745 (at which time he was Lord Ogilvy), was recently deceased, on the 6th April, 1812, and it was considered that the peerage had revived in the person of his uncle, the Hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova, "the attainer not extending further than David Ogilvy of Airlie, and the heirs male of his body." (Wood's Douglas, i. 34, ii. 716.) The peerage, however, was claimed by the Hon. Walter Ogilvy without success; and it was only restored to his son, the subject of this memoir, by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent May 26, 1826.

His Lordship was in early life a Captain in the 42nd Highlanders.

He was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland in 1833, and at every subsequent election; and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Forfar in 1833.

His Lordship was twice married: first, Oct. 7, 1812, to Clementine, only child of the late Gavin Drummond, esq. of Keltie. By that lady, who died Sept. 1835, he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1, Lady Jean-Graham-Drummond, married in 1837 to her cousin, the Hon. John Arbuthnott, Master of Arbuthnott, (son of John, present Viscount Arbuthnott, by the Earl of Airlie's eldest sister;) 2, Lady Clementina-Drummond, married in 1838 to James Rait, esq. of Arniston; 3, Margaret-Arbuthnott, who died an infant; 4, a son who died an infant; 5, David-Graham-Drummond, now Earl of Airlie, born in 1826; 6, Lady Maria-Anne; and 7, Lady Helen-Susanah-Catharine-Gertrude.

The Earl married, secondly, Nov. 15, 1838, Margaret, only child of the late William Bruce, esq. of Cowden; and by that lady, who died June 18, 1845, he had further issue five younger sons.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

Sept. 6. At Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, in his 70th year, after a short illness, which terminated in congestion of the brain, the Right Rev. Edward Stanley, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, and Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, President of the Linnean Society, &c. and F.R.S.

Dr. Stanley was the younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, the sixth Baronet, of Alderley in Cheshire, by Margaret daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, esq. of Penrhos in Anglesea, and was brother to Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was raised to the peerage in 1839.

He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A.

1802, as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1805. He was presented by his father in 1805 to the rectory of Alderley, a place which, through his liberal and conciliatory disposition, he left with scarcely a dissenter from the Established Church; and left it, as we have reason to believe, reluctantly, and not without deeply weighing the question whether he should enter upon the more extended field of duty to which he was unexpectedly called, when nominated to the see of Norwich in 1837. He came to his diocese under considerable disadvantage, on account not only of the political prejudice which he had to encounter, but also of the well-known indulgence which his kind-hearted predecessor had extended to the clergy, and the many cases in which he felt called upon to require a fuller performance of clerical duty. But he was there long enough to overcome nearly all prejudices; and, although his patronage was sometimes regarded as too universally extended beyond the limits of his episcopal functions, no one could withhold from him the praise of being ready to lend his influence to the encouragement of every undertaking which had for its object the intellectual advancement or promotion of the happiness of his fellow-creatures. This was manifest on every occasion which brought him forth before the public, and to our antiquarian friends in particular it is needless to refer to our report of the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Norwich in 1847, to remind them not merely of his courtesy and kind reception, but of his zeal and enthusiasm in the prosecution of the objects they had in view.

There was a *bonhomie*, and at the same time an earnestness, in his advocacy, which rendered his services very valuable to any object which he undertook to promote. He was kind and hospitable towards his clergy and all who came within his notice, and in the bosom of his family he was beloved, and will be deeply lamented.

In addressing the clergy after his inauguration into the episcopal office, his Lordship spoke in these feeling and conciliatory terms of his late charge, and of the course which he had marked out for himself, and from which we are not aware that he was in any instance known to depart. "For thirty years—for upwards of thirty years—I have been a humble minister in a rural and distant parish. In that parish I had formed dear ties that will last as long as life exists. For thirty years I have lived amongst beings become as dear as relatives. I have superintended their education whilst young; I have enjoyed the friendship of some in maturer years;

and some I have followed, with the intimacy and affection of a relative, to the grave. You know how sacred are the ties formed between a minister and his flock, and can enter into my feelings. You can well understand the bitterness of parting from those with whom such a connexion has been so long established. This day has been the dawn of a brighter period, and till this day I have never felt anything like consolation for the sacrifice I had made." His Lordship proceeded to say that there was one subject on which he had never spoken to his late parishioners, and he trusted it was the first and last time that the word would pass his lips in any public meeting—he meant that of politics. "He had never spoken to them on political subjects; he left them free as air. He did not deny that he had his opinions; from his earliest youth he had adopted them, because he conceived that they tended to the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the country, and indirectly to the glory of God; and he was sure those were reasons, however they might differ from his conclusions, which they would approve."

We add some passages from a sermon preached in Norwich cathedral by Dean Pellow on the Sunday following the Bishop's funeral.

"I feel that I pay only a just tribute of gratitude, of friendship, and of piety, in venturing to point out in how many respects (allowance being made for human frailties and human infirmities) his character corresponded with the portrait that St. Paul has drawn of a Christian Bishop.

"The united efforts of the clergy and the laity of the diocese, combining with his own zeal, enabled him to rise on the crest of that wave of social improvement that during the last forty years has been spreading over our land—and far above all other causes we attribute it to the grace and favour of Almighty God and his Holy Spirit that the Bishop has left the affairs of his diocese in a state far preferable to that which they appeared to him to be at the time when he assumed the charge.

"Another qualification that the Apostle has especially recommended in those called upon to fulfil the office of Bishop, was to be apt to teach. And who that ever witnessed the late lamented Bishop's readiness to preach on every occasion, and his unwearied devotion to the cause of education, will for a moment hesitate to say that he possessed this aptitude in the highest degree? Upon his services to mankind in this respect it is needless for me to enlarge, for no man can be ignorant of them. Have we not oftentimes seen him, regardless of the inclemency of the weather,

hastening alone, from day to day, from school to school, to satisfy himself by personal inquiry as to the competency of the teachers, and the diligence of the scholars? Was he not the eloquent advocate of every form and description of education, preferring indeed that of our own Church, which is based on Christianity, the only safe foundation for human improvement, but still wishing well to, and even assisting, other modes of education in which religious and secular instruction were not so thoroughly combined, upon the principle which every candid mind must at least respect, that any education whatever was preferable to total neglect? Often did his name appear in the visitors' book in the various schools, and most liberal were his contributions in their behalf. From their public examinations he was rarely absent, and it was pleasing on these occasions to observe the little innocents beguiled by his benevolent countenance into disregard or forgetfulness of his dignity, and plucking his garments in anticipation of the smile that they knew would be sure to follow, showing how deeply the Saviour's precept—"Suffer little children to come unto me"—was impressed on his heart. I may mention that he left a memorandum, written only a few days before his departure, in which he expressed a wish, founded on the anxiety he felt throughout life, that as large a number of school-children of the humbler classes as possible should attend his funeral. Now you were witnesses of the fulfilment of that sacred wish, and of the 1100 objects of his kind regard who attended on that melancholy occasion. I doubt not that all who were of an age to appreciate his exertions in the cause of education gratefully and feelingly lamented the loss of their benevolent friend and benefactor. In the expenditure of his income, the rule to which he adhered was to give away and spend in his diocese all the emoluments he derived from it, and his liberality in pecuniary matters was not more remarkable on occasions than his disinterestedness in respect of patronage and other advantages usually resulting from his position. The giving of public benefices as rewards for faithful services, and fitness for the office, constituted the principle on which he was guided in the dispensation of preferments; and it is remarkable that, out of the numerous vacancies which must have occurred during the twelve years of his residence in the diocese, not one has been filled by a relative or family connexion.

"Even his manner and kindness were the index to his mind. His animated gestures, the fire of his eye, and his ex-

pressive features and thoughtful brow, revealed more clearly than words can do, that spark of bright intelligence that imparted weight to all his arguments. In all the relations of private life he was truly an example—as a husband, a father, neighbour, and friend, his conduct was irreproachable. His temperament was so sanguine, and he so utterly disregarded difficulties and labours, that he would eagerly enter upon new undertakings and projects that promised a beneficial result, but without ever forgetting the original subject of his thoughts. He was frequently engaged in what might be regarded as supererogatory works. He acted as if he considered the office and exertions of a bishop were due not only to his own diocese, but to all mankind; and hence, whilst usually enjoying during his absence some relaxation from his diocesan labours, he was ready at all times to devote his time and talents to the promotion of objects which one less ready to 'spend and be spent,' would have regarded as beyond the sphere of his individual calling. It was his unwearied and persevering activity in the service of all mankind which I think hastened his white and venerable head, not prematurely, but unexpectedly, to the grave—not prematurely, for he pressed into the 12 years of his episcopacy what common minds would have considered a laborious achievement for 30 or 40 years;—but still unexpectedly, as neither was the brightness of his eye dimmed, nor his natural force and energy abated; and though he reached the natural limits of human existence, his light burned so clearly to the last that it was difficult to connect with it the idea of dissolution. Men appreciated his integrity, his sincerity, his disinterestedness, his readiness to forgive, his earnest desire to do good, and, to their praise be it spoken, for these qualifications, without inquiring further, they all loved him in life, and now lament him in death."

The Dean concluded by remarking that "the deceased possessed great taste in painting, and it was his especial delight to contemplate the rich and varied colours, the mellow tints, of those works in our cathedrals, most of which have been destroyed. The art of executing those beautiful works is now recovered, and it was to his lordship's munificence that we are indebted for one of the richly painted windows that now decorates this cathedral. But it was the great western window, so wantonly despoiled of this ornament during the great rebellion, that he especially desired to see restored. This desire he has earnestly expressed on several occasions, particularly upon one

The Mayor, Samuel Bignold, esq.
 Sheriff's officers, mutes, and undertaker.

THE BODY,

carried by eight bearers; and the pall borne by the Ven. Archdeacon Collyer, Ven. Archdeacon Ormerod, Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Rev. R. Hankinson, Rev. R. R. Berners, Rev. F. Cunningham, Rev. W. A. Bouverie, Rev. Geo. Stevenson, and Rev. H. Tacy.

Relatives of the deceased.

The clergy of the city and county.

Ministers of other denominations.

County gentlemen, four abreast.

The late Bishop's domestic servants.

In the Cathedral the children of the different schools in which the late Bishop took so great an interest, were arranged in the north and south aisles; the Dean (Dr. Pellew), Lord High Steward (Lord Bayning), Canon Philpott, with the Minor Canons, the Revds. George Carter, George Day, J. C. Matchett, George Pearse, and Henry Symonds (precentor), and the members of the choir, received the body at the west door, and preceded it into the choir, the members of the choir singing Dr. Croft's burial service. The following were the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased who were present:—

Mrs. Stanley, Miss Stanley, Miss C. M. Stanley, Mrs. Augustus Hare (sister to Mrs. Stanley), Rev. A. P. Stanley, (second son of the late Bishop, his two other sons being absent abroad), the Ven. Archdeacon Hare, E. Penrhyn, esq., Sir W. E. Parry, Lord Eddisbury, the Hon. Henry Stanley, Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, George Johnson, esq. Friends: Baron Alderson, Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. Professor Sedgwick, Canon Wodehouse, John Kitson, esq.

There were about 260 clergymen, 350 gentlemen of the city (exclusive of the Town Council and the Guardians), and 30 parish clerks, in the procession. About 1100 children of the charity schools were present, including those of Miss Stanley's institution, who were in mourning. No Bishop of Norwich had been interred in the Cathedral since Anthony Sparrow, who died in 1685.

A meeting to consider of some memorial to be erected to the memory of the Bishop was held at the Guildhall on the 17th October, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That it is highly desirable some permanent and conspicuous memorial of the late lamented Bishop Stanley should be erected in this city, by public subscription, in grateful testimony of the respect in which his lordship's memory is held by all ranks and conditions of men within the

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diocese, for his unwearied zeal and inflexible integrity in his high office, and his pure and active benevolence in all the relations of life.

"That the deceased prelate having, on various occasions, pointed out the filling the great western window of Norwich Cathedral with stained glass, by some eminent artist, as the memorial which would be most acceptable to him, the present meeting will devote its best exertions towards the fulfilment of this suggestion." The subscription is headed by the Dean and Chapter with the sum of 200*l*.

The portraits published of Bishop Stanley are, a lithograph, after Richmond, on his promotion to the see of Norwich; one by Crookshanks, of Norwich, representing him in his robes; and a third, published in 1848 at Ipswich, we believe from a bust by Behnes. There is also a portrait of him by Chalon.

LORD METHUEN.

Sept. 11. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, the Right Hon. Paul Methuen, Baron Methuen, of Corsham in Wiltshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

The family of Methuen, of Scottish extraction, have been seated in Wiltshire for some generations, John Methuen, esq. afterwards Chancellor of Ireland, having been M.P. for Devizes from 1690 to 1702. His son, Sir Paul Methuen, was a distinguished diplomatist; and dying unmarried, left his estate to his nephew Paul Methuen, esq. who purchased Corsham in 1747, and was grandfather of the nobleman whose death we now record. His father was Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. who died in 1816, and his mother Matilda, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. At the general election of 1812 Mr. Methuen was returned to Parliament for Wiltshire as successor to Mr. H. Penruddock Wyndham, without opposition. In 1818 he was opposed by John Benett, esq. but unsuccessfully, the poll being for

Paul Methuen, esq.	2822
W. P. T. L. Wellesley, esq.	2009
John Benett, esq.	1572

But in July 1819 he resigned his seat, we believe in consequence of having changed his opinions from those of the Tory to those of the Whig party.

After the Reform Act, he was returned in 1832 for the Northern division of the county, after a poll which terminated thus—

Paul Methuen, esq.	1835
Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.	1683
John Edridge, esq.	403

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He was re-elected without opposition in 1835, but in 1837 was successfully assailed by Sir Francis Burdett, who, after having been the "man of the people," was now in his turn a strict Conservative). The numbers were—

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.	2365
Walter Long, esq.	2197
Paul Methuen, esq.	1576

Whereupon, Lord Melbourne shortly after raised the mortified Knight of the Shire to the dignity of the peerage, by patent dated July 13, 1837.

Lord Methuen married July 31, 1810, Jane-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Parker St. John Mildmay, Bart. and sister to the late Viscountess Bolingbroke and the present Countess of Radnor; and by that lady, who died on the 15th March 1846, he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Paul-Mildmay, who died in 1837, aged twenty-three; 2. Frederick-Henry-Paul, now Lord Methuen; 3. the Hon. St. John-George-Paul; and 4. the Hon. Jane-Matilda.

The present Lord was born in 1816, and was lately an officer in the Royal Horse Guards. He married in 1844 Anna-Horatia-Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John Sandford, and has issue.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. PATERSON, K.C.H.

Sep. 26. At Brighton, aged 82, Lieut.-General Sir William Paterson, K.C.H., Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.

His father, who bore the same name, also attained the rank of Lieut.-General. The officer now deceased entered the army in 1766, as Ensign in the 57th Regiment, from which he was shortly removed to the 21st Fusiliers, in which he continued to serve through all the intermediate gradations until he attained the rank of Colonel. He was present with the 21st at the reduction of the French West India islands, under Sir Charles Grey, and also at their evacuation, on which occasion he was thanked in general orders, and in the public despatches, for the able manner in which he covered the embarkation of the troops with the light company of his regiment. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1802, he was selected (he being then Major in the 21st) by Lord Cathcart for the delicate and important duty of commanding the force sent to Maynooth, which he performed not only to the entire satisfaction of the government, but also in such a manner as to insure him the respect and friendship of the Duke of Leinster and all his Grace's family. In 1810 he was employed in Sicily as a Colonel on the staff under Lord Wil-

liam Bentinck, and he commanded a brigade consisting of the 21st and 62nd regiments and a battalion of Royal Marines, at the reduction of Genoa. He subsequently proceeded in command of this brigade to the Chesapeake, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and received in the public despatches the thanks of the commander of the forces for his conduct on the latter occasion. He was superseded in the command of this brigade previous to the attack of the American lines before New Orleans by the arrival of senior officers, but he gallantly led his old corps the 21st to the assault on that unfortunate occasion, and was there most severely wounded by a grape shot in the shoulder, and a rifle ball in his knee. From the effects of the latter wound he was lame and suffered to the day of his death, and to his great grief he was obliged in consequence to resign all hope of further active employment. On his arrival in England he was received with marked kindness by the Duke of York, who immediately appointed him Captain of Carisbrooke Castle, and his Royal Highness also offered him the colonelcy of one of the veteran battalions. In 1819 he became a Major-General by brevet. In 1831 he was appointed knight commander of the Guelphic Order by his late Majesty, from whom he also received the honour of knighthood; and in 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Although Sir William Paterson had not the good fortune to be employed in any of those brilliant services which have shed such lustre upon our arms, yet he most ardently loved his profession; and no one could have been more zealous in its service, or more loyal to his sovereign or his country, and it has been truly said of him in the published memoirs of his fine old corps, that no officer of his rank ever passed through the ordeal of a regimental commanding officer more universally beloved and respected by all ranks than he did. To his brother officers he was endeared by his most courteous bearing and kind disposition, and by his more humble fellow-soldiers he was loved in no ordinary degree, for his efforts were unceasing to ameliorate their condition and to increase their comfort, their happiness, and their social respectability, by every means in his power. On giving up the command of the second battalion of the 21st Fusiliers to proceed to Sicily, the officers presented him with a splendid gold snuff-box, as a mark of their affection and esteem.

He has left one son in the service, who is now a Major in the 94th Regiment.

The body of the deceased was conveyed for interment to Heavitree, near Exeter.

MAJOR-GEN. T. H. BLAIR, C.B.

Aug. 31. At Leamington, Major-General Thomas Hunter Blair, C.B. brother to Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.

He was the sixth son of Sir James Hunter Blair, the first Baronet, of Dunskey, co. Wigtown, by Jane, daughter and heir of John Blair, esq. of the same place.

He entered the army in 1802 as Ensign in the 91st Foot, became Lieutenant in 1804, and Captain 1805. He served in the Peninsula from August 1808 to January the following year, and took part in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and in the retreat and battle of Corunna. He was not long in England before he was again called with his regiment to Portugal, and assisted at the capture of Oporto, took part in the affair at Salamonde and the battle of Talavera, where he was severely wounded, and while in hospital made prisoner by the French, and was detained in France until the peace of 1814, when he received the brevet rank of Major.

In 1815 he again proceeded on active duty to the continent, and shared the honours of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded, and he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by commission dated on the 18th of June. In June 1818 he became Major in the 91st; and on the 1st April, 1819, exchanged to the 87th. He subsequently proceeded to India, where he remained several years, and served with distinction during the Burmese war, under General Archibald Campbell, commanding a brigade in Ava, and distinguished himself at the taking of Melloon. On leaving India he retired on half-pay, on the 25th Feb. 1831. He attained the rank of Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; and that of Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846. Under the general order of the 1st of June, 1847, he had received clasps for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera.

General Blair married in 1820 Miss Eliza Nouris.

MAJOR SHADWELL CLERKE, K.H.

April 19. In Brompton Grove, Major Thomas Henry Shadwell Clerke, K.H.

Major Clerke entered the army as Cornet July 30, 1805, became Lieutenant March 12, 1807, Captain August 22, 1811, and Major July 22, 1830. He served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1811, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the retreat to Corunna, the actions at Lugo and before Corunna, and the battle of Corunna, in which he was contused on the forehead by a musket-ball; also in the operations on the Coa, during the siege

and battle of Almeida, in the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, the affair near Leria, and in the actions of Pombal and Redinha, at which last he was severely wounded in the right leg, which was afterwards amputated.

He was placed on half-pay July 1, 1833, and on retired full-pay as Captain Dec. 29, 1843.

Major Shadwell Clerke was for a considerable time the editor of the *United Service Journal*, and was well known amongst scientific men for the active share which he took in the business of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and in that of the British Association.

JOHN HAY MACKENZIE, Esq.

July 9. At Cliefden Park, Buckinghamshire, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, John Hay Mackenzie, esq. of Newhall, co. Haddington.

Mr. Mackenzie was the only son of Edward Hay-Mackenzie, esq. an uncle of the present Marquess of Tweeddale, by the Hon. Maria Murray-Mackenzie, eldest daughter and coheir of George sixth Lord Elibank, by Lady Isabella Mackenzie, eldest daughter and at length heir of George third Earl of Cromartie.

He married, April 23, 1828, Anne, third daughter of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart. and by that lady he had issue Anne, his only daughter and heiress, who was married on the 20th June last to the Marquess of Stafford, and who has now succeeded to the princely inheritance of her forefathers.

GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, Esq.

Oct. 8. At Needwood, Staffordshire, aged 37, George Edward Anson, esq. Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, Treasurer of the Household to H.R.H. Prince Albert, Treasurer and Cofferer of the Household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the Prince of Wales's Council for the Duchy of Cornwall; Axe-keeper and Master of the Game in Needwood Forest.

Mr. Anson was born on the 14th May, 1812, the second son of the Very Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D. Dean of Chester (youngest brother of the first Viscount Anson), by Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Levett, of Milford, Staffordshire. His elder brother is the Rev. Frederick Anson, formerly Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, now a Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Sudbury, Derbyshire.

Mr. Anson was (together with his elder brother) admitted a scholar at Rugby, under Dr. Wooll, in the year 1826.

He was appointed a junior clerk in the Treasury in 1835, and was afterwards for some time private secretary to Lord Viscount Melbourne when premier. His lordship recommended him to fill the same office to H.R.H. Prince Albert on Her Majesty's marriage in Feb. 1840; when he also received the appointment of Treasurer to his Royal Highness. On the formation of the household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales he was made his Treasurer and Cofferer, March 10, 1843; and on the resignation of Sir Henry Wheatley he received the further appointment, dated Jan. 1, 1847, of Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, to which is attached the salary of 2,000*l.* per annum. He then resigned his office of Private Secretary to the Prince Consort. On the 13th Feb. following he was sworn a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, under which he held his offices in the Forest of Needwood.

In his arduous and responsible position, he acquitted himself with a tact and judgment that proved the extent of his capabilities. The political duties entailed on Royalty are performed under the advice and guidance of the constitutional advisers of the Crown; but there are onerous affairs connected with the domestic circle of Her Majesty and of her illustrious Consort exacting extreme delicacy and judicious foresight, and Mr. Anson exhibited these qualities in an eminent degree. He had the strength of mind to be a faithful and conscientious adviser of the Court; and, whilst he was a most devoted and loyal servant, he never forgot what were the true interests of Royalty. His courtesy and urbanity in the exercise of his difficult and multifarious functions will be pleurably recollected by all those persons who had occasion to hold communication with him. He was an elegant and accomplished scholar, and was much attached, even in the midst of his heavy duties, to literature and the fine arts. His premature death is a matter of deep regret to his Royal patrons, and to his acquaintance of all shades of political opinion.

He had attended the Queen and the Prince Consort throughout their late visit to Ireland, remained in the Royal suite at Balmoral, and accompanied Her Majesty as far as Derby; he then took leave in order to join Mrs. Anson, at Needwood, where his death ensued a few hours after a fit of apoplexy, but which was not the first from which he had suffered.

Mr. Anson married, Oct. 2, 1827, the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, sister to Lord Suffield, and a Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty; by whom he leaves no issue.

His portrait has been given in the Illustrated London News of the 20th Oct.

PROFESSOR SMYTH.

June 26. At Norwich, in his 85th year, William Smyth, esq. M.A. Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Smyth was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse. He graduated B.A. 1787 as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1790. In 1806 he published "English Lyrics," a volume of very elegant Poetry, which attained a third edition. In 1807 he was appointed to the Professorship of Modern History, founded by King George the First, in 1724, and which he held for forty-two years. The salary is 400*l.* Some years since he published the substance of his Discourses, as—

Lectures on Modern History. 1840. 2 vols. 8vo.

—Second Series. On the French Revolution. 1840. 3 vols. 8vo.

He was also the author of Evidences of Christianity. 1845. 8vo.

Lecture. 1840. 12mo.

Memoir of Mr. Sheridan. 1840. 12mo.

The two last were printed at Leeds, the "Lecture," and perhaps the Memoir of Sheridan, not for sale. The latter is dedicated to Miss Cotton, of Madingley, having originated from a conversation with that lady, who had asked the Professor what particulars he could recollect of Mr. Sheridan, to whose son he had been tutor. The following introductory passage relates to himself:

"My particular life can in no respect be distinguished from the rest—most of it has been passed at Cambridge; I look back upon it, and it seems like a pleasant dream that can be recalled by no particular incidents—a constant train of quiet duties, that were not disagreeable (much otherwise), and in their turns a succession of pleasures, that I considered as innocent, and that I hope were so. Such is the general picture that is presented to me when I endeavour to review this particular portion of my existence. In the sunny parts of the landscape are seen female forms, graces and muses, as there are sages and students to be observed reclined or reasoning in the shade. But the principal figure, no doubt, is one* that bore a lyre in her hand, and whose presence and whose song gave always enchantment to the scene, and who taught, not only me, but all the tenants of these academic bowers, the value of elegant accomplishments and the delights of polished society,—a science not to be found perhaps in our books, but not on that account to be thought unworthy of our study, or to

* Mrs. W. Frere, of Downing.

be discountenanced by the votaries of wisdom."

The "Lecture" is of still more lively character; its subject is Woman, and the occasion of its composition is described in the following Advertisement:

"About the year 1814, the Lady Morley paid a passing visit to her particular friend Mrs. Frere, at Downing Lodge, Cambridge. Being a woman of fine talents, and with all the curiosity belonging to them, she made it her business to see everything in and about the university as completely as she could; and, being pleased with everything, she intimated to Mrs. Frere that she would come again in a fortnight, see and hear more fully what she had seen and heard so imperfectly; that she was pressed for time (as these fashionables always are); and that the Professors of the university were, on her return, all of them to appear at the Lodge, and exhibit, each, a specimen of his art before her.

"The following Lecture was found among the papers of the late Professor Smyth, and must have been intended for this occasion. It is written on the backs of letters, and is probably as it first came from his pen. Some of the allusions cannot now be understood.

"He was accustomed, as we have heard, to make references in ballads and light compositions like the present to the whims and peculiarities of the people around him, as far, at least, as was likely to be agreeable to them; but, 'tis said, not further; for the tradition is, as far as any thing can now be known about him, that he was a good-natured man, and died regretted by his friends and acquaintance, more especially by Messrs. North and Hoare, his tea-dealers."

These lively sallies of his lighter moments will convey a better idea of the amiable writer's character than whole chapters from his graver lectures; and we have therefore been induced to substitute them in the absence of a more particular memorial, with which we have not been favoured.

Mr. Smyth was unmarried, but he mentioned in one of the books we have quoted that he had numerous nephews and nieces.

One of his brothers was a fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, contemporary of the late Bishops Copleston and Mant, and since Vicar of St. Austle in Cornwall, and a Prebendary of Exeter. Mr. Smyth is often mentioned in the *Life* of Mr. Horner, by his brother.

W. RAE WILSON, Esq. LL.D.

June 2. In South Crescent, Bedford-

square, aged 75, William Rae Wilson, esq. of Kelvinbank, LL.D. F.S.A.

Mr. Wilson was best known by his travels in the Holy Land. He left London in Sept. 1819, favoured with letters of recommendation from his patron the Duke of Kent, and others obtained through his Royal Highness's influence; arrived at Jerusalem on the 1st Feb. 1820; and on his return published,

"*Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land.*" 1823. 8vo.

—Second Edition; "with a Journey through Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Sicily, Spain, &c." 1824. 8vo. Third Edition 1831.

Mr. Wilson was one of the first of a class of travellers since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate and support the statements of Holy Writ, by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. The *Edinburgh Review* gave him credit for unusual freedom from false colouring or affectation, leaving his book "with sentiments of respect for his diligence as a commentator on the Scriptures, and implicit confidence on his veracity as a narrator; which will afford matter of interesting perusal and reflection to students of the Bible."

Pursuing his travels, he afterwards published—

"*Travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Germany, Netherlands, &c.*" 1826. 8vo.

"*Travels in Russia.*" 1828. 8vo.

"*Records of a Route through France and Italy; with Sketches of Catholicism.*" 1835. 8vo.

In all his works Mr. Wilson preserved a religious tone of sentiment, and this last was particularly directed against "that idolatrous simulation of Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church."

HARTLEY COLERIDGE, Esq.

Jan. 6. At Rydal, Westmerland, after three weeks' illness, of bronchitis, aged 52, Hartley Coleridge, esq.

Mr. Hartley Coleridge was the eldest son of the celebrated Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was himself one of the most original and pleasing writers of the day. He was the author of many minor poems of great merit and poetical power, of *Biographies of Northern Worthies*, and, it is believed, a frequent and considerable contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. He lived quietly, we may say humbly, in retirement; and his eccentricities were not in favour of his mixing much with the busy or social world. He had been elected, we believe, to a fellowship of Oriel college,

Oxford, when Dr. Copleston was Provost; but did not pass the probationary year.

His distinct publications were—

Biographia Borealis; or, *Lives of Distinguished Northmen*. 1833, 4to.

Poems. Vol. I. Leeds, 1833. 8vo.

The *Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire*; being the *Lives of the most distinguished Persons that have been born in, or connected with, those Provinces*. 1836, 8vo. This was a portion of a work intended to have been carried to a greater extent. The lives it contains are those of Andrew Marvell, Richard Bentley, Thomas Lord Fairfax, James seventh Earl of Derby, Lady Anne Clifford, Roger Ascham, John Fisher, the Rev. William Mason, Sir Richard Arkwright, William Roscoe, Captain James Cook, William Congreve, and Dr. John Fothergill; for the materials of most of which he was largely indebted to writers who had preceded him.

" 'I went,' says a writer from the Lake-country, 'to Grasmere churchyard to see Hartley Coleridge buried, and I am glad I went. It was blowing and snowing when I set out, but was altogether bright before the little country hearse arrived. . . . The little light coffin was like that of a child. Before I came home it was neatly covered over with green sods.' "—(*Athenæum*, p. 70.)

REV. PETER HALL, M.A.

Sept. 10. At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, aged 46, the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A. Rector of Milston, Wilts.

Mr. Hall was born on the 31st Dec. 1803, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to Winchester college, where he was educated on the foundation, and from whence in 1820 he proceeded to Brasenose college, Oxford.

He was ordained in the year 1828, and became Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, where he remained until 1833. In Sept. 1834 he was instituted to the rectory of Milston-cum-Brigminster, Wilts, but he did not long reside on that benefice, owing to its being found incompatible with the health of his wife. He was for a short time Curate of St. Luke Chelsea, and afterwards, in May 1836, he became Minister of Tavistock chapel, Drury-lane. In June 1841 he undertook the charge of Long Acre Episcopal chapel, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. During this period he continued to reside in Chelsea, but in 1843 he removed to Bath, where he became Minister of St. Thomas's chapel, Walcot. He was also for some time Travelling Secretary to the Reformation Society.

As a clergyman, Mr. Hall was a zealous and faithful preacher of the Gospel. His

pulpit ministrations were marked by richness of scriptural illustration, and by depth of Christian experience. He was well known as an author and editor, and was distinguished for the variety and extent of his bibliographical researches, in which few persons surpassed him. To many of the works which he edited he prefixed memoirs of the authors, and added valuable notes and illustrations.

Before he entered the clerical profession, he showed his attachment to literature and antiquities by the production of a small periodical publication, entitled "*The Crypt, or Receptacle for Things Past, an Antiquarian, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journal*," which was printed at Ringwood, and, having been continued monthly from August 1827 to Dec. 1828, forms three volumes 12mo.

In 1830 he edited the Greek and Latin Prayers of Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester; and also a Translation of the same, accompanied by a Memoir.

In the same year he published "*Ductor Vindogladensis; an Historical and Descriptive Guide to the town of Wimbourne Minster*." 12mo. 47 pages.

In 1831, "*Topographical Remarks on Ringwood, Ellingham, Ibbesley, Harbridge, Fordingbridge, and the New Forest*." 8vo. 24 pages.

His "*Picturesque Memorials of Winchester*," containing 18 plates in 4to. were published in 1830; and followed by "*Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury*." 1834. 4to.

His principal subsequent works were—

"A Sermon preached at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, in 1831, in behalf of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor."

"*Rudiments of Latin Grammar, on a new and simple plan, for the use of Schools*." 1832.

"A Candid and Respectful Letter to the Rev. William Tiptaft, late Vicar of Sutton Courtenay, Berks; in answer to his Fourteen Reasons for leaving the Church of England." 1832.

"*The Church and the World: a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's, Salisbury, in 1833; with a Preface, containing some account of the Author's Dismissal from the Curacy of St. Edmund's, in that city, and very copious and valuable testimonials from the Reformers and other eminent Divines of the Church of England to the Fundamental Doctrines of Christianity*." 1833.

"*De Animi Immortalitate, a Latin poem, by Isaac Hawkins Browne: with a Memoir*." 1833. 12mo.

"*Sermons and other Remains of Robert Lowth, D.D. sometime Bishop of London:*

now first collected and arranged, partly from original MSS. with an introductory Memoir." This work gave rise to a correspondence which will be found in vol. III. of our New Series.

"A Summary View and Explanation of the Writings of the Prophets, by John Smith, D.D. Minister of the Gospel at Campbelltown: with a brief Memoir." 12mo.

"Congregational Reform, according to the Liturgy and Principles of the Church of England; in a series of Discourses; with a large Appendix of Notes." 1835. 12mo.

"The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Salvation of Sinners; being the four last Sermons delivered by the Author in the church of St. Luke, Chelsea." 1836. 12mo.

"Versiones Biblicæ: Translations of Holy Scripture into Latin Verse: taken from the Hebrew Lectures of Bishop Lowth." 12mo.

"Serious Thoughts on Marriage: to which are added, Strictures on the Education of Children: by W. Giles." 12mo.

"Scripture Characters, or the Practical Improvement of the Principal Histories in the Old and New Testaments, by Thomas Robinson, M.A.: with a Memoir of the Author." 4 vols. 12mo.

"Spiritual Pleadings and Expostulations with God in Prayer, by Thomas Harrison, D.D." 12mo.

"Satires and other Poems, by Joseph Hall, D.D. afterwards Bishop of Exeter and of Norwich." 8vo.

"The complete Works of Bishop Hall." 1839. 12 vols. 8vo.

"A Dialogue between a Popish Priest and an English Protestant, by Matthew Poole; a new edition, with an Appendix."

"Bishop Jewell's Exposition on the Epistles to the Thessalonians; new edition, with a Memoir." 1841. 8vo.

"The Harmony of the Protestant Confessions; a new edition, with large additions." 1842. 8vo. pp. 700.

"Reliquiæ Liturgicæ; Documents connected with the Liturgy of the Church of England." 5 vols. 12mo. 1847.

"Fragmenta Liturgica; Documents illustrative of the Order of Public Worship in Great Britain." 7 vols. 12mo. 1848.

Mr. Hall also published many other separate sermons and smaller pamphlets, and was engaged, when seized with his last illness, in the compilation of another collection of pieces of a liturgical character, to be entitled *Monumenta Liturgica*.

His literary character rests principally on his topographical works, his edition of Bishop Hall's Works in 12 vols. his *Harmony of the Protestant Confessions*, his

Reliquiæ Liturgicæ in 5 vols., and his *Fragmenta Liturgica* in 7 vols.—all these are peculiarly deserving of notice; and one is not more surprised at their extent than at the great variety of subjects they embrace. So much energy and activity of mind rarely exist with such patient labour and indefatigable perseverance.

Mr. Hall had been for several years in a state of impaired health aggravated by his active labours in literary pursuits, as well as in his ministry. He suffered from severe pain and distressing symptoms in the head, for which he was from time to time under medical treatment without deriving permanent relief. At length, his sufferings compelling him to suspend the public duties of his profession, he repaired in the spring of the present year to Malvern, in the hope of deriving benefit from the hydropathic system there practised. With the exception of occasional visits to his family at Bath, he remained at Malvern during the summer, delighting and cheering his fellow invalids with the varied stories of his intellectual and religious conversation. His health, however, did not improve. He was attacked with brain-fever, which produced congestion of the brain, and in a paroxysm of delirium he inflicted a wound upon himself, which, though it was eventually the cause of his death, was followed by immediate relief, and a return to a state of consciousness. But the relief was not permanent; after lingering for nearly a week, exhausted nature gave way, and death put an end to his state of suffering. His end was perfect peace.

He has left a widow and three daughters, and a large circle of relations and friends to deplore his loss.

JOHN TAYLOR WARREN, ESQ.

Oct. 6. At his house on the Marine Parade, Brighton, in his 79th year, John Taylor Warren, esq. Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

Mr. Warren was a favourite pupil at St. George's Hospital of the celebrated John Hunter, and when the first revolutionary French war commenced, was appointed an assistant-surgeon to a regiment of horse, raised for Jamaica, called the 20th Dragoons. After serving some time in that island he was ordered to St. Domingo, in which the doctrines and example of France, to which a large and valuable part of it belonged, had excited a fierce spirit of rebellious anarchy. The victims to the warfare thus kindled, and to the yellow fever, then fatally prevalent, were so numerous, that promotion in the British army to those officers who safely steered between the awful Scylla and Charybdis

was rapid. It consequently happened that in one Gazette, the army returns from the West Indies having perhaps been somewhat delayed, his name appeared three times in the lists of advancement; firstly, to the Surgeoncy of General Keppel's Black Regiment, which he never even joined; secondly, to the 23rd Infantry, or Welsh Fusiliers, with which he staid only long enough to cause some regret on his removal; and thirdly, as staff-surgeon to the forces. In the last capacity he returned to England with invalids in 1797; and having established a reputation for activity and skill, was soon placed at the recruiting depot, then in Chatham barracks, and subsequently at Gosport, and finally in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Warren accompanied it thither, and remained in that delightful residence, living on the banks of the Medina, near the military hospital, for a few years, and becoming highly appreciated, mixing in a very agreeable circle, not only of military friends, but of the most respectable inhabitants. Among the former Sir George Hewett, Commander-in-Chief of the department, paid him particular attention, once leaving him as *locum tenens* for three months at his house, Osborne, since raised to the rank of a royal residence. Though Sir George subsequently went to India, the kindness which he felt for the subject of our memoir did not abate during his absence, but led to occasional intercourse on his return, and this was ripened into lasting friendship, extended on Sir George's death to Lady Hewett and her family.

In 1805, Mr. Warren was made Deputy-Inspector of Military Hospitals, having the home district placed under his surveillance; and in 1808 he left England with a branch of the army, the chief medical officer of which was Dr. Shapter, and landed on the continent soon enough to be present at the battle of Vimiera. After the victory there achieved the troops were kept for a short time in Portugal, and then marched, under the command of Sir John Moore into Spain, till the treachery of the infamous Don Morla, and other adverse circumstances, caused the disastrous retreat through Lugo to Corunna. Many lives were sacrificed as the army advanced through miserable roads and adverse weather, the French hanging on their rear till they received a check at Lugo. Mr. Warren suffered much on his way from acute rheumatism, disabling him from getting off or on his horse without assistance, but at length he reached Corunna, and being ordered to embark the invalids in one of the many small ships waiting in the bay he effected his purpose; and having sacrificed one of his horses on the Spanish shore,

prepared with the other and his servant for the homeward voyage. He had, however, more difficulties to encounter. The battle of Corunna and the lamented death of Sir John Moore took place, and a signal was made, commanding Dr. Warren to return to the shore and take charge of the wounded; this he instantly did, bringing off, amidst some necessary delay and much painful suffering, as many as conveyances could be found for. By this time the French had gained the commanding heights, from which they fired on the boats conveying the sick, as they sought the fleet in the remoter part of the harbour. The Deputy-Inspector, owing to these circumstances, was the last British officer who left the Spanish shore, and when he reached the fleet in the offing it was impossible to find the ship in which he had left his baggage; a transport however received him, and in this, without a change of clothing or accommodation of any kind, he suffered all kinds of inconvenience, till at length after six days he arrived at Plymouth, finding there the ship which had necessarily left the harbour of Corunna without him. The circumstances of the army had been such that when the fleet arrived it was found that a virulent fever prevailed among the soldiers, and in an immediate active attendance Mr. Warren himself caught the alarming disease. During his march in Spain, his voyage from Corunna, and consequent sickness, no tidings of him reached his anxious family, till at length they learned that he was removed to Exeter, where, under God's good providence, he soon again became convalescent.

After this he continued employed at the medical board, or in the home district, till February 1816, when, being appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals, he succeeded his old valued friend and comrade, Dr. Borland, in the Mediterranean station. His head-quarters were at Malta, whence he occasionally visited those places in that most interesting part of the world where British troops were quartered. After the customary period of four years, when such appointments usually cease, Mr. Warren returned through Sicily, and subsequently through Italy and France, to England, and retired from regular service, but whenever a medical board was formed for any particular object, or any project was suggested for the benefit of his brother medical officers or their families, no aid could be more ready than his, and none was more availing; hence it was that in December 1843 a subscription was entered into by those who witnessed and justly appreciated his labours, and a very handsome table

ornament, was presented to him, accompanied by the following inscription:—

"Presented to John Warren, Esq. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, by a numerous body of his old attached Brother Officers and Friends, to mark their sense of his Worth as a Man, his kind, conciliatory, and highly upright Conduct as an Officer, but more especially his unwearied attention to the Interests of the Army Medical Benevolent Society for Orphans, of which he is Vice-President, and of the Society for the Widows of Medical Officers, of which he is Trustee."

It was Mr. Warren's happiness to be thus highly appreciated by the members of his own profession, and, amidst others, by the present estimable Director-General of the Medical Board, Sir James McGregor, who favoured him with his full confidence and esteem, and sympathised affectionately with his family whilst they watched over him on his bed of death. The endearing name by which he was generally spoken of by the officers of that branch of the service to which he belonged was that of "Honest John Warren," and the esteem and affection which they generally manifested towards him are gratefully appreciated by those of his own name and family, who loved him living, and will lament him till they are ranked among those "whose place on earth knoweth them no more."

This memoir of Mr. Warren's public services has extended to such length that only a few brief notices can be added of his private life. This, nevertheless, if detailed, would correspond with his professional character; for he was punctual, useful, steady in his attachments, hospitable, and unostentatious, a good husband, and most affectionate father; attached to the Established Church, of which he had always been a sincere though not a pharisaical member; and a warm hope is entertained by those in most intimate connection with him, that, though "his body has returned to the earth as it was," his spirit has, through God's mercy and the Saviour's intercession, returned to Him who gave it."

Mr. Warren married, in 1800, Jane-Amelia, daughter of the then well-known Chevalier Ruspini, who survives him, as does an only daughter. His mortal remains were deposited in a family vault at South Warnborough, Hants, of which parish his brother is rector.

JOHN HEARNE, ESQ.

Oct. 4. In Montague-square, in his 54th year, John Hearne, esq. one of the eldest and most eminent merchants of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and for many years Swed-

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ish and Norwegian consul to that republic.

Of this gentleman it may be truly said that he belonged to a class of which England is justly proud; and whether in the more immediate scene of his mercantile transactions, or in his residence in London, his houses were scenes of unbounded hospitality. In the former, strangers, as well as friends, found a ready welcome; and in the latter, men of literature and science were frequently gathered at his table.

The recreations of Mr. Hearne were scientific. His entomological collection, with especial reference to West India specimens, is one of the best in London. He was a member of many societies, and on terms of intimacy with their professors.

In his private life he was most estimable and exemplary. In all cases requiring his aid he was a "cheerful giver." He bore a long and painful illness with the fortitude of a man and the patience of a christian. To have known him was to esteem him living, and to cherish his memory with affectionate respect. J. S.

MR. THOMAS INSKIP.

Sept 2. At Brighton, of cholera, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Bedfordshire.

For many years he has been well known in the literary world as a writer of considerable merit and originality, and more particularly by the association of his name with that of Robert Bloomfield. The latter part of Bloomfield's life was spent at Shefford in the society of Mr. Inskip, for whom he entertained the most cordial regard, and on the part of Mr. Inskip the friendship was of a most generous and substantial character; something beyond a mere profession of esteem for the man and admiration of the poet. In latter years he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet.

Mr. Inskip was also known to antiquaries as one of the most indefatigable collectors of his day, and his papers read before the Bedfordshire Archaeological Society and communications to the British Archaeological Association bore evidence at once to his enthusiastic spirit of discovery, and intelligent patience of investigation.

MRS. ORGER.

Oct. 1. At Brighton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Orger, comedian.

This lady, whose theatrical career was nearly commensurate with her life, was born in London on the 25th of February, 1788. Her parents were members of a company under the direction of Mr.

Thornton, one of the most respectable of the country managers; and although the first record of her performing is the appearance of her name in the bills of the Newbury theatre, when she was but five years old, as the Boy in the Children in the Wood, we believe she had then already played several childish parts. When about nine years old, she sung in concerts at Brighton, and at about eleven, personated a Gipsy at a fête given by Queen Charlotte at Frogmore. Indeed, her performances before the court must have been pretty frequent at this time, for she was a member of the Wind-or company, and from her cleverness and interesting appearance was selected to perform most of the parts suited to her age in the Windsor theatre, to which George III. was then in the habit of resorting three times a week, whenever it was open, during the residence of the royal family at the castle. Miss Ivers continued with Mr. Thornton until, on her marriage in 1804, with Mr. (now Dr.) Orger, she withdrew for a short period from the stage. Mr. Orger was a member of the Society of Friends, from which, of course, he retired when he married. The association of the young actress with a man of cultivated taste and great classical attainments, for such her husband was, must have tended greatly to improve her intellectual qualities, and acting upon a mind of considerable natural powers, and quick perceptive faculties, no doubt mainly assisted in the formation of a character that rendered Mrs. Orger through life an ornament to the profession to which she belonged. She re-appeared on the stage at Glasgow in the latter part of 1805, and continued to perform at various theatres in Scotland till, having attracted the notice of Bannister while playing several parts with him when he was starring at Glasgow, she came in 1808 to London, and was speedily engaged at Drury Lane, where she appeared as Lydia Languish, on October the 4th of that year. Mrs. Orger's success in that character at once placed her in a respectable position on the London stage, and she continued to perform regularly at Drury Lane till 1831, accepting, during the summer months, engagements at the various minor theatres. In 1812 she particularly distinguished herself by her performance of Patty Larkins in *The Highgate Tunnel*; and in 1816, in consequence of a dispute between the management of Drury Lane and that of the Lyceum, a correspondence took place between Mrs. Orger and Mr. Douglas Kinnaird. The letters have been published, and, whatever were the merits of the case, the lady had certainly the advantage of the M.P. in being able to write

good English. Mrs. Orger performed at the Victoria when that theatre was opened by Messrs. Abbot and Egerton, and, on her finally leaving Drury Lane, was engaged by Madame Vestris for the *Olympic*, then in the fulness of its celebrity, and here she appeared in 1832 as Mrs. Deputy Butts in Mr. Dance's farce of the *Water Party*. She remained here during the remainder of Madame Vestris's management, performing with the most complete success a series of parts that were admirably adapted to her peculiar talents; few who saw the performances will forget the good-humoured vulgarity of her Mrs. Deputy Butts, the purity of her Scotch accent in *Prudence Macintyre*, and of her Buckinghamshire dialect in the personation farce of *P. Q.*, her thrilling recognition of her old lover as the Baroness in *Ask No Questions*, nor her inimitable personation of Fanny Pepper in Mr. Oxenford's capital farce of *Twice Killed*. These, with her Mrs. Piminy in *A Gentleman in Difficulties*, Mrs. Brown in *Kill or Cure*, Mrs. Lillywhite in *Forty and Fifty*, and many others, formed a series of personations as distinct in their assumptions of character as they were finished and effective, so to speak, as works of art. When Madame Vestris left the *Olympic* for the larger arena of Covent Garden, Mrs. Orger accompanied her, and continued at that theatre under the management that succeeded. Her last original character was in Mr. Bell's comedy of *Mothers and Daughters*, and the last part she acted was one she had never played before, and in a line of character she had not previously attempted; it was *Old Lady Lambert* in the *Hypocrite*. This was in 1813, just before the sudden closing of the theatre. Mrs. Orger then accepted an engagement to appear at the *Strand Theatre* on its opening under the direction of Mr. Maywood; this engagement she was prevented by illness from fulfilling, and shortly after determined, on the recommendation of her physician, to retire from her profession, which that excellent institution, the *Drury Lane Theatrical Fund*, to which she had been long a subscriber, enabled her to do with comfort.

Mrs. Orger was thus allowed that "space betwixt the theatre and the grave," of which Kemble spoke, as so desirable, in the farewell address written for him by Campbell, and continued to enjoy, as far as the somewhat delicate state of her health would permit, the society of a numerous circle of friends, by whom she was beloved and respected. Mrs. Orger played, during a great portion of her career, parts in genteel comedy, but her real success was achieved in broad comedy,

and in the higher class of burlesque; in chambermaids and parts where eccentricity is relieved by touches of good feeling and genuine warmth of character, she has rarely been equalled. Her style of acting was of the genuine old sort, depending for effects upon truth and nature; to the last she studied acting as an art, and loved it as a profession. In private life Mrs. Orger was, throughout, estimable; she was in the habit of associating with some of the first literary men of the day, to whom her vivacity, fine taste, her love of literature, and agreeable manners always rendered her an acceptable companion. Mrs. Orger was the author of a farce produced at Drury Lane called *Change Partners*. She has left one daughter, now Mrs. Reinsagle, residing at Oxford, but who is well known in the musical circles of London as an accomplished pianist.—*Literary Gazette*.

MR. JOHN WILSON.

July 8. At Quebec, of cholera, aged 49, Mr. John Wilson, the favourite Scotch vocalist.

He was born at Edinburgh in 1800, and was brought up as a compositor. He must in this occupation have been distinguished for superior intelligence, as he filled for several years the responsible situation of principal corrector of the press in the house of Messrs. Ballantyne and Co. His vocal powers were brought into notice as a precensor in the kirk. In 1816 he applied himself to the study of music at the Edinburgh Institution, and, having made great progress, in 1824 he became the pupil of Mr. Finley Dun, of Edinburgh, under whose tuition he studied the principles of the Italian style of singing, and soon appeared in public at the Edinburgh concerts, where his success was so unequivocal that he determined to abandon the printing business. Bidding adieu to Scotland for a time, he came to London and placed himself under the celebrated Crevelli, to whose instructions Wilson has often attributed much of his skill in the science of vocalization. In March, 1830, he made his first appearance on the stage in his native city, as *Henry Bertram*, in "*Guy Mannering*." His success was triumphant, and the songs of "Oh tell me, Mary, how to woo thee," "Saw ye my wee thing;" with a charming melody by Barnett, "The spot where I was born," were given with a pathos and taste that announced his future eminence. This effort was followed by his performance of *Masaniello*, in the opera of that name, with similar success. For two years he continued to sing at the Edinburgh concerts and at the Theatre Royal of the town, making rapid advances in public

favour. At length he received an offer from the proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, where he first appeared on the 16th Oct. 1832, as *Don Carlos* in "*The Duenna*." The début was perfectly successful, and he afterwards added to his list the *Prince* in "*Cinderella*," and *Azor* in the fairy operetta of "*Selina and Azor*," adapted from the nursery tale of "*Beauty and the Beast*." In the opera of "*Fra Diavolo*" Wilson also shone as *Lorenzo*, though the part was only a secondary one. During his Covent-garden engagement "*The Highland Reel*" was revived, in which he delighted the town by singing the Scotch ballad of "*The flowers of the forest*." In the opera of "*Gustavus*," though sustaining a minor part only, he was greatly instrumental in the success of the opera. At the Lyceum, with Mr. Arnold, the impression he created as *Donald* in "*The Mountain Sylph*" has never been effaced by succeeding representatives of the part; and his performance of *Elvino* in "*La Sonnambula*" gave the opera (with Miss Romer's efforts as *Amina*) a great run.

In 1837, accompanied by Miss Shirreff, he made his first trip to America, where, in the course of two years, he acquired considerable fame and a handsome amount of dollars. Returning to England, he entered on the performance of his musical entertainments, which attracted large audiences in every town and city throughout the kingdom. His last appearance in London was at the Hanover-square Rooms, where he gave his farewell night. He had since been giving his entertainments, with unprecedented *éclat*, in different parts of North America for the last six months, and contemplated a return to England in the ensuing spring. He wrote to Mr. Alison, of Alfred-place, on the 7th July, acquainting him that he had arrived at Quebec, and that the cholera, of which he always stood in fear, was making sad ravages in that city. On the 8th, the day after, he was seized with a violent attack of cholera, and expired in three hours.

Mr. Wilson was the most accomplished singer of Scotch ballads of modern times. He had a high tenor voice of much sweetness, and sang the melodies of his native land with a quaintness of humour and expression that could not be surpassed. His popularity in Scotland was not inferior to that of Sinclair in his palmist days.

During his professional career Mr. Wilson is said to have amassed a considerable fortune, and rumour has attributed to him of late some severe losses by the railway mania, to meet which, it is said,

ne resolved on his second and fatal voyage to America. In every relation of private life he was held in deserved esteem. He has left a widow, two sons, and three daughters, some of whom are studying for the musical profession.

MR. PIERCE EGAN.

Aug. 3. Aged 77 years, Pierce Egan, the veteran historian of the ring, and sporting journalist.

Mr. Egan's popularity chiefly resulted from the success of his "Life in London," which was published in numbers, illustrated by the clever designs of George Cruikshank, and which had an unusual run of success when dramatised at the Adelphi Theatre. The following are the titles of his principal publications—

"Boxiana; or, Sketches of ancient and modern Pugilism, from the days of Broughton and Slack to the Championship of Cribb." 1818—21. 3 vols. 8vo.

"Life in London; or the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. and his elegant friend Corinthian Tom, accompanied by Bob Logic the Oxonian, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis." 1823. 8vo.

"An Account of the Trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt; with an Appendix." 1824. 8vo.

"An Account of the Trial of Mr. Fauntleroy for Forgery." 1824. 8vo.

"Life in London," a newspaper, commenced in 1824.

"The Life of an Actor." 1825. 8vo.

"Anecdotes of the Turf, the Chase, the Ring, and the Stage, embellished with thirteen coloured plates, designed from nature, and etched by Theodore Lane." 1827. 8vo.

"Pierce Egan's Book of Sports and Mirror of Life." 1832. 8vo.

His son, "Pierce Egan the Younger," is the author of *Wat Tyler*, *Paul Jones*, and other romances of the like class.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 4. At Edgbaston, aged 58, the Rev. *Hyla Willetts Holden*, Incumbent of Erdington, Warwickshire, to which he was presented in 1824 by the Vicar of Aston.

Aug. 17. At the house of his brother-in-law at Oadby, Leicestershire, aged 43, the Rev. *John M'Cormick*, Rector of Creaton, Northamptonshire.

At Greencastle, co. Down, aged 43, the Rev. *G. O'Doherty*.

Aug. 18. At Wootton, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *James Giffard*, M.A. Patron and Vicar of that parish, and late Rural Dean of Yarborough. He was instituted to his living in 1814. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794.

At the Sanctuary, Probus, Cornwall, the Rev. *Robert Lampen*, M.A. Vicar of Probus, and Prebendary of Exeter. He was collated to his living in 1828 by Bishop Carey.

Aug. 19. At Kingstown, near Dublin, (where he had been staying for the benefit of his health,) having nearly attained his hundredth year, the Very Rev. *Thomas Carter*, D.D. Dean of Tuam, and Rector of Tanderagee and Ballymore, co. Armagh.

At Ash Bocking, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. *W. G. Plees*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1833 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aug. 21. At the rectory, Clist St. George, Devonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *William Rous Ellicombe*, Rector and patron of that church, to which he was instituted in 1810. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1800.

At Old Brompton, aged 62, the Rev. *David Morgan*, for many years Curate of St. Martin's in the Fields, and formerly of Camden Villas, Camden Town. He bore during his professional administrations the highest reputation for piety and benevolence, but on the 27th Nov. 1841, was declared by a commission of lunacy to have been insane from the 22d Oct. 1840.

Aug. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 49, the Rev. *Ralph Leven Benson*, formerly Rector of Easthope, Shropshire.

At Leamington, the Rev. *Robert Fitz-Herbert Fuller*, Rector of Chalvington, Sussex. He was the sixth and youngest son of John Trayton Fuller, esq. of Ashdown house, in that county, by his second wife the Hon. Anne Eliott, only daughter of Gilbert first Lord Heathfield. He was presented to his living in 1833 by his brother Aug. Eliott Fuller, esq.

At Buxton vicarage, Norfolk, the Rev. *George Jarvis*, Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and Mathematical Tutor of Queen's college, Birmingham. He was the only son of the Rev. George Jarvis, B.D. Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk.

In Albert Road, Regent's Park, of cholera, aged 52, the Rev. *Samuel Wood*, second son of the late Ottiwell Wood, esq. of Liverpool, and brother to John Wood, esq. Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Aug. 24. In Argyle-street, of cholera, aged 54, the Rev. Dr. *Jacob*.

Aug. 25. At East Lodge, Bexley Heath, aged 45, the Rev. *Richard Davies*, Vicar of Erith, Kent, to which he was instituted in 1804.

Aug. 26. Aged 53, the Rev. *James Bernard Jervois*.

Aug. 28. At Southampton, the Rev. *John Atcherley Ashley*, M.A. Curate of Great Saxham, Suffolk; eldest son of the

Rev. John Ashley, Canon of Ely and Rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire.

Aug. 31. At his residence in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, of cholera, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Brown*, M.A. He was the eldest son of Thomas Brown, esq. of Horbling, Lincolnshire, (where he and his ancestors have had possessions and have held the manor for many centuries,) by Frances (his second wife) only child and heiress of the Rev. John Rowning, an ingenious mathematician and philosopher, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1800. The deceased was a man of unbounded benevolence; he considered the exercise of charity "a personal grace," and, as he used to observe, acted "as his own executor." It is supposed that he cannot have distributed in his lifetime less than 50,000*l.*

Lately. The Rev. *John B. Ormsby*, Rector of the union of Templemore, in the diocese of Cashel.

At Cockermouth, aged 28, the Rev. *Joseph Bleaymire Steel*, Vicar of Bridekirk, and late Curate of Corbridge, Northumberland.

Sept. 1. At sea, on his passage from Madeira, aged 30, the Rev. *Henry Hill*, M.A. late Vicar of Aston Cantelowe, Warwickshire; second son of P. H. Hill, esq. of Mansfield-street, and of Berry Hill, co. Nottingham. He was Curate of Snettisham in Norfolk, previously to his presentation to the vicarage of Aston Cantelowe in 1846.

Sept. 3. At Preston House, Feversham, (the residence of his brother-in-law Giles Hilton, esq.) aged 83, the Rev. *George Shepherd*, D.D. of Russell-square, for 32 years Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and Rector of St. Bartholemew's by the Exchange; also Treasurer to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy and the Clergy Orphan Society. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1790, B.D. 1807; and was presented to his living in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 5. At Beckington, Somersetshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Sainsbury Langford Sainsbury*, Rector of that parish, to which he succeeded on the death of the Rev. H. Sainsbury in 1792. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802.

Sept. 7. Aged 80, the Rev. *Julius Drake Brockman*, for 57 years Rector of Cheriton and Vicar of Newington, Kent. He was the second son of the Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman of Beachborough, Kent (who assumed the name of Brockman by Act of Parliament in 1768), by Caroline

youngest daughter of Henry Brockman, esq. of Cheriton. He was instituted to his united livings in 1793, and having married in the same year Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Locke, of Newcastle, co. Limerick, had issue ten sons and four daughters.

At Monmouth, the Rev. *James Crowther*, Vicar of Kingsbury Episcopi, Somersetshire, and Lecturer of Monmouth. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824; and was presented to his living in 1820 by the Chancellor of Wells cathedral.

Sept. 8. At Ramsgate, the Rev. *Richard Rawlins*, M.A. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, Curate of St. Anne's, Limehouse; youngest surviving son of Samuel Rawlins, esq. of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

Sept. 9. At Bristol, of cholera, the Rev. *Charles Penry Bullock*, Rector of St. Paul's in that city, to which he was presented by the Corporation of the City in 1823. During the prevalence of the cholera in the year 1832 Mr. Bullock was chaplain to the Corporation of the Poor, and the faithful and fearless attendant of the diseased in St. Peter's Hospital.

Sept. 10. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at the residence of Dr. Nairne, aged 55, the Rev. *George Cornish*, of Salcombe Hill, Devonshire, Prebendary of Exeter, Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Exeter. He was the eldest son of George Cornish, esq. of Salcombe Hill, Devonshire, and was collated to those united livings by Bishop Carey in 1828. He married Harriett, second daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, co. Derby. The death of his daughter, Mrs. Morrice, is recorded in p. 440.

At the house of the Rev. W. Mills, Exeter, of cholera, aged 60, the Rev. *Henry Jeffreys*, M.A. late Archdeacon of Bombay, and senior Chaplain to the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, the present Bishop, who appointed him to that office in 1839. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814.

Sept. 12. At Warburton, Cheshire, aged 42, the Rev. *James Francis Egerton Warburton*, M.A. Rector of Warburton, and of the second mediety of Lymme. He was the second son of the Rev. Rowland Egerton, who took the additional name of Warburton, (the seventh son of Philip Egerton, esq. of Egerton and Oulton,) by Emma daughter of James Croxton, esq. of Norley Bank, in her issue heir of Sir Peter Warburton of Arley, Bart. He was presented to his benefice in 1832 by his brother. He married, Feb. 29, 1839, Annie, second daughter of George Stone, esq. of Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

Sept. 15. At Palgrave Priory, Suffolk, aged 52, the Rev. *Henry Harrison*, M.A. Rector of Shrimpling, Norfolk, and a magistrate for both those counties. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Harrison, of Palgrave, and also Rector of Shrimpling, to which living he was himself instituted, on his own petition as patron, in 1831. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. He married in 1825, Jane-Sarah, daughter of the Rev. T. Decker, and has left two children.

Sept. 16. At Machynlleth, the Rev. *Eduard Coulthurst*, Rector of the second mediety of Linton, in the west riding of Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1821 by the Lord Chancellor. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818.

Sept. 23. At Canterbury, of apoplexy, aged 53, the Hon. and Rev. *Henry Watson*, brother to Lord Sondes. He was the third son of Lewis-Thomas second Lord Sondes, by Mary-Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1817; and formerly held the rectory of East Carlton cum Oakley, in Northamptonshire, to which he was presented in 1819 by Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. but had resigned, we believe, in 1829. He was also Rector of Kettering, by presentation from his brother, but resigned that benefice in Dec. 1830. Mr. Watson was unmarried, and had latterly addicted himself to very eccentric habits, estranged from his family and friends.

Sept. 26. At Barton Lodge, near Gloucester, aged 71, the Rev. *George Dinely Goodyar*, M.A. Rector of Otterden, Kent, and Vicar of Tibshelf, Derbyshire. Mr. Goodyar is said to have descended from George third son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Goodyere, M.P. for Evesham, by Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dinely, of Charlton, co. Worc. (Note to the account of Otterden by the late Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.R.S. and S.A. in *Gent. Mag.* June 1832, p. 498), and if so he was entitled to the baronetcy supposed to have become extinct on the death of Sir John Dineley, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor,* in 1809 (see Court-

hope's *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage*, p. 88). He was instituted to the vicarage of Tibshelf in 1819, and to the rectory of Otterden in 1825. Mr. Goodyar has left several children. His third daughter, Elizabeth, was married April 16, 1839, to James Majoribanks, esq.

Sept. 28. At Rugby, in his 72d year, the Rev. *John Warneford*, late of Mickleham, Surrey, and Rector of Llanellen, Monmouthshire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1799, as 4th Senior Optime, M.A. 1803.

Oct. 7. At Great Totham, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Ffoote Gower*, Rector of Snorcham and Vicar of Great Totham. He was of an old family in Worcestershire, the second son of the Rev. Foote Gower, M.A. Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, afterwards of Chelmsford, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Joseph Strutt, esq. of Moulsham, Essex. He was presented to the former living in 1810 by J. H. Strutt, esq. and to the latter in 1835 by the trustees of the late W. P. Honywood, esq. One of his brothers, Charles, was a physician; and another, Richard Hall Gower, of Ipswich, who had been in the East India Company's sea service, was the author of some works on seamanship and naval architecture, and died in 1833.

In his 69th year, the Rev. *John Rose*, M.A. Rector of Whilton, Northamptonshire. He was the second son of the Rev. William Lucas Holden Rose, M.A. Rector of Whilton and Vicar of East Haddon (who took the additional name of Rose by Act of Parliament), by Anne, daughter of Thomas Hodgkinson, esq. of Broughton Astley, co. Leic. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1803, as 7th Wrangler, M.A. 1807. He was presented to the rectory of Whilton in 1814 by his mother, Mrs. Anne Rose.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 12. At the rectory, Rotherhithe, Miss Everilda Bracken, of Sutton Coldfield.

Aug. 16. In London, aged 40, the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, elder son of Viscount Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, co. Tipperary. He was formerly an officer in the 12th Lancers, and represented the borough of Dungarvan for many years on liberal principles. He was unmarried.

Aug. 23. In Cambridge-terr. aged 52, John Pyne, esq. late of the E.I.C.'s Civil Service.

Sept. 4. At Camberwell, aged 78,

* Mr. Courthope states the death of Sir John as "circa 1776;" he lived to the 18th Oct. 1809, and his gravestone bearing that date, may be seen in the sunny walk on the south side of St. George's chapel, Windsor. His figure is given in one of Paul Sandby's views of the North Terrace, leaning on his stick, and ogling some young ladies. On his death a memoir of his family was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxix, p. 1171.

Frances-Mary, widow of Col. Robert Ogle, E.I.C.'s Service.

Sept. 6. In Surrey-pl. Kent-road, aged 64, Martha, dau. of the late Francis Chalfield, esq. of Deptford.

At Greenwich, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Lainson, esq. of Heath House, Reigate.

Sept. 7. In Pimlico, Patrick Magovern, esq. late Surgeon R.N. formerly of the co. of Cavan, Ireland, and brother of the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh.

At his son-in-law's, Kentish Town, aged 63, Charles James Jenkins, esq. of Raxeth, Harrow.

Sept. 8. In the Old Kent-road, of cholera, Retired Comm. Alexander Cannon. His superior nautical skill, acquired in the rank of Master, during a period of nearly half a century, procured for him the command of the late Earl of Yarborough's frigate yacht, the Falcon.

In St. James's-sq. aged 76, Dr. Drover, M.D.

In Rathbone-pl. Mrs. Elizabeth Lachlan, formerly of Upper Portland-pl. wife of the Rev. John Lachlan.

Elizabeth, relict of Alfred Tomlins, esq. of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Richard Morgan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. He was called to the bar Feb. 11, 1819, and practised as a conveyancer.

Aged 73, George Ainslie, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

Sept. 9. Aged 50, William Thornborrow, esq. of Trinity-sq. Southwark.

At the Wellington Inn, Highbate, aged 52, James Mortimer, esq. of Mortimer-terr. Kentish Town.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Turner, esq.

At Earl's-court, Old Brompton, Francis Joseph Kimpton, esq. of the War Office.

Aged 48, Frances-Mary, wife of Thomas Rickford, esq. of Millbank Prison.

Aged 86, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of Jedediah Kerie, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

Sept. 10. Aged 77, Lieut. Charles McKenzie, R.N. of Greenwich Hospital, after 63 years' service. His wife died the day before him.

Aged 55, William T. Tennant, esq. of Trinity-sq. Tower-hill, and of Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park-gardens.

At his son-in-law's, Agar-st. aged 92, Major Basil Jackson. He attained his rank in 1834, and was on the half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps. He was present at Waterloo.

Sept. 11. Maria, wife of Peter Free, esq. of Hyde Park-pl. West.

Aged 65, Thomas Savage, esq. of the

Cloisters, Temple, and Camberwell New-road.

In London, Thomas George Western, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn-fields, conveyancer.

Sept. 12. In Nelson-sq. in his 18th year, Framingham William Thruston. He was the great-grandson of Framingham Lake Willis, esq. who, succeeding to the estate at Market Weston, in Suffolk, under the will of Dr. Thruston, took the name of Thruston instead of Willis. His son, John Thruston, esq. the grandfather of the deceased, died March 10, 1849, and the Market Weston estate has since that time been advertised for sale.

In Walworth, aged 70, William Hoar, esq. late Capt. 10th Foot.

At Brixton, Elizabeth-Hannah, wife of Henry J. Sturge, second son of Jacob P. Sturge, of Bristol.

In Devonshire-place, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

At Kensington Gore, John Woolley, esq. son of the late George Outram Woolley, esq.

Aged 72, George Woolley, esq. of Norland-terr. Notting-hill.

Sept. 13. At Camberwell, aged 79, Alice, relict of Hugh Parnell, esq. of Chepstow.

In Brompton-sq. aged 84, John Northam, esq.

In Earl-st. Blackfriars, Robert Fillingham, eldest son of the late Robert Fillingham, esq. of Camberwell.

Aged 49, Ann-Judith-Laurie, wife of Henry P. Bruyeres, esq. of South-bank, Regent's Park.

At Islington, Henry Hartley Grounds, esq. late of Manchester.

Sept. 14. In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Keith.

Hannah, relict of Rear-Admiral Peter Puget, C.B.

Capt. Albert Fenton, 1st Bengal N.I.

Sept. 15. At Dudley Villas, Clapham-road, aged 80, Charles Lyall, esq. late of the Excise Office.

Samuel Sackford Gopp, esq. of the Triangle, Hackney.

Aged 64, Mrs. Lawrence, of Norwood-pl. Kensington.

In Ebury-st. aged 60, Charles Hatchard, sen. esq.

In Shaftesbury-terr. Pimlico, Lieut. Charles Halford, R.N. (1812.)

Sept. 16. At Blackheath, aged 71, Anne-Charlotte, relict of Ralph Watson, esq. of Somerset House.

At Pimlico, aged 57, Jane-Woodburne, wife of C. W. Steer, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S. and dau. of the late Gen. Watson.

In Chancery-lane, aged 89, Mr. Charles

Schlesinger, for many years Messenger to the late Majesty George III.

In Long-lane, Bermondsey, Samuel Newman, esq. late of Gravel-lane, inventor of the gas vacuum engine, the screw propeller, &c.

Aged 45, R. H. Giles, esq. surveyor. Burton-st. Burton-crescent.

In Kingsland-cres. Miss Mary Brooks.

Sept. 17. From apoplexy, aged 89, George Oakley, esq. formerly of old Bond-st.

Sept. 18. At Bayswater, Elizabeth, widow of John Hannam Pritchard, esq. of Carleton.

In Conduit-st. West, Hyde Park, aged 40, Jane, wife of Robert Woollaston, esq. F.R.C.S. and youngest dau. of the late George Stevenson, esq. of Clapham.

Aged 60, Miss Wills, Addington-pl. Camberwell.

Jane, wife of Philip Edward Bayly, esq. late of Norton-st. Portland-pl.

Sept. 19. In Upper Belgrave-pl. aged 77, Frances, relict of Thomas Adams, esq.

In Kensington, aged 21, John Richardson Cornwall, son of Henry Cobb Cornwall, esq.

Cecilia-Jane, dau. of the late Charles Kensington, esq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

Sept. 20. In Upper Southwick-st. Hyde-park, James Trecothick, esq. youngest son of the late James Trecothick, esq. of Addington-place, Surrey.

At Regent Villas, Avenue-road, aged 41, William Newton, esq.

Sept. 21. In Bayswater, Helen, wife of J. S. Abbott, esq. and dau. of the late Duncan Dunbar, esq. Limehouse.

Aged 29, Narcisse, wife of Herbert Ashton, esq. of Charles-st. Westbourne-terrace.

At Hammersmith, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Stable, esq. of Chaseside, Enfield.

Sept. 22. At Brompton, aged 69, Martha, widow of Edward Doughty, esq. Staff Surgeon.

In Russell sq. aged 62, Charlotte, dau. of the late John Hanson, esq. of the same place, and of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex.

At Ludbrooke pl. West Notting-hill, aged 81, Heinrich Herman Holtzmeyer, esq.

Sept. 24. Aged 25, John Murdoch, esq. of Funtal's-ann, and Holloway.

At Mecklenburgh House, Gray's-inn-road, Morris Liversley, esq. for 56 years secretary of the Foundling Hospital.

Aged 70, Robert Hibbert, esq. of Welbeck-st.

At Dalston, aged 20, John, eldest son of John Hopkins, esq. of Shoreditch, and Graham House, Dalston.

At Deptford, aged 90, retired Comm. James Wolfe Roberts (1840).

Sept. 24. Aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of William Harrison, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Sept. 26. At Stamford-hill, aged 68, Joseph Oldham, esq.

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lyon, Belmont-place, Vauxhall, aged 83, Mrs. Agnes Baxing.

At Camden-road Villas, aged 75, Lucy, widow of Joseph Hadley, esq.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. Walter Henry Wyatt, esq.

At Peckham, aged 74, Mrs. Blanchard, the third dau. of the late Adm. Clayton.

Sept. 28. In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 53, James Astbury, esq. second and youngest surviving brother of William Astbury, esq. of Fulham.

Sept. 29. At Clapham-rise, aged 49, John Close, esq. of Clapham-rise, and St. Mildred's-court.

Sept. 30. Henry William Baylee, esq. of the Admiralty.

Aged 59, Thomas Brown, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lumley, Nicholl, Smyth, and Brown, Hart.-st. Bloomsbury.

Lately. In Norfolk-road, St. John's Wood, aged 45, Amelia, wife of Sir Charles Munro, Bart. of Fowlis, Ross-shire.

Oct. 1. At North-end, Fulham, aged 60, James Edwards, esq. M.D. late of Canterbury, and formerly of Putney.

In Seymour-pl. Euston-sq. at an advanced age, Frances, widow of John William Caley, esq. late of Gray's-inn, and Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

Mr. Thomas Reed, Minister of Cole-st. Chapel, Southwark.

Oct. 2. At the Grange, Brompton, aged 88, James Gray, esq.

Oct. 3. Suddenly, William Frederick Coward, esq. of Albert-sq. Clapham-road, eldest son of the late William Coward, esq. of Brixton Lodge, Surrey.

At Brook Green, Hammersmith, aged 79, Ann, relict of William Hoare, esq.

Aged 75, John Harris, esq. of Great Smith-street, Westminster.

In Baker-st. aged 62, L. D. Jaquier, esq.

At Brixton, aged 40, James Crawford Ferrier, esq. M.D.

Oct. 4. Aged 31, William Langston, third son of the late T. B. Oldfield, esq. of Champion-hill.

Aged 73, Sarah, relict of Richard Lord, esq. of Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.

Oct. 6. From congestion of the brain supervening on cholera, Mr. Edward Raleigh Moran, for more than eighteen years sub-editor of the Globe Newspaper. "He was a man of considerable accomplishments, and, in his own department, almost

unrivalled in quickness of perception and fertility of resources. The suavity of his manners and the genuine goodness of heart will cause his loss to be sincerely regretted by a large circle of literary and other friends."—*Globe*.

Oct. 9. At the residence of his brother, at Kensington Palace, William Townsend Aiton, esq. late Gardener of H.M. Gardens at Kew. He was the son and successor of Mr. William Aiton, author of the *Hortus Kewensis*, published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1789, who died in 1793. The son "was no less esteemed by King George III. than his father had been, and, besides conducting the botanical department, and taking charge of the extensive pleasure-grounds, was also employed in the improvement of the other Royal Gardens, in all which he displayed great skill and judgment, and an intimate acquaintance with his profession." (Description of Kew Gardens, by his successor Sir W. J. Hooker.) Mr. Aiton retired on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of holding office.

Oct. 10. Aged 61, John Sheffield, esq. of Streatham-hill.

Oct. 28. In Harley-st. aged five months, William-Hayter, only son of Wm. I. Jarvis, esq.

BERKS.—*Sept. 15.* At Windsor, David Murray, youngest son of the late James Cowie, esq. of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Sept. 28. At Belle Vue, Reading, aged 81, Col. David Williams. He became Ensign 103d Foot 1794, Lieut. 99th 1795, Captain on the staff of the army dépôt 1803, which station he retained for more than twenty years; brevet Major 1808, Lieut.-Colonel 1814, Colonel 1837.

Oct. 10. Elizabeth-Agnes, wife of Henry Hippisley, esq. of Lamborne Place, only remaining child of the Rev. John Nelson, D.D. Prebendary of Heytesbury.

BUCKS.—*Sept. 7.* At Great Marlow, aged 88, Thomas Wethered, esq.

Sept. 23. At Aylesbury, aged 35, Mary, widow of Mr. John Rolls Gibbs, for many years editor of the Aylesbury News.

Sept. 25. At Taplow-hill, aged 26, James Grant Bird, esq. fourth son of Robert M. Bird, esq.

Oct. 3. At Great Marlow, aged 56, Wadham Wyndham, esq. for many years an active magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept. 5.* At Cambridge, aged 24, John Daniel, youngest son of the late Stephen Leach, esq. of Turnham-green.

Sept. 8. At Wisbeach, John Rose Weatherhead, esq. surgeon.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept. 21.* Aged 16, Charles, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXII.

third son of Thomas Lyon, esq. of Appleton Hall.

CORNWALL.—*Sept. 28.* At Lostwithiel, aged 26, Thomas Blackmore Colenso, esq. Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

Oct. 1. At Launceston, aged 45, Louisa, relict of F. S. Froom, esq. and dau. of the Rev. Edward Baynes, late rector of Week St. Mary, Cornwall.

DEVON.—*Sept. 8.* At Ilfracombe, Mary, wife of James Elliott, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Jamaica Militia.

Sept. 9. At Torquay, aged 80, Julia-Maria, relict of Nathaniel Peach, esq. of Bownham House, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 11. At Ilfracombe, aged 40, Thomas Vincent, esq. of Old Quebec-st. Hyde Park.

Sept. 14. At Torquay, aged 22, Louisa-Stuart, wife of Edward Caswall, esq. and only dau. of the late Gen. Walker, of Whetleigh House, Taunton.

Sept. 16. Jane Woodburne, wife of Charles William Steer, esq. of Springlawn, near Exeter.

Sept. 18. At Spreydon House, Broadclyst, aged 54, William Bury Moore, esq.

Sept. 20. At Heavitree, Celia-Mary, only remaining child of J. Lang, M.D.

Sept. 21. At Ilfracombe, of cholera, aged 43, Harriett, relict of Major Joseph Hutchison, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and youngest dau. of the late Samuel White, esq. of Exeter.

Sept. 24. At Stonehouse, at advanced ages, of cholera, Miss Bevans, and Mrs. Mudge, relict of Lieut. Mudge, R.N. sisters of the late Col. Bevans, of the Royal Marines.

Sept. 26. At Beam House, near Torrington, aged 8, Fanny-Louisa, only child of Alfred Hole, esq.

Sept. 27. Walter Pomeroy Blackmore, esq. of Devonport, one of the aldermen, and formerly mayor, of the borough.

Sept. 29. At Exeter, aged 25, Thomas Dewdney Drew, late of the island of Grenada, merchant, and eldest surviving son of the late Lieut. William Drew, R.N.

Sept. 30. At East Budleigh, aged 89, John Daw, esq. for a great number of years steward for the late Lord Rolle.

Oct. 1. In Ladywell-pl. Mrs. Hewlett, sister to G. Strobe, esq. of Newnham Park.

Oct. 3. At Torquay, Gertrude, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. and dau. of the late Col. Van Cortlandt. She was left a widow in 1824, having had issue an only child, Anna-Maria, married in the same year to Col. Drummond Elphinstone, who thereupon assumed the name of Buller before his own.

Oct. 6. At his father's, Wonford House, Heavitree, George Tucker, esq. solicitor, of Exeter.

At the parsonage, Zeal Monachorum, Caroline Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Robyns, Vicar of Mary-stow.

DORSET.—*Sept. 15.* At Wareham, aged 59, John Brown, esq. an ardent and active Christian in the cause of education and Sunday schools.

Sept. 21. At Wimborne, aged 68, Francis Penton Garland, esq.

Sept. 22. At Longfleet, Poole, aged 67, Richard Hamer, esq.

Sept. 28. At Weymouth, Richard Southby, esq. of Bampton, Oxon.

Lately. At Fontmell Magna, aged 60, Frances-Elizabeth, widow of Henry Wm. Maisters, esq. of Beverley.

Oct. 8. Mary, wife of James Henning, esq. of Wolverton, Dorchester.

Oct. 9. At Weymouth, aged 80, Mr. Matthew Vertue. He was professor of music there in the palmy days of good old George III. and author of several volumes of poems, only a few copies of which were printed for private circulation; he was also the composer of a considerable number of sacred tunes and pieces, which are habitually sung in St. Mary's church, of which he was formerly the organist.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 1.* At Thorington Hall, near Colchester, aged 49, Thomas Gill, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

Sept. 18. At the rectory, Kelvedon Hatch, aged 73, Caroline, relict of Edward Tomes, esq. of Southam, Warw.

Sept. 20. Aged 63, Lawrence, eldest son of the late Cornelius Hendericksen Kortwright, esq. of Hylands.

Sept. 23. Charity, wife of Thomas Theobald, esq. of Sherfield House, and Nunny, Somersetshire.

Sept. 24. In Belmont college, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. Heawood, Rector of Halstead.

Lately. At Dunmow, aged 75, Joseph Allen, a member of the society of Friends.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept. 15.* At Bristol, George Alexander Wilson, esq. late Capt. 14th Light Inf. son of the late Adm. Wilson, of co. Wexford.

Sept. 17. At Clifton, aged 78, Miss Hill, late of Cardiff.

Sept. 19. At Sandywell, near Cheltenham, aged 75, Thomas Cooke, esq. of Northampton.

Sept. 21. At Apperley-court, aged 84, Juliana-Sabina, third dau. of the late Sir George Strickland, Bart. of Boynton, Yorkshire.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 68, Edith, wife of U. A. Long, esq.

Sept. 25. At Redland, Bristol, aged 32, the wife of the Rev. G. Pakenham Despard.

Sept. 27. At Penstone-lodge, Bristol, aged 57, Samuel Goodhind, esq.

Sept. 28. At Gloucester, aged 39, William, eldest son of the late William Montague, esq. of Constitution House, in that city.

Lately. At Farm-hill, aged 23, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Cripps, esq.

At Sudbrook, aged 81, Frances Brook Francillon, widow of Francis Francillon, purser R.N.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 93, Mr. J. Richins, leaving three generations residing in the town. His remains were attended to the grave by two brothers, aged 92 and 88.

Oct. 2. In Cheltenham, Mary-Anne, relict of Charles Louis Ramus, esq. Capt. 5th Foot. She was first married to the Very Rev. John William Keatinge, D.D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and was only dau. of the late Meade Hobson, esq. of Muckridge House, co. of Cork.

HANTS.—*Aug. 12.* At Portsmouth, of cholera, Comm. Robert Smith (1814).

Sept. 5. At Berrywood House, near Southampton, aged 70, Col. Thomas Moody, Royal Engineers.

Sept. 10. At Southampton, suddenly, aged 69, Lieut. James Thomas, late of 50th Regt.

Sept. 12. At Purbrook House, aged 15, Arthur Bulkeley Blackwood, Midshipman of Her Majesty's ship Victory, second son of Capt. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. R.N.

At Ryde, aged 66, George Selson, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Tower.

Sept. 20. At Shanklin, I. W. aged 70, William Good, esq.

Sept. 27. At Northwood-park, Cowes, aged 65, George Henry Ward, esq. eldest son and heir of the late George Ward, esq. by Mary, dau. of Henry Sampson Woodfall, esq. He married a dau. of Wm. Saunders, M.D. Dying without issue, his estates, which are considerable, situate in the Isle of Wight, and on the borders of Sussex, go to his nephew, the Rev. William George Ward (eldest son of the late Wm. Ward, esq. formerly M.P. for London), formerly Fellow of Balliol college, the proceedings against whom at Oxford, and his secession from the church, attracted so much attention a few years ago. It is stated the Rev. Mr. Ward was destitute of money when he left the Established Church, and has latterly been living on 100*l.* a-year, which he obtained as tutor in a Roman Catholic family. He is now possessed of property worth 10,000*l.* a-year. A full account of Mr. Ward's family was given in p. 206 of the present volume.

Sept. 28. At Petersfield, aged 62, Samuel Newton Humphreys, esq.

Oct. 2. At Milford Lodge, near Lynton, aged 13, Fanny-Rosetta, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Roberts, C.B.

Oct. 7. At Netley Firs, near Southampton, aged 81, Susannah, relict of Hugh Perry Kesne, esq. formerly of the same county, and of the Island of St. Vincent, and youngest child of the late Sir Gillies Payne, Bart.

Oct. 8. At Appleshaw, aged 49, Thomas Samson, esq. of Kingston Russell, co. Dorset.

HEREFORD.—*Sept. 15.* At the Upper Hall, aged 87, Mary, relict of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 54, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Thomas Morgan.

At the Frith, near Ledbury, the residence of his brother, aged 43, Hubert Edy, solicitor.

HERTS.—*Sept. 17.* At Cheshunt, aged 80, Edward Harrold, esq. M.R.C.S.

Sept. 27. St. Margaret's, near Ware, aged 85, Frances-Cecilia, relict of the Rev. J. S. Pratt, late Prebendary of Peterborough, and Vicar of that parish.

At Buntingford, Emily-Augusta-Jane, infant dau. of R. P. H. Jodrell, esq.

Oct. 5. At Gaston House, near Bishop's Stortford, aged 27, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Pelly, Rector of Siston.

KENT.—*Sept. 9.* At Margate, Ann, widow of T. Onians, esq. of Connaught-terrace.

Sept. 11. At Hollingbourne, aged 84, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Josiah Disturnell.

Sept. 13. At St. Julian's, Sevenoaks, aged 72, Miss Elizabeth Walker.

Sept. 16. At Dover, in her 82d year, Lady Elizabeth Tufton, dau. of Sackville eighth Earl of Thanet, and the last survivor of that family, having outlived her brother the late Earl only three months. (see p. 201.)

Sept. 18. At Canterbury, aged 67, Assistant Commissary Bullen, of the Ordnance Department.

Sept. 19. At Dover, Ann, relict of the Rev. William Parker, Rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Within.

Sept. 20. At Rochester, aged 57, William Payne, esq.

Sept. 23. At Hunton, Dulcibella-Mary, wife of Thomas Duncombe Shafto, esq.

Sept. 24. In Bromley college, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Heawood, Rector of Halstead.

At the residence of Mr. Knowles King, solicitor, Maidstone, aged 21, Roland Edward Graham, esq. only son of Rowland Graham, esq. of Calcutta, and nephew of the Rev. R. Boys, of Platt, near Wrotham.

Sept. 20. At Sheerness, Mrs. Stevens,

widow of P. Stevens, esq. barrack-master of that garrison, who died a few days before.

Sept. 27. By suicide, Mr. William Remphry, clerk of Her Majesty's ship Ocean, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

Sept. 30. At Northfleet, aged 72, Frances, relict of R. Y. Keays, esq.

Oct. 1. At Margate, aged 69, Mrs. Innis, of Euston-sq. London.

Oct. 2. At Woolwich, Major Charles Robinson, of the Royal Marines.

Oct. 3. At Deal, of consumption, aged 20, Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Longley Mourilyan, esq.

Near Canterbury, by being thrown from his carriage, aged 65, John Neame, esq. of Selling Court, Essex.

At the rectory, Woodchurch, aged 61, Hamilton-Georgiana, the wife of the Rev. Joshua King.

Oct. 4. At Selling-court, near Faversham, aged 65, John Neame, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 72, James Murray, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept. 18.* Aged 29, Ellen-Thompson, the wife of Thomas Cross, esq. of Mortfield, Bolton-le-Moors.

Sept. 21. At Liverpool, aged 32, Georgiana, wife of Tucker Squarey, esq.

Sept. 27. At Liverpool, aged 29, Mr. John Thomas Tindall, of the firm of Smith and Tindall, youngest son of the late T. Tindall, esq. shipowner, of Hull.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 28.* At Gainsborough, aged 53, Mary-Ann, relict of William Mercer, esq. of Hull.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 6.* At Sunbury, aged 70, Robert Broxholm, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 7. At East Acton, Henrietta, wife of James Thal, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Sept. 9. At Twickenham, aged 73, Miss Anne Winthrop, daughter of the late Stephen Winthrop, esq. of London.

Sept. 18. At Twickenham, aged 54, Miss Dorothy E. Tayler.

Sept. 25. At Teddington, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Weskett.

Sept. 26. John Whippy, esq. of Hillingdon, and of North Audley-st.

Lately. At Ealing, aged 81, Mrs. Margaret Willes, of Bath.

Oct. 2. At Hampton-wick, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Gee.

MONMOUTH.—*Sept. 6.* Aged 73, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Cooke, esq. of Goytre, co. Monmouth.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Sept. 5.* At Lilbourne Vicarage, aged 73, Dorothy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Rector of Clay Coton, Northampton.

Sept. 8. At Guilsborough, aged 70, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Bateman.

Sept. 10. Aged 46, William Brooks, esq. of Braunston, late of Norton, near Daventry.

Sept. 13. At Bulwick Lodge, aged 50, Catherine Wilhelmina Ververs, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Ververs, late Rector of Kettering. (Only sixteen days after her sister, recorded in p. 443.)

Sept. 14. Aged 58, Jane, relict of Wm. Fisher Morgan, esq. of Northampton.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 11.* At Oxford, aged 61. Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Hill, M.A. Vice Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

SALOP.—*Sept. 14.* Aged 77, Robert Higgins, esq. surgeon, Newport, in which town he practised for upwards of half a century.

Oct. 2. At Cotton-hill, Shrewsbury, aged 21, Elizabeth-Amy, wife of George Moultrie Salt, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. John Letts, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-st.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 10.* At Philip's Norton, aged 78, Thoms Cousins, esq.

Sept. 11. At Gunter's Grove, near Bridgewater, aged 77, Juliana, widow of J. F. Rawlens, esq.

At Bath, the Hon. Anne Mackay, younger dau. of Lord Reay.

Sept. 14. At Burnham, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of B. T. Allen, esq.

Sept. 19. At Crimchard House, Chard, aged 70, George Wheadon, esq.

At Bath, Maurice Power, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the late Tyrone Power, esq.

Sept. 20. At Bath, Miss Grainger.

Sept. 21. At Bath, Samuel Athill Turner, esq.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Charlotte Anne Barnard, of Withersfield, Suffolk. She was the dau. of the Rev. Thos. Barnard, Rector of Withersfield, Suffolk, who died in 1782. She had four brothers, all in the Church:—1. Robert-Cary, Rector of Withersfield, died 1827; 2. Robert, Prebendary of Winchester, died 1835; 3. Thomas, who married Everilda, dau. of Sir Mordaunt Martyn, Bart.; and, 4. Charles-Duke.

Oct. 6. Suddenly, at Earnshill, aged 79, Richard Thomas Combe, esq.

Oct. 7. Aged 68, Charlotte, relict of George Fowler, esq. of Axbridge.

STAFFORD.—*Sept. 7.* At Tipton, aged 36, William John Power, Surgeon 91st Reg.

Sept. 20. At Walsall, aged 71, Alice, wife of Gen. Craven.

Sept. 26. At Darlaston, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Green, esq. and sister to the late Mr. Robert Sherwood.

Sept. 30. At Bilston, in his 75th year,

Mr. Henry Pratt, brother to the late Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D. of London.

SURREY.—*Sept. 23.* In her 70th year, Harriet, wife of the Rev. George Francis Barlow, Rector of Burgh and Sotterley. She was the dau. of John Mount, esq. of Wasing Place, Berks, and has left a numerous issue; Francis Barlow, esq. the eldest son, is a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn. The family of Barlow is originally from Yorkshire, and was settled at Middlethorpe in that county.

Sept. 26. At Ipswich, aged 57, Hannah, relict of N. J. Scott, esq. of Hoxne Place.

Oct. 5. At Chadacre Hall, Thomas Hallifax, esq. jun. of Berkeley-sq.

SURREY.—*Sept. 12.* Aged 47, William Clark, esq. of Lower Tooting, formerly of Bahia.

Sept. 15. At Linkfield, Reigate, aged 81, Bethenia, widow of Anthony Cardon, esq.

At Richmond, aged 65, Edward Smith Ellis, esq. of Hyde Park-st.

At Norwood, aged 58, Wilson Hooker Crick, esq.

At Croydon, aged 76, Jane, relict of Robert Richard Mawley, esq. of Blackheath.

Sept. 17. At Surbiton, aged 36, George Samuel Keys, esq. late of Portsea.

Sept. 18. At Ripley Court, Lucy-Henrietta, relict of John Harrison, esq. She was the second dau. of Alderman Sir Charles Price, of Spring Grove, the first Baronet, by Mary, dau. of William Rugge, esq. of Conduit-st.; was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1816.

Sept. 20. At Richmond, aged 65, Major-Gen. Fretcheville Dykes Ballantyne, Col. 8th Bombay Native Inf. He was a cadet of 1797, and attained his Colonelcy in 1829.

At Norwood, aged 76, John Shea, esq. retired Paymaster and Purser R.N., of Hammersmith-terrace.

Sept. 21. At Croydon, aged 71, Kneit Leppingwell, esq.

Sept. 24. Aged 19, Arthur, youngest son of Samuel H. Lucas, esq. of Croyham, Croydon.

Sept. 26. At the house of his father, in Esher, aged 28, Henry Neville, esq.

Sept. 20. At Addlestone, of apoplexy, aged 69, Ann, second dau. of the late John Young, esq. of Abchurch lane.

Oct. 7. At East Sheen, Clarissa, wife of Capt. Page.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 8.* Aged 63, Miss Sophia-Ann-Frances Carter, of Hurstpierpoint.

Sept. 19. At Brighton, aged 52, Morris Emanuel, esq. of Fryers Place, East Acton.

Sept. 11. At Hastings, Jane-Turberville, wife of Henry Lewis Stutzer, esq. of Euston-sq.

Sept. 13. Of cholera, aged 43, Frances, youngest dau. of the late J. P. Blackman, esq. of Wadhurst.

Sept. 16. At St. Leonard's, Elizabeth, wife of Comm. Elsmere, R.N.

At Brighton, aged 79, Thomas Browning, esq. late of Hadley-common, Middlesex.

Sept. 19. At Brighton, Anne Holmes, only surviving sister of James Holmes, esq. of New Ormond-st.

Sept. 22. At St. Leonard's, Mary, relict of John Ward, esq.

Sept. 24. At West Wittering, aged 60, John Gorham, esq.

Sept. 25. At Brighton, aged 83, Mrs. Pyle, of Barnes-terrace. She was for some years the friend and companion of the late Hon. Mrs. Quin, of Chilworth Lodge, near Southampton.

At Brighton, William Pickering Cloves, esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of the late Peter Cloves, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex.

At Worthing, aged 50, Fred. Dixon, esq.

At Hadlow, near Uckfield, aged 51, William Day, esq.

Sept. 28. At Shermanbury Park, aged 81, Mrs. Caroline Comber Challen.

Sept. 29. At Funtington, Mrs. Haldane Gordon, widow of J. F. Gordon, esq. and only dau. of the late Robert Haldane, esq. of Auchingray, Lanarkshire.

Aged 41, Sarah, wife of V. Beadon, esq. late Capt. R.M. and dau. of the late T. C. Faulconer, esq. of Newhaven.

At Eastbourne, while bathing, aged 32, Allen Williams, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845. He was the only surviving son of Allen Williams, esq. of St. Thomas-st. Southwark.

Oct. 2. At Brighton, aged 64, Joseph Green Wilkinson, esq. of Wimpole-st.

Oct. 8. At Brighton, aged 84, Anne, relict of Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Maritime Serv.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Sept. 10.* At Brailes, aged 82, W. Gillett, esq.

Sept. 21. At Leamington College, of scarlet fever, aged 16, Harry Shipley Erskine, Lord Cardross, eldest son of the Earl of Buchan.

Sept. 22. At Leamington, Miss Ann Kent, of York-pl. Portman-sq. fourth dau. of the late Benjamin Kent, esq. of Cashio-bridge, Hertfordshire, and of Downland House, Hants.

Sept. 23. At Leamington, aged 62, Miss Jane Tory, formerly of Wimbourne.

Sept. 29. At Warwick, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Welch, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Welch, Vicar of Wasperton.

Oct. 5. At her son's, Darlston Hall, Meriden, Henrietta-Arabella, relict of John Blakesley, esq. of Seymour-pl. London.

WESTMERLAND.—*Sept. 11.* Aged 63,

Miss Mary Atkinson, second dau. of the late Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Thorn-ship.

WILTS.—*Sept. 19.* At Laverstock House, Salisbury, aged 76, Miss Russ, formerly of Clifton.

Sept. 21. At Marlborough, Anne, widow of Thelwall Maurice, M.D.

Sept. 25. Aged 77, Elizabeth-Jane, widow of the Rev. Bartholomew Buckerfield, M.A. late Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough.

Lately. At Tollard Royal, aged 64, Mrs. Jane Bennett, granddau. of the late Wm. Brewer, esq. formerly of Ashgrove, Dorset.

Oct. 7. At Wotton Bassett, Richard Hooper, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Sept. 10.* At Hawford-lodge, Mary, wife of Benjamin Parham, esq. Judge of the Worc. County Courts.

At Malvern, aged 41, William Kislingbury, esq. of Hadley-house, Hadley, and of High Holborn.

Lately. At Worcester, Emeline Montague, wife of R. M. Marchant, esq.

YORK.—*Sept. 13.* At Leeds, Horatio Wood, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 14. At Hutton Conyers, near Ripon, aged 77, George Snowden, esq. surgeon, of Ramsgate.

Sept. 15. At Burlington-quay, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. William Bunney, for many year solicitor of the Hull Trinity House.

Sept. 19. At Ripon, Rich. Thwaites, esq.

Sept. 25. Of spasmodic cholera, at Hull, aged 45, Dr. Firth.

At Hull, aged 46, Ann, wife of the Rev. James Selkirk, chaplain of the gaol.

At Accomb, aged 50, Jane, relict of Wm. Sugden, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 29. At Hornsea, aged 50, Edward Watson Bedell, esq. author of the History of Hornsea.

WALES.—*Sept. 17.* Aged 41, John-Philipps, eldest son of John William Lloyd, of Dan-yr-Allt, Carmarthenshire, esq. and late of South Park, Penshurst, Kent.

On his passage from the Thames to Wales, from sea-sickness, Edward Dakins, grandson of the Rev. John Dakins, formerly Rector of St. James's, Colchester.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 15.* At St. Leonard's, near Ayr, Anne, eldest dau. of Hugh Cowan, esq.

Sept. 25. Of cholera, John Inglis Nicol, M.D. an ex-provost of Inverness, and the leading medical practitioner of that town.

Sept. 27. Aged 75, James King, the weaver poet, of Paisley.

Oct. 6. At Ardwell, John-Bell, only son of Sir John M'Taggart, Bart. M.P.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 17.* At Mornington House, near Drogheda, Gustavus Hamil-

ton, esq. of Bellewstown, co. Meath, grandson of the third Viscount Boyle.

Sept. 12. In Dublin, Edward F. Percival, esq. of the Inner Temple, second son of Stanley Percival, esq. of Liverpool.

Sept. 16. At Mullingar, co. Westmeath, aged 62, William Malcolm Maxton, esq.

Of exhaustion, on her passage from Ireland, aged 62, Anne-Victoria, widow of Major R. F. Jervoise, 1st Royal Drag.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 40, Edward De Lavall Tarleton, M.D. of Bath.

Oct. 14. At Ferbane, King's Co. shot by an assassin, Mr. C. Cage, agent over the Endrim property.

GUERNSEY.—*Aug. 12.* Aged 58, Christiana-Catherine, wife of William Carey Bowden, esq. of College-terr. and youngest dau. of the late Col. W. Anstruther, Balcastic.

JERSEY.—*Sept. 19.* Lieut. Charles Bott.

Sept. 28. Of cholera, G. H. Harrison, esq. of the firm of Harrison, Ridley, and Harrison, Newfoundland merchants, Liverpool, and brother-in-law of J. P. Silby, esq. of Poole.

Sept. 30. At Brooklands, St. Helier's, Henry Fage Belson, esq. Commander Royal Navy. He entered the navy Dec. 18, 1800, and attained the rank of Lieutenant 1808, of Commander 1845.

Oct. 4. Catharine-Hale, relict of Henry Decie, esq. of Clonakilty, co. Cork. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir George B. Prescott, Bart. of Theobalds Park, Herts, by Catharine-Creighton, second dau. of Sir Thomas Mills, Governor of Quebec; and was married in 1831.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Sept. 6.* Suddenly, at Douglas, Charles John Galliard, esq. formerly of Nantwich.

Sept. 27. At Douglas, aged 51, Frances-Sophia, relict of George Ick, esq. formerly of Antigua.

EAST INDIES.—*May 16.* At sea, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, Charles William Prother, esq. Capt. in the 27th Regt. Bombay Native Inf., son of the late Col. Prother, C.B.

May 29. At Rayty, in the Nilgherries, George James Casamajor, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service, eighth son of the late Justinian Casamajor, esq. of Pottrells, Herts.

July 13. At Wuzerabad, aged 25, Lieut. T. A. Bartlett, 53rd Regt. Native Inf., fifth son of the Rev. T. Bartlett, Rector of Kingston, Kent.

July 15. At Jaffna, Ceylon, aged 29, of cholera, Robert William Langslow, B.A. late of Jesus college, Cambridge, Deputy to the Queen's Advocate for the northern district of that island, and eldest son of Robert Langslow, esq. barrister-at-law,

sometime Judge of the District Court of Colombo.

July 18. At Attock, aged 23, Lieut. Frederick Charles Grindall, E. I. Co.'s Engineers, son of the late Rivers Grindall, esq. C. S. Bengal, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Richard Grindall, K.C.B. He was formerly a pupil at Mount Radford school, Exeter, from whence he was removed to Addiscombe, where he rapidly attained the highest honours. His skill and bravery excited great attention at the siege of Mooltan; and he had received an appointment in Rowill Pindee, when he was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the Indus.

July 27. At Peshawar, in the Punjab, aged 34, Major Francis John Stephens, 61st Regt. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. George Hopewell Stephens, of Ealing, Middlesex.

Aug. 12. At Jaulna, aged 19, Ensign James Watt Freeling, 33d Regt. M.N.I., fourth son of the late Sir Henry Freeling, Bart. Also, lately, at the same place, Lieut. Freese of the same regiment, Lieut. Elliott, of the Artillery, Capt. the Hon. Charles Augustus Ashley Butler, (uncle to the Earl of Lanesborough,) Deputy Assistant Commissary General at that station, who married Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Freese; and Doctors Porteous and Edgcombe; who have all died of cholera.

Aug. 21. At Bombay, Robert Neunburg Schneider, esq. of the Indian navy, son of R. W. Schneider, esq. of St. Peter's, Canterbury.

ABROAD.—*July 16.* At Sierra Leone, aged 43, Major Eric Mackay Clarke, commanding the troops on the coast of Africa.

July 19. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Brown, 73d Regt. brother to C. F. Brown, esq. Clifton.

Aug. 8. At Paris, Madame St. Blancard, the eldest surviving dau. of Edward Wilbraham, esq. deceased, late of Cirencester and Horsley, co. Gloucester.

Aug. 9. At Geneva, Adolphus Turner, esq. late her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Uruguay, and second son of the late Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, of Gorray Lodge, Jersey, and Argyll-st.

Aug. 10. In Paris, from an attack of cholera, James Thomas Caldwell, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy, grandson of the late Adm. Sir Benj. Caldwell, G.C.B.

Aug. 15. At Dinan, Brittany, Richard Carpenter, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. for Middlesex; also, on the 20th Sept. Sophia Carpenter, his relict.

Aug. 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 44, John Greig Thomson, esq.

At Venice, aged 64, J. Woolrych, esq. formerly of Weobley, co. Hereford.

Aug. 19. At Boulogne, of cholera, Mr. James Staples, builder, of Leicester, and his son, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Pagets and Kirby. The landlady of the house (the British Hotel) where Messrs. Staples were lodging, also died on the 21st. Mr. Staples has left a family of seven children.

Aug. 22. At Paris, Frances-Margaret-Anna, wife of Charles Wriothesly Digby, esq. of Meriden, Warw. She was the widow of the Rev. George Bingham, and became the second wife of Mr. Digby in 1840.

Aug. 30. At New York, of cholera, aged 51, James Muir M'Guffie, esq. many years H.B.M. Vice-Consul for Gonaives, Haiti.

Sept. 1. At Malta, from injuries re-

ceived in attempting to stop a runaway carriage, aged 28, Lieut. Thomas Dinham Atkinson, Royal Navy, of her Majesty's ship Caledonia, second son of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, Staff.

Sept. 3. At sea, on board the Precursor, on his passage home, Lieut.-Col. John Jervis, of the 5th Bengal N. Inf.

Sept. 6. At Dieppe, Mary, widow of W. M. Thiselton Dyer, esq. of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury.

Sept. 7. At Paris, aged 80, R. Sasse, esq. painter to his late Majesty George III.

Sept. 9. At Toronto, Canada West, at her son's, J. C. P. Esten, esq. Esther Strangways Esten, widow of J. C. Esten, esq. late Chief Justice of Bermuda.

At Paris, Eleanor, wife of Capt. Robinson, and dau. of the late Andrew Mailen, esq. of Bristol.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 29 .	677	629	309	1	1616	828	788	1526
Oct. 6 .	625	439	224	2	1290	622	668	1182
„ 13 .	501	366	206	2	1075	510	565	1271
„ 20 .	496	333	197	2	1028	524	504	1363

Weekly Autumnal average of the 5 years 1844—48, 1162 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41 1	28 2	17 4	24 9	29 5	30 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 29.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 29.—

Beasts	British, 3,737	Foreign, 1,093	Total, 4,830
Sheep	„ 22,270	„ 3,380	„ 25,650
Calves	„ 149	„ 52	„ 201
Pigs	„ 308	„ 70	„ 378

COAL MARKET, Oct. 26.

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow,

London, 28*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26 to October 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	65	57	29, 87	fair	11	42	53	46	29, 49	fair
27	60	66	57	, 77	do. cldy. rain	12	45	51	43	, 58	do. cloudy
28	61	66	58	, 73	do. do. do.	13	43	47	46	, 87	rain, do.
29	61	66	58	, 69	rain	14	44	50	40	30, 02	fair
30	61	63	54	, 24	do.	15	43	50	46	, 06	do. do.
O. 1	50	56	51	, 47	do. cloudy	16	43	52	46	, 05	do. do. slht. rn.
2	48	53	48	, 69	cloudy	17	54	61	55	, 02	do. do. do. do.
3	49	57	53	, 10	heavy rain	18	56	64	55	, 16	do. do.
4	53	57	44	, 44	do. do.	19	56	66	59	, 01	do.
5	43	53	50	, 72	fair, cloudy	20	54	63	56	29, 81	do. do. rain
6	44	50	49	, 57	do. do. hvy. rn.	21	56	58	47	, 92	rn. cdy. foggy
7	57	63	52	, 26	do. do. do. do.	22	56	59	57	30, 10	fair, cdy. rain
8	47	53	43	, 68	do. do.	23	56	63	53	, 11	do.
9	40	51	40	, 97	cdy. fr. foggy	24	58	64	56	, 14	do.
10	40	50	43	, 75	foggy, cdy. rn.	25	56	64	54	, 10	rain, do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			93½						72 pm.	37 41 pm.
29			92½						76 73 pm.	38 41 pm.
1			92½					257	77 pm.	38 41 pm.
2			92½					257	74 pm.	38 41 pm.
3			92½					257	74 80 pm.	41 42 pm.
4			92½					255		39 42 pm.
5			92½					255	80 pm.	39 42 pm.
6			92½					255	80 81 pm.	39 42 pm.
8			92½					257	79 82 pm.	39 45 pm.
9			92½						79 pm.	40 44 pm.
10			92½						80 82 pm.	41 44 pm.
11	196	91½	92½	92½	8½				79 82 pm.	41 44 pm.
12		91	92½	92½	8½				79 pm.	41 45 pm.
13	197½	91	92½	92½	8½				83 80 pm.	42 45 pm.
15	197½	91½	92½	92½		102½			83 80 pm.	43 46 pm.
16	198	91½	92½	92½	8½		255		81 84 pm.	46 44 pm.
17	198½	91	92½	92½	8½				81 pm.	44 47 pm.
18	198½	90½	91½	91½	8½				81 84 pm.	44 47 pm.
19	198½	90½	91½	91½	8½				80 pm.	44 47 pm.
20	198½	91	92½	92½	8½				80 pm.	44 46 pm.
22	198½	91½	92½	92½	8½				83 80 pm.	43 46 pm.
23		90½	92½	92½	8½		254		80 pm.	43 pm.
24	198½	91	92½	92½	8½				82 79 pm.	43 46 pm.
25	198	90½	92½	92½	8½		257		79 82 pm.	45 42 pm.
26	198½	91½	92½	92½	8½		100½		82 79 pm.	41 44 pm.
27	198	91½	92½	92½	8½					41 44 pm.
29	197	91½	93½	93	8½		257		79 82 pm.	45 42 pm.

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Embellished with Two Views of STONEHENGE.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Letters and Memoir of Bishop Shirley. By Archdeacon Hill. 8vo. 1849.

THE only fault we can find with this otherwise interesting volume of biography is that it is much too long; many of the letters should have been omitted, and something too of the narrative should have been abridged. The purpose of a good and judicious biographer should be to make his likeness sure, to give us the faithful portrait of the man, and then withdraw his pencil. We do not by any means intend that for those who had personal acquaintance with the amiable and excellent man whose character is here with great propriety made known to the public, and the result of which in ours and doubtless in many other minds has been the vain regret that he must now be only a name to us; for those, who will linger with the eye of affection over these records of departed worth, and recall to their memories the living image approving and stamping the seal of authentic truth on every page; to them even the longest narrative would appear to close too soon, and in vain regrets would they seem to be for ever inquiring "Can no more be said?" But books, and especially such a book as this, is written for the general instruction and improvement of society; and he who in duty or in inclination is called to read it, it must not be forgotten, has others in constantly increasing numbers, pressing with equal claim on his attention. We think it is therefore of great importance in these days, when literature has rapidly spread far beyond its ancient bounds, and its old and tranquil channels have been invaded by a mass of restless waters, that every book should be as brief as is consistent with the proper and due elucidation of its subject and fulfilment of its purpose. It is obvious why this rule, if we may be allowed so to call it, has been exceeded in biographical works more than in any other province of the art; for where is the hand of friendship to drop the pen? when does the admirer of the departed think his office of duty and love has been fulfilled in all its branches? We cannot but consider such feelings with the deep respect they deserve, but still we think that in the present days we are gradually getting into such lengthened and voluminous biographies as will go far to defeat their own purpose, both to the injury of the writer and his subject. *Abridgments* of some of the late popular biographies are beginning to appear, and from these abridgments the materials of the biographical dictionaries will hereafter be formed, while the originals, as they might be considered somewhat cumbersome, and less convenient by their costly and more elaborate workmanship, will be left on the shelf, reserved for occasional reference, or only resorted to by a few more diligent and inquisitive readers.

We do not mean these observations, whether true or not true, as may be thought by those who read them, to apply with any peculiar or separate meaning to the present volume above any others; for, in truth, in spite of

this defect, it is one which we have read with the deepest interest, and have closed with the highest feelings of its importance. There are some opinions held, and some doctrines declared in these pages, from which we should if called on withhold our assent; and there are many things relating to the party in the church to which Mr. Shirley, and, we presume, his biographer, the respected and venerable Archdeacon, belong, which we can never, so far as we know our mind, be led to approve. But the pale and boundaries of our experience on such subjects and persons is limited; perhaps in altered circumstances, or removed to other parts and portions of the whole, we might see them in fairer colours and a more favourable light. However that may be, we can say that no partial views or prejudiced opinions of our own have stood between us and the subject of the narrative we have just finished. We have perused it throughout, gone through the history of the author's life with that deep attention it deserved, and we have closed it with a pure and perfect respect for, and we venture to say attachment to, the person described. We consider him to be one of the most eminent men among that portion of the church to which he delighted to belong. In him we think were those virtues they emulate, without their failings; more comprehensive in his views, more charitable in his opinions, more sound in his judgment, and, may we not also say, more correct and cautious in avoiding extreme decisions in his doctrine? While we have said something, and that perhaps not very willingly, against the biographer's accomplishment of his task, considering him as an *artist*, we have much to praise in the performance as coming from the hand of a *friend*.* The tone, the feeling, the heartfelt love and attachment which the Archdeacon bore to Bishop Shirley, previously and repeatedly evinced on other public occasions, is here exhibited on a larger space and with more full and effective power. We have no doubt of the entire success of this work, considered as a publication, and we must express the pleasure we feel in seeing that in the numerous volumes of a similar kind which have for some time been produced from the press, particularly if we are to have many such works as the life of Bishop Jebb, of Bishop Heber, and of Dean Milner, we are laying the sound and solid foundation for an ecclesiastical biography of modern times, which may form, if honestly, diligently, and *impartially* executed, a very important portion of every library in the kingdom.

Walter Augustus Shirley was the only son of the Reverend Walter and Alicia Shirley. His grandfather was grandson of the first Earl Ferrers; he was contemporary with Whitfield and Wesley, and first cousin of Lady Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. He was the friend of Romaine, Venn, &c., with whom he co-operated in reviving the spirit of what is called evangelical religion, and founding the Evangelical party in the Established Church. The subject of the present Memoir was born 30th May, 1797, at Westport, in Ireland. His father soon after retired to England, and accepted a curacy at Hull. In 1806 he was placed under the care of the Reverend Legh Richmond, at Turvey, in Bedfordshire; but the progress of his education was not satisfactory, his master being otherwise employed. He was a celebrated party man in his day; and the pupil was removed to a school at Linton, near Litchingdon, in Essex, where his parents then resided. At this time Lord Ferrers, then well stricken in

* Archdeacon Hill preached the Bishop's consecration sermon (p. 459); in his first charge as Archdeacon drew a character of his predecessor (p. 442); and finally attended his remains to the grave (p. 505.)—REV.

years, expressed a desire to renew an intercourse, then long broken off, with his kinsmen; accordingly they went. It was a fortunate and prosperous visit. Lord Ferrers obtained for the boy a presentation to Winchester School, where the Shirley family were supposed, but erroneously, to possess the privilege of kin. In 1809, at the election, he was admitted a scholar of the college; but on the claim being investigated, it was, after much search, deemed to be unfounded, and he was turned down to the bottom of the school. The Masters at that time were Dr. Williams, the present Warden of New College, and Dr. Gabell, whom we well remember, and who is justly described "as a remarkable man;" his power of imparting scholarship was the theme of Dr. Arnold's admiration, and can never be forgotten by those who have witnessed it.

Though not idle, nor careless, nor indifferent, yet young Shirley did not distinguish himself at school. Beyond the circle of his college studies, his biographer notices the delight he received in reading Kirke White's Remains, an unusual instance of serious piety and delicate taste and spirit in so youthful a mind. At the election of 1813 he was raised to the upper part of the fifth form. His only desire was to obtain a scholarship or exhibition at some college at Oxford; and he was awakened to a new and active exertion as well by the wish to save expense to his parents, as by a growing desire to obtain knowledge. His industry and zeal were rewarded by a nomination to New College being secured.* He now applied himself severely to study, and we are told, "In the prosecution of his studies he was much indebted to the encouragement and advice of some of the senior Fellows, especially Mr. *Shuttleworth*, afterwards Warden of New College, and subsequently Bishop of Chichester. From Mr. Shuttleworth's accomplished scholarship and various knowledge he derived the greatest assistance in his classical and philosophical reading; and in the taste of the same kind friend he found his best guide in the wide field of general literature."

After some unsuccessful trials he obtained the Bachelors' Prize for the English Essay. He remained at Oxford during the term, and resided in the vacation with his parents. He here became acquainted with Dr.

* The Biographer remarks, "Among the many books sent to him from home to assist his studies one is mentioned, which contributed in a *remarkable degree to his success*. It was T. Warton's edition of Milton's minor poems. The study of this volume improved his taste for modern Latin composition, and seemed to give him a new insight into its mechanism. For on the same principle that it requires less effort to copy a piece of mimicry, than to observe in the first instance, and reproduce the peculiarities of the original, he found it easier to catch the classical turn of thought and expression from a modern imitation, than from an ancient model."—The truth of the general theory here advanced, as well as the choice of the particular example, may be questioned. Does Archdeacon Hill know the opinions of the great scholars on the continent of that time on Milton's Latin Poetry? How it was received by Heinsius, and others? Is he aware of the false quantities which *they* did detect, and which T. Warton *did not*? If not, let him turn to Burman's "*Sylloge Epistolarum*" on that subject. To this portion of his duty T. Warton was not equal. His "*History of English Poetry*" is admirable, nor could all Ritson's acuteness and knowledge injure it. His poems are worthy of high praise, particularly his academical ones; and perhaps he was the *first* among our poets who adorned his poetry by the imagery of the monastic ruin, the gothic shrine, and the picturesque beauties of our ancient architecture; but he should not have meddled as an *editor* with the ancient languages. He was but a moderate Latin scholar, and wretchedly imperfect in Greek. The scholars of Leipsic laughed at the Theocritus of Oxford, and it would too much shock the pride of our university scholarship, if we were to recite the language that they used. This edition of Milton by Warton might be usefully reprinted, with corrections and very many necessary additions.—REV.

Steinkopff and Mr. Hughes, a liberal Dissenter, and Dr. Bridges, and Mr. Jones of Creaton, a very excellent man, who always lived at an inn (as we remember a clergyman who always lived at the White Lion at Bagshot), kept a horse, was glad he never married, and had no library, for he said, "I might have collected a library, but I have no room for books here; so I read them, and then pack them off to poor curates in Wales;" and he got clergymen's old coats for the same benevolent purpose. These really were acquaintances worth making. In 1820 he was ordained by the Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Huntingford, Warden of Winchester, whose Greek verses suffered so much under the critical chisel of Dr. Charles Burney, but who was a fair scholar, and a good and amiable man. Judging from Shirley's letters, we should say that few men ever received the sacred rite of ordination with feelings more profound, and with a spirit more humble, with a more earnest desire to be the instrument of inculcating "Glory to God in the highest, and good will and peace towards men."

We cannot profess to follow this biography through all the minute details of the various residences in which Mr. Shirley's career of utility commenced; he lived with his father and family at Ashbourn, undertaking lectureships and service, and performing all the duties of an able and active clergyman. He gained the prize for an essay on "The Study of Moral Evidence." He said "It is very hard—will take much thinking—admits of little reading; and therefore, in my hands, will produce a large mass of original nonsense;" but notwithstanding this outbreak of modesty the prize was his, and his old master, Dr. Gabell, wrote to him, "My objection to the subject was that it was too difficult, but you have proved me to be mistaken." In 1826 he took the situation of *Examiner* at Oxford, and got through it better than he expected. He says, "We have been rather unfortunate in our subjects, and have rejected several. In the case of one man, I anticipated your tender advice, for, as he had done the rest of his business in a very *asinine* manner, I put him on *the asses' bridge*; but he was an ass of greater bulk than it was calculated to bear, and it fairly broke down with him." It is said, "In connexion with his labours as Examiner, an anecdote is told of Mr. Shirley, that on one occasion an under-graduate coming into the schools without cap or gown, he was under the necessity of setting him a punishment. Some years afterwards they met in society, and on being introduced, 'I believe,' said the gentleman, 'that I ought to have the pleasure of knowing you, for you are the only person who ever set me a punishment in Oxford.' 'And I, sir,' replied Mr. Shirley, 'ought to remember you by a parity of reasoning, for you are the only person to whom I ever set one.'"

In the autumn of 1826, having a strong wish to visit Italy, he made an offer to undertake the duty of the English chapel at Rome during the winter. His travelling companion was an old Winchester and college friend, the Rev. Richard Young. The observations which he made on the fine arts, on the architecture, painting, and sculpture, in that city of the muses, may be read in some of his letters. Of course he does not pretend to the science of the connoisseur, or to judge by the rules of scientific principles or even of mechanical practice; but there is such a close society and connexion of the arts, that he who has studied the literature of the ancients, and felt its excellence, the greatness of its inspiration, and the delicacy of its workmanship, will have formed such a taste as will enable him to be no mean judge of truth and beauty when appearing in other forms, and con-

veyed to the mind in a different channel. As a building, the Colosseum in his eyes was the centre of attraction and admiration. The Transfiguration as a painting stands eminently above all, and in sculpture he thought "the Dying Gladiator, in the Vatican, a more impressive statue even than the Laocoon; but I do not think that anything I have seen in Rome equals, in epic pathos, the Niobe and her young Daughters at Florence. The *Apollo* I think a higher conception than any of them, but in another style. Still I think the *Demosthenes** stands by itself, in its own department, as the most intellectual statue I ever beheld, though, as a mere work of art, it is not in the first class." Of a celebrated statue by a more modern hand, though that hand was also divine, he says,

"I fell in with Mr. L—— here, and went with him to take another look at Michael Angelo's Moses, in San Pietro in Vinculis. It is to be sure very open to criticism, if one dare take such a liberty; but he looks as if he would get up

and dash his tables of stone at your head if you presumed to indulge a slighting expression. He is not the meek man of Scripture, but just the person I suspect Buonarroti would himself have been if the law had been intrusted to his hands."

In one of his many excursions with Mr. Erskine † to St. Paul's without the walls, which was rebuilding after having been burnt,—

"We came back to the tomb of C. Cestius, rode outside the walls of the city to the gate of San Sebastiano, where we entered, and parted at the tomb of the Scipio family . . . whose history is an epitome of the history of Rome, was more impressive than anything I had experienced since my first sight of the Colosseum. The tomb of Scipio Barbatus,

which was discovered here, has been removed to the Vatican, and Africanus was buried abroad; but there are still several inscriptions to the memory of members of the family. It is the most sacred spot in Rome of which we have certain knowledge, unless we are willing to believe that St. Paul and St. Peter were confined in the Mamertine prisons."

We must give one more extract from his Italian travels.

"It was towards eleven when we turned up the short lane that leads to *Pompeii*, and it was, indeed, a moment of very oppressive interest when I found myself walking along the street lined with tombs that leads to this silent city. We entered into their houses marked with their names, and knew that we were in the very house of Pansa, where Augustus lodged; there were the wine jars leaning against the wall in a cellar where the skeleton of the mistress

of the family and several of her slaves were found. There were little memoranda scratched on the pillars; marks on the marble counter of a shop of the glass or rather bronze in which hot wine compounds had been sold. A priest was found with a plate containing fish-bones in the temple of Isis; three men were found in the stocks—horses in the stalls—a man with the key of his house and a purse of gold—half-eaten bread—marble working

* He says in another place. "I accompanied Young to the Vatican; there is a *Demosthenes* there—the most intellectual statue I ever beheld; it is quite a lesson in eloquence to look at it, and I must bring home a copy of it in some shape or other."
—Rev.

† Of this person, so well known by his devotional writings, &c. he says, "I looked for so much from him that I was rather disappointed. . . . His conversation is very much like his books—ingenious and eloquent, but troubled by mazy metaphysics, refined beyond the staple of his argument, and collecting himself for special efforts of thought, where a very ordinary mental exertion would be quite sufficient. His mind appears to be in a state of great spiritual elevation . . . and I doubt not he enjoys much intercourse with his God in private, but I cannot help thinking that his plan of extreme seclusion from society detracts considerably from his usefulness, just as I think that his notion—partly Scotch, partly Genevese—of what ought to be the character and state of the church, is inconsistent with the actual condition of human nature."
"He is very ingenious, but rather obscure, and I think confounds faith and justification with the results of each."

to repair the injury of a previous eruption; every article of domestic use has been discovered; they were interrupted in the midst of their ordinary engagements, and the whole city was sealed up to minister to our gratification or instruction at this remote period. Nothing can be

more interesting or affecting than such a sight, and I would almost come blindfolded from London to see it. But the design and execution of the buildings and statues are not better in general than might be expected in a remote country town."

In his way back to England Mr. Shirley visited Venice, and there formed an engagement with his future wife, Maria, only surviving daughter of Mr. W. Waddington, a lady to whom he had been long attached, and who was at that time a guest at the house of the English consul. The ceremony took place in the autumn of that year at the ambassador's chapel in Paris, as his bride's relations at that time resided in France. After his marriage he again proceeded to Italy, "renewing many of the agreeable acquaintances of the preceding year, and carrying out those classical and antiquarian researches from which he had before derived so much profit and enjoyment. . . . He again undertook the service of the English Church, conjointly with other clergymen, and used every means in his power to promote among his countrymen a taste for spiritual things." He returned at the close of the year 1827. In January 1828 he took possession of his vicarage of Shirley, having, in addition, the next presentation to Brailsford, a contiguous parish, bequeathed to him by Earl Ferrers. Here, it is almost unnecessary to state, he performed all the duties of a zealous and able and devoted minister of the little wandering and somewhat benighted flock; and the effects of his unwearied diligence, his earnest exertions, and his sincere piety, all accompanied by calmness, gentleness, and prudence in working out his plans, were soon visible in their attention and improvement.

"From the commencement of his residence at Shirley he began the system of quiet, unassuming *hospitality* which he never relinquished. His house was always open to the friendless and afflicted, and to all whom he could hope to aid by his counsel. He was anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the neighbouring clergy, and was persuaded that much

mutual benefit might be derived from a free interchange of opinion, and a comparison of the results of their experience. To the young his conversation was especially attractive; his cheerful flow of spirits, placid temper, and readiness to understand and sympathise with their feelings, at once gained their confidence and secured his influence," &c.

Mr. Shirley differed from a great proportion of his brethren on the subject of the *Reform* question, to which he was favourable. He writes to a friend,—

"I am glad you decided as you did on the Reform question, for I am deeply convinced that the success of the measure is essential to the stability of the empire, and, above all, that without it no sufficient expression will be given to the religious feeling of the great mass of the middle orders of society. I fear that some mischief will be done by the first rush of the waters which have so long been restrained; but I have every confidence that the result

will be beneficial, because the principle of the measure is founded on justice.* The abolition of slavery will of course follow almost immediately; and I hope also to see a different system adopted in India, more favourable than the present to the extension of Christianity. *The Church of England will, I fear, be handled rather roughly.* In Ireland I anticipate a new distribution of Church property, which in its immediate effects will be very lament-

* This surely is a *petitio principii*. It is the very cardinal point of the whole subject, that formed the difference of opinion and original dispute. Whether the *reform of the state* has fulfilled the expectations of its patrons we leave them to decide, but we now that the *reform of the Church* has only added to the power of the rich, and diminished the revenues of the poor.—REV.

able, and may in its ultimate effects tend to the overthrow of all ecclesiastical establishments whatever, unless the evils which

they have contracted be removed in time," &c.

In another letter his opinion on the same subject appears in a more modified form, as favourable to the Reform measure, but owning that he views the aspects and prospects of society with more of anxiety than before. He describes himself in favour of a strong, but honest and constitutional, measure of Church Reform, as a constitutional *Whig*, disliking Tory principles, because he thinks them unconstitutional; but adding—"There is a *third* party still more unconstitutional than the last, for which I therefore entertain a still stronger dislike." Mr. Shirley paid great attention to the important subject of the various religious societies more or less deeply connected with the Church of England, knowing of what infinite importance these "noble institutions" are, effecting by strong united power what no single or divided influence could perform, and knitting together, as to one great purpose, the hearts of a whole people.

In the autumn of 1834, when on a visit in Yorkshire, he was seized by a sudden and severe illness, an attack similar to one which proved fatal thirteen years later. It was painful and highly dangerous. When a little recovered he went to the seaside at Blackpool, where he soon gained strength. He writes,—“I feel already that the air, the quiet, the peace of the place, and the glorious sea, which stretches without interruption to the shores of America, are invigorating me. What a mercy for me to have just the medicine provided for me that I most like!”

His views on the different religious communities in England are incidentally given in various places. In one he says,—

“My Missionary and Bible tours have been very interesting to me, and I hope enlarging and animating to my heart. The fields are white, and there is a great harvest, but really efficient labourers are few, especially those of a superior class. . . . The clergy of the Church of England are gaining year by year in spirituality, de-

votedness, and power; the Dissenters are shrinking into rancorous sectarian agitators. The Methodists as a body, and especially the Primitive Methodists (that is, those who profess to have revived the old rule ‘regalia’ of Wesley), hate the secular Dissenters worse than they do the Church, and rather side with the latter.”

And now comes the animating spirit of the whole :—

“In the midst, however, of all this contention, love is feeble, and *none but the evangelical members of the Church of England can be depended on for steady*

exertion and liberal contribution towards the Catholic object of circulating the sacred Scriptures.”

How any conscientious and religious man could in deliberate calmness utter such a harsh, hard, and extraordinary declaration against his own brethren of his own Church, is to us a matter of astonishment. How a person like his biographer could record it without a voice of dissent is more surprising still: “*Verum refutari potest hoc argumentum alio argumento rationali.*”

In the summer of 1835 Mr. Shirley made an excursion into France with his wife and pupil, and took a chateau a short distance from Paris. After a stay of about two months, he returned by Brussels, Antwerp, and Ostend. Again at home, he resumed his usual life of active utility and devotion to the cause in which he was engaged. He saved a church at Derby from the grasp of the Catholics, who are very strong in that quarter, if we may judge by the long black gowns of the priests we met with at every railway

station.* He made a tour for the Church Missionary Society. Soon after, he left Shirley for the living of Whiston, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, which he held for a son of the Earl of Effingham. He liked the change, for it offered him a more extensive field of employment, "and he hoped to return to Shirley with enlarged experience, and influence increased rather than diminished by a short absence." And here he gives a curious and graphic account of the manner in which the certainty of employment and high wages acts upon the temper, morals, and habits of the labouring people in that part of Yorkshire. Speaking of the large farms, the great markets, and the high wages in consequence of the success of the manufacturing districts, he goes on to say:—

"I do not think that the lower orders benefit in the same degree by these circumstances, which would appear in the first instance to tend so much to their advantage. In a pecuniary point of view they are better off than the poor in most parts of England, for they have high wages, and coals are very cheap. But the demand for labour takes them early from school, and gives them early independ-

ence; that is to say, strengthens self-will when it ought to be subdued, and gives it the power of gratification without the knowledge to fix upon proper objects. Is it wonderful that they soon learn 'to do as they list?' (as a dirty-faced fellow told me the other day was his maxim). They choose the evil and refuse the good; they are extravagant, improvident, proud, and debased," &c.

The following exposition of his views, originating probably from the appearance of things around him, appears to us eminently just and worthy of attention:—

"We are assailed doubtless by a set of ungodly destructives who hate religion, and by many furious partizans who hate every form of religion except their own, and who are, I suspect, hardly more religious than the last.† Now I do not class you amongst the obstinate Tories, and I am sure that you do not class me amongst the destructive Whigs. We both wish the maintenance of our civil and religious institutions; only my feeling is, that if they are to be maintained, they must be repaired and adapted in some measure to the altered circumstances of the times. We must not be satisfied that our national church is supported by the higher

orders of society; it ought to be the church of the people; and in order that it may be, everything should be done to enlarge its capacity, and even, if necessary, to relax its terms of communion. I would relinquish many non-essentials for the sake of embracing the largest possible mass of the community. It grieves me to see the poor thronging the chapels and deserting the churches, and I long to have them with us. A great deal may be effected by diligent, affectionate, and scriptural pastoral care, but the most earnest pastor now works very often at a great disadvantage," &c.

To those who are not aware of the extraordinary difficulties that beset the path of those whose duty as well as desire it is to instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, and humanise the brutal; to those who have had no personal experience how far the mind can be stupified and degraded by familiarising with the debased habits among which the neglected poor grow up, and how strange to their ears the voice of admonition sounds, may read some striking examples in this work.‡

* We have often remarked, both to ourselves and in conversation, as a singular thing, that you never meet Roman Catholic priests in the streets of London, as you do in the provincial towns in the North. London is swarming with Catholics, yet where is the black-gowned guide and confessor? What is the solution?—REV.

† Shall we agree with Mr. Coleridge when he says, "That no Dissenter loves religion so much as he hates the Established Church?"—REV.

‡ We also refer our readers to the novel of "Mary Barton, a tale of Manchester Life," 2 vols. 1849, for some strong sketches on this subject.—REV.

"In his parish of *Whiston* Mr. Shirley had just completed the task of preparing for confirmation eighty candidates, many of whom belonged to the poorest and most ignorant class of his parishioners. In several of them he subsequently took great interest. But the first beginnings of these, afterwards hopeful scholars, were sorely discouraging. In the absence of any more appropriate building, they had been summoned to meet him in the church, and strange indeed was the scene of riot which the churchyard exhibited, and stranger still the confusion within the sacred walls when their pastor first presented himself amid the wild rabble, for the purpose of ascertaining their respective attainments, and dividing them into classes. Notwithstanding his repeated injunctions of silence, and the earnest endeavours of the more serious minded among them to restore order, this untutored mass received every attempt to address them with renewed shouts of laughter. The case seemed hopeless. As a last effort, he declared in a loud and solemn voice that the first who interrupted the silence should be expelled. One voice of rude merriment, and one only, was raised; the cul-

prit was immediately excluded from the church, and his remaining comrades were awed and remained silent. . . . The state of the parish was, on the whole, very singular, and presented a mass of evil quite at variance with its attractive appearance in many respects, and with the respectability of the yeomen and farmers who were at its head. But there were no large resident proprietors. Even the rectory had for many years, owing to the illness of the late incumbent, been only nominally occupied; and in this state of things the farmers had slipped into the places of the absent gentry, without perceiving clearly that they had succeeded also to their duties towards the poor.* The poor, on the other hand, from the habits of improvidence and imperfect education, had become degraded and hardened. Mr. Shirley learnt, with incredulous surprise, that this rural and apparently quiet village was the resort of thieves and housebreakers, and that occasionally even those who filled respectable trades, would, when out of employment, go out on the roads as highwaymen and footpads on the long winter nights," &c.

This was, indeed, "sojourning in Meseck and dwelling in the tents of Kedar;" but he was soon called away to take possession of the living of Brailsford, which had been settled on him by Lord Ferrers. Residence in this parish his father took, and he returned to his favourite residence at Shirley. At this time the Oxford Tracts were seen traversing like so many portentous meteors the hitherto tranquil and serene horizon of the spiritual domain of the Church, spreading anxiety and even terror in their way, nor was their progress viewed but with alarm by Mr. Shirley, as might be expected from his principles and piety.

"I dread them," he writes, "not so much on account of their direct influence on the few comparatively who may be seduced to embrace them, for I think that many of those persons will be rather raised than lowered by their adoption, as I do for their indirect tendency to merge the great Catholic distinction between conversion and unconversion in ministers, in the local accident of ordination by a bishop of the English Church. I call it a local accident (in the logical sense of the term)

because no one can persuade me that Merle D'Aubigny and Malan, for instance, were not ministers of Christ as well as we. My fear is that we shall see the Laudian heaven reproducing the Pharisees and Sadducees of the time of Charles the Second. I trace the sad state of Church missionary funds in some degree to this cause. The next result will be the adoption on both sides of extreme opinions and uncompromising hostility," &c.

Mr. Shirley was in favour of a *revision of the Liturgy*, for which a petition was then forming, and to which he affixed his name. He says,—

"I have long thought that the state of our subscription is most unsound. We have Articles on points not essential to soundness in the faith on which real

* An observation full of great importance, when it is recollected how many estates in England are more or less in the hands of *attorneys*, either as receivers of rents or as representatives of mortgagees; while the real owners, alas! are absent, either by choice or necessitous compulsion; and when charity is wanted the answer is, It is not legally in their power. This is the *black spot* on the character of the landed property in England.—Rev.

Christians may differ, and yet we require people holding opposite views to subscribe to them; so that it becomes necessary to receive the Articles in different senses. Is this a satisfactory state of things? Then there are things in our services, not many nor of very great importance, which most good and wise men wish to be altered. Must we go on without attempting such alterations when every day is increasing the difficulty of making the attempt; or shall we, while yet there is opportunity, go to the highest tribunal in the country (not to the ministry but to the Lords, with whom the ministry has not a majority), and invite that tribunal to provide such a remedy as to its wisdom shall seem most fit? It is manifest that there is a grievous tendency among the heads of the

Church to contract its terms of union, and there is a growing tendency among the people to the contrary; and all this is leading to a separation between the nation and the national Church. I want to see *the doors of the Church made as wide as the doors of heaven* (as far as existing circumstances will admit), and to confine our subscription and uniformity to such points as are essential to the character of a child of God, and of a true and faithful Church of Christ.* You will please to remember that this petition did not originate with *Bishop Stanley*, or with *Dr. Arnold*, but with Mr. Winstanley Hull, who is a high Tory and a high Churchman, and no ways responsible for the calamitous approbation of the above-named eccentric individuals," &c.

Having now given an outline, scanty we own it is, of Mr. Shirley's principles on matters connected with his religious belief and professional duties, such we think as cannot have failed in interesting our readers in his character and history, we must leave them the pleasing task of continuing it themselves in the volume from which our notices have been made, and we must take a hasty survey of the remainder. In the year 1840 Mr. Shirley was appointed by Bishop Bowstead to the Archdeaconry of Derby, an office he accepted with the earnest desire of raising it to the utmost efficiency of which it is capable. Soon after, in consequence of the lamented illness of the Bishop, he presided in his place at a very large and important meeting on the subject of church extension; and as by this illness, which continued, the Bishop was incapacitated from the exercise of his episcopal functions, a commission, of which Archdeacon Shirley was one, was named to represent him in the diocese. He was appointed to a stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In the summer of 1842 he visited his wife's relations in France, —an agreeable relief from the pressure of business. The next year he took a similar excursion to Frankfort, on a visit to his friend Sir Matthew Blakiston. In 1844 he visited some relations near Cork, and made an excursion to Killarney; and soon after we find him constantly and anxiously opposing the new statute which the University of Oxford was preparing to make, in consequence of Mr. Ward's well-known opinions. His letter to the Vice-Chancellor and others that follow should be carefully read, because they form an exposition of his tenets and principles in some of the great questions that have divided, and still divide, our forlorn and distracted Church.

* But is not this the feeling and wish of the Church? and was not this the very spirit of the Reformation and of the Articles? Who is to be the arbitrator to settle the "essential points" which are to be retained? Would the Baptismal Service be one that would receive alteration? The truth is, there is the same growing disposition among the people to govern, instead of submitting to government, in religious matters as in politics. We have never seen Mr. W. Hull's book on the subject—but read what Archdeacon Shirley says on such subjects in a letter, p. 404. "*England* has been in a state of quiet revolution for the last ten years, and before 1848 be come to a close, the Revolution of 1688 will be suspended, and its work undone. The *Scotch* had gained a Presbyterian Established Church, and have now almost entirely cast it on one side, when it was in its most spiritual condition, and purchased a new one; and I suppose that the *Irish* will in the end follow their example. The Irish Church will, I fear, be given up when in its most spiritual condition, and all parties will have their own free churches—*Magna est veritas et prævalebit*," &c.—REV.

In 1846 he received the honour of being selected as Preacher of the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, by a unanimous act of the Heads of Houses. He was not desirous, being already over-pressed by the various duties of his profession, that his name should be brought forward; but, being chosen, he looked on it as a decided act of the University against *Tractarianism*. He had, he says, few books and little leisure to fit him for the task. "My Bible must be my subject—the supremacy of Scripture; and that same Bible, unlocked by prayer, must be in a great measure my library."

This summer he derived much benefit from another excursion to France, where he enjoyed at least some repose from the fatigues of his large and daily correspondence. In reference to this last visit a relation writes,— "We can never forget his last visit to us, when the sunshine of his blessed countenance brought happiness wherever he went." In the meanwhile, he went on steadily, zealously, laboriously, performing the duties and fulfilling the responsibilities of his office as Archdeacon,* scattering the seeds of knowledge over dark and destitute places, and pouring the waters of Zion over many a thirsty land. By his exertions, we are told, "the time-worn church has been restored, the dilapidated parsonage rebuilt, the deserted school replenished, and accustomed, but long omitted, sermons renewed."

It could hardly be supposed that a person like Archdeacon Shirley, whose talents, learning, and life had all been consecrated to the support of the Church, in times when she much wanted such defenders, should long be overlooked by those on whom the serious responsibility rests of so distributing the patronage of the Crown as to secure, by great discretion in their choice, the widest advantage to the community. Accordingly, in November of this year, he received from Lord John Russell the proposal to recommend him to Her Majesty for the vacant bishopric of Sodor and Man. This offer, after due consideration, he accepted; for many domestic ties, and parochial relations, and valued friendships, and, not least perhaps, his attachment to his diocesan,— "who had been more to him than words can express,"—were against the change; and had he attended solely to his own comforts and his family's connection (his aged parents were still living), he would have much preferred remaining "*consuetâ domo*," than to undertake more arduous duties, and enter on a more extensive scale of action. A serious attack of illness prevented his consecration till the 10th of January; but on the 28th of the same month he set off for his new diocese.

It would be useless to linger longer over the short and closing scene of the mournful narrative that follows. He wrote to his parents, beseeching them to pray that he might be a blessing to the island, and that God might give him grace and wisdom to discharge the duties to which He had called him. This, however, in the Divine wisdom was not granted. In March he returned to England, and delivered two of his Bampton Lectures, being all he was able to deliver. In the beginning of April he was seized with an attack of *pneumonia*, which speedily became dangerous; and, after

* No clergyman should forget or despise an observation made by Archdeacon Shirley in one of his letters. "A clergyman, and still less an *archdeacon*, who has a mind to do his duty, cannot escape a good deal which is anything but flattering; and I can assure you that I have had my full share of vexation, disappointment, ingratitude, and abuse: so that if one set of people exalt us to Paradise, we have many a walk to take in Purgatory, even if occasionally we are not pushed down lower still. However, it is well if the love of some keeps alive love in our own hearts, and if the abuse of others keeps us lowly," &c.—REV.

lingering a fortnight with a few fluctuations of hope among his friends, which soon disappeared, on the 21st of April 1847 he exchanged time for eternity. His remains were brought to England, and buried in the family vault at Shirley, a large body of the clergy attending the funeral, and the Bishop of Lichfield performing the last solemnities.

We now make a few extracts from various parts of the volume which we deem worthy of attention, but the introduction of which in the body of our brief narrative would have been inconvenient and hurtful to its proper effects, though appearing with great propriety in the larger space of the complete biography. The want of time alone prevents our adding a few notes and observations of our own on many important projects and discussions which are herein noticed; but that can be but of little moment to our readers. From a person of Bishop Shirley's natural talents, masculine intellect, unwearied industry, and acquired knowledge, it might at first have been expected, as indeed it was so by us, that we should have received much instruction in the various departments of literature he had traversed, and much important information on the characters of his learned contemporaries and their works; but the perusal of this life will show how impossible it is, except in very particular instances, in these days of pressure, for a man who is rigidly pursuing the exigent duties of his station as a parochial minister, to hope to gain the double character of the diligent pastor and the scholar. To fulfil the demands of each of these separately, requires undivided time and ceaseless attention; he who long leaves his study loses invaluable time that others are successfully using; and he whose eye is not constantly fixed on his ministerial office, will soon find the calamitous effects even of occasional negligence. At any rate, if the two callings are to be brought into comparison, the faithful minister of the church has no choice between the sacred and the profane; he must, if called on, forsake the academy and the porch for the cottage and the schoolroom; looking back through the long vista of succeeding years, Athens may at length become to him but as a beautiful vision of his youthful years, and the poetry of Homer and the philosophy of Plato be like old and beloved friends, from whom—called away to sterner duties* and loftier contemplations, and to more exalted spheres of thought and action—he must feel it necessary, however painful, to part, perhaps to meet no more; and that sacrifice must sometimes be made, without even requiring the weakness of the changing affections to be spared.

P. 18. "In describing a visit to a friend, he expresses his admiration at finding on the table only books of theology. But later in life he took a larger view of the studies befitting a Christian minister, and heartily concurred in the opinion which Dr. Arnold expresses, that the man will be a miserable divine who confines his reading to divinity."

P. 20. "In answer to a question I put to him (Mr. Jones) about the reason of so many of Dr. Doddridge's pupils having turned out Socinians, he observed, that the mildness of Dr. Doddridge's character led him to hold very latitudinarian principles. He was not very angry at any thing; and always taught his pupils to doubt and inquire before their minds were

* Any one reading in this volume the unwearied attention Mr. Shirley gave to what he considered the calls of professional duty, and his regular attendance at Bible societies—building schoolrooms—missionary deputations—evening lectures—tours for partial aid societies—curate societies—local and country societies—training schools—boards of education—at all of which he was an active assistant and assiduous leader,—will acknowledge that "few and far between" must have been the portions of his time left at his command for any secular purposes; and when we add to this that he considered it to be his duty that his *house should be ever open*, and that he should practise hospitality, we only wonder that he could read as much as he appears to have done.—REV.

strong enough to answer the cavils they might meet with, or sufficiently well instructed in the school of Christ, to learn that there are many things, in the investigation of which faith, not reason, must be our guide."

P. 21. "In conversation he (Dr. Bridges) is entertaining and instructive; having seen a good deal of the world, and been much in the company of literary men, he has a large collection of ana, particularly of Dr. Parr, who is his *curate*. . . . Passing through Leicester, I had the infinite satisfaction of hearing Robert Hall; never did I enjoy a higher intellectual treat. I went from mere curiosity, expecting to witness a brilliant display of eloquence, but was very agreeably surprised to find his sermon addressed full as much to the heart as the head. That in the morning was particularly spiritual and awakening. 'I know you, that ye have not the love of God in you.' It is truly astonishing to see such ideas clothed in the most beautiful, chaste, and energetic language, delivered, to all appearance, with such perfect unconsciousness of his great talents. He is afflicted with a dreadful pain in his back, to relieve which he leans over his pulpit, and I think he scarce ever changed that position. There was no noise, no starts, gesticulations, or thumping of the cushion; but he was calm, dignified, and composed; so little did one see of the man, that it appeared like the communication of ideas from one mind to another without any medium."

P. 22. "(*Speaking of sympathy*.) It is in this that the power of delivery consists. From this source was derived a considerable portion of that astonishing influence which Whitfield exercised over his audience. His sermons are indeed forcibly written, but there is nothing which can at all account for the effect produced. In some instances no doubt the spirit of God, quick and powerful, gave an extrinsic energy to his exhortations; but in most, it was the mere effect of natural eloquence, which appears from the transitory and superficial nature of that effect."

P. 23. "I think *Foster* has gone much beyond the mark in his strictures on the Heathen poets; his principles would hang over ninety-nine books out of a hundred to the hangman, and indeed lead to monachism. Our Lord did not direct his people to pray that they might be taken out of the world, but that they might be preserved from the evil of it. The essays

are well calculated to promote a habit of reflection; and I am persuaded that, as far as human means are concerned, he will have the readiest access to the hearts of others who is most accustomed to study his own. *Leighton*, in one of his admirable exhortations, insists much on the duty of dwelling at home, and remarks that the greater part of mankind cannot be prevailed upon to pay *themselves* even an occasional visit," &c.

P. 39. "Peoplespeculateabout Southey's motive in writing the *Life of Wesley*. Dissenters think it is a deep-laid scheme to support the tottering fabric of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. High Churchmen think that it was his intention to laugh at the Methodists, but that he has rather burnt his fingers: in short, that he is much too kind to Wesley, his followers, and his tenets. Church people of piety, particularly if they are Calvinists, think that his object was to aim a deadly blow at vital religion by great professions of candour towards the Methodists, accompanied with those little insidious remarks which hitch in the mind, and leave an impression which weighs down a whole page of eulogy. I am inclined to think that his motive was far more simple. He is an author by trade. A life of Wesley would be a good speculation. He is very fond of studying man, and has had very extensive opportunities of doing so. The history of Methodism presents many curious cases of theopathy; many very extraordinary psychological phenomena; wonderful instances of moral salivation; some splendid ghost-stories, &c. Southey is a curious reader; deeply versed in the old chronicles, the "*Acta Sanctorum*," &c.; and why not read the works of John Wesley, as curious as any of the others? . . . Now, putting all this together, I can easily conceive Southey to have written what he has, merely from the bent of his own mind, without any design, sinister or otherwise, towards the followers of his hero. Whether the book may not injure them, and with them the cause of real religion, is another question. Southey is certainly somewhat on the smile throughout; and there is always danger in treating a religious subject in this temper. The soil of Methodism is rich, highly manured; there is much good corn, and abundance of weeds. Many of these weeds are interesting to the botanist; and Southey has gone in search of them, without being sufficiently careful of the wheat, which he treads down and pulls up in all directions. &c.* . . . If I were older, had more

* On Mr. Coleridge's opinion of this important work, see his *Autobiography*; we believe the last edition contains the notes he wrote on the margins. Even Bishop

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we been seen in Aristophanes in the Quar-
in valuable remarks on
character, and the state of
of Pericles: though I
entirely to what they say
and in justification of
Read Plato's Dialogues,
Symposium: the first two
Cicero; Plutarch's Lives of
his Contemporaries. I sus-
are some sensible remarks in
Encyclopædia Metropolitana; Read
Life of Augustus. Remember
Think over the masterly sketch
Cicero gives, Anal. 1. 1. Your
son will naturally arrange itself
several heads,—politics—morals—
spirit—fine arts, &c. The policy
Pericles and Augustus were directly
opposite of each other; *Pericles* was a
peace, and sought peace at home and
abroad. *Augustus* was a crafty
man, and aimed at strengthening the
power of the empire, but was not desirous
to extend its limits. The people differed
in each other *totocerto*—the one Radicals
the other Tories. The character of their
architecture was very dis-
&c.

Southey's performance may not be
so grand and more extensive scale,
at least that we, who have been in
the faculty seems almost confined to

Southey gave notice that he would de-
liver an extemporaneous *tragedy* on any
subject that should be proposed by the as-
sembly, the tickets were from five to ten

was attributed to Southey in the com-
munication of the purity of his views and the im-

A Light to the House of Mourn-
ers, and perhaps you would like
to explain people. I am very fond of
them great piety, and the fresh-

the proposition involve a confisca-
tion of principle for a stimulus to be
Southey's proposition to make large
sums of money being a separate property, held
for its own particular purpose,
a second act of injustice in the
of its own revenues the means to
the indifference and selfish-
ness.—Rev.

his edition of Aristophanes.

the Encyclopædia Metropo-

paoli each. At the entrance a box was placed, into which people put subjects as they passed. The first drawn was *Plautilla*, condemned to death by Vespasian. This puzzled *Sgricci*, who confessed that he had not the honour of a very intimate acquaintance with that lady; but that if any of the audience would supply him with characters he would do his best. No one, however, came forward, and the general cry was 'draw another subject,' which I was glad of, for this *Plautilla* was an obscure person connected somehow or other with that brute Caracalla, who (not Vespasian) had her put to death. The next subject was 'Turnus, King of the Rutuli.' This subject gave general satisfaction; and having considered about three or four minutes he said, in a quiet manner and low voice, 'The dramatis personæ are, Turnus, King of the Rutuli, Æneas, King of the Trojans, Latinus, Amata, Lavinia, &c. As the subject is ancient, the tragedy shall be founded on the model of the ancient drama, with a chorus. There shall be a chorus then of Rutuli, of Trojans, and of Bacchantes. There shall also be a prologue by Venus, the mother of Æneas.' He then asked at what point in the history he should begin; and immediately came forward to deliver the prologue in the character of Venus. The prologue and the chorusses were in prose, the rest was in blank verse. His manner was rapid and impassioned, so that I did not understand much of what he said, but the Italians near me praised his style, and were delighted with the performance. As a mere physical effort it is extraordinary, for the performance lasted between two and three hours, without intermission, excepting a few minutes between the acts, for there was no music, nor any one to render him the least assistance; but as a mental effort it is wonderful. I staid rather more than an hour, and then came away, for I did not care about the substance of his

tragedy, even if I could have followed him better, and I was very sleepy."

P. 196. "We have been reading *Hannah More's* life, and have found it very interesting, though we have only got through the first volume, which I am told is the worst of the four. The constant effort at smartness and well-turned compliments rather fatigues admiration, but I expect to find that she grows out of this vanity as she becomes older and more thoroughly imbued with the simplicity of the Christian character," &c.

P. 216. "I am rather luxuriously engaged just now reading Plato with a boy who has just left Eton. . . . I am very much struck with the very sceptical character of Plato's Dialogues. There is little, comparatively, that is *positive*; so much destroyed, so little established; yet very accurate, and often extremely beautiful; sometimes most obscure. What a proof that man could not, by searching, find out the Almighty to perfection, when we see such a mind as Plato's failing in the effort!" &c.*

P. 277. "Have you read Augustus Hare's Sermons? They are admirable for their simplicity, and I am told that he melted down into a very devoted and *painful* parish minister. I like that old-fashioned word, because it contains the double idea of the toil and endurance of the ministerial life—may I not say of the Christian life?" &c.

P. 302. "We have just been reading *Wilberforce's Letters* with much delight, though I constantly feel that the letters have been selected with great partiality, and the *Life* written with great unfairness. The sons want to keep in the background many parts of their father's character in which they do not resemble him, whether for better or for worse is another question; but the whole case ought to have been fairly stated.† I have been much struck with the letters from Bowdler, as I remember to have been with his

* Let us quote an interesting passage from a work of great information by a scholar and philosopher:—"Videtur Gentilibus (ex traditione) affulsisse etiam spes futuri Messie. Sed tenuis est lucula. Conferri potest Plato in Alcib. 11, sub finem." (p. 459, Præf. 48, Lugd.) "Locus est omnium suavissimus et post divinum illud Scipionis somnium, nunquam jucundius ullo veterum loco affectus sum. *Stupui, cum primo legerim, vix que apud me fui, præ gaudio.* Hinc mihi spes nata est de Socratis aliorumque gentilium salute maxima ac certissima. Videbar mihi quoque quandam similitudinem dulcissimi illius colloqui, observare, quod Dominus noster cum Samaritanâ mulierculâ serit. Jo. iv. Agnoscamus, quantum beneficium sit revelatio divina, quæ soli debetur divinæ gratiæ et ab illius sola pendet misericordia," &c. Vide Gesneri *Isagoge*, vol. ii. p. 336; see also pp. 48, 96 of the same admirable work.—REV.

† It will, we presume, be thought advisable by the present Bishop of Oxford, one of the persons alluded to, to meet this very grave charge of having given an untrue character of his father to the world: we do not know the particular grounds on which the accusation is advanced.—REV.

'Remains.' Did you read them? That was in every respect a very superior man, and his early death was a great loss. He would have been the man to have written the *Life of Wilberforce*, because he could have sympathized with the *whole* of his character, and would have drawn it with truth and vigour. Master Stephen's letters to Wilberforce are also full of originality and piety and power. Those of Wilberforce himself have always a peculiar charm about them; but talking rather than writing was his forte," &c.*

P. 305. "Hare's sermons will, I believe, do good, notwithstanding their defects; and their most dangerous defect is a want of thorough inbred simplicity. Woe to the smart ill-furnished young gentlemen, and, above all, to the vulgar ones, who attempt to copy the affected simplicity of Augustus Hare."

P. 312. "My prospect for the future is, in a few words, that the *Oxford Tract* movement will tend rather to the confirmation of the Gospel. Those people have advanced tenets which will not be received either by our ecclesiastical staff or by the mass, and the result, I believe, will be a falling back upon the sound principles of the *evangelical* body. The worst of it is that the said *evangelical* body do not know who are their best friends, and fraternise with the Tories, who have ever been their most determined opponents and persecutors, instead of the Whigs, from whom we have had admirable Church measures and the best Church appointments," &c.

P. 335. "Dr. Arnold's loss to his

family, the school, and the nation is incalculable, and, I fear, irreparable. He has lived to good purpose in a short time, for he has shewn what may be done to Christianise our great schools, and his influence has been already felt at Eton, Harrow, &c. though his example has been followed by men who were far below him in the school of Christ. The details of his last hour are, on the whole, the most striking accounts of a dying scene I ever read. A great, and good, and wise man going deliberately, with his eyes open and his mind in full vigour, to leave a wife and nine children, yet calm and thankful, and even rejoicing, strong in undoubting faith and ardent love, and a hope just on the verge of realisation, was truly sublime. He had the funeral service, and the 51st Psalm, and the 12th of Hebrews, and some other passages, read to him, taking up and repeating the most humiliating and animating expressions, and so he passed away. There was no distraction about worldly affairs, for his compact and well-ordered mind had everything always in order, and ready for every contingency. There was no fear and yet no excitement. It was the quiet assurance of one who 'knew in whom he had believed.'"

P. 336. "I went on Saturday over *Naseby* field, and saw some ground opened, at the bottom of which was an entire skeleton, and part of another. Many more would doubtless be found if more ground were uncovered. I flatter myself that I obtained a clear idea of the battle, which I will explain to you some day. It is evident that the battle was lost by the

* In another place Bishop Shirley, writing to a friend, spoke of Mr. Wilberforce:—"I would say of Mr. *Wilberforce*, to whom you referred as an instance, that from what I knew of him I believe that his character was formed under the influence of God's spirit; that the glory of God was the mainspring of his whole conduct; that his life was an habitual bearing of the cross; that it was such (as evidencing a mind subdued to God's will, though falling short of its own aims) that his Lord would approve of his general mode of conduct. He might, you know, have held important offices, and become the centre of attraction to a brilliant circle; but he chose contempt and comparative obscurity, for the sake of the great ends he had in view. That he lived in a good house, had his comforts around him, and drove his carriage, is only saying that he occupied the position in which God placed him, and glorified God in that position; but, taking him as a man of about 6,000*l.* per annum, his whole manner of life was totally different from that of other men of the same means; and if you were to ask, 'How should a man of such a position live, so as to do most good?' the answer would, I think, be on the whole, Imitate Mr. Wilberforce. But is not this the practical answer to your theoretical difficulties? Had Mr. Wilberforce speculated and reasoned, and his mind was acute enough for the purpose, he might have gone through life without the enjoyment of peace with God, and without any benefit to his fellow-man. As it is, the example of such a man, at such a period as at the French Revolution, itself the result of an irreligious age, was doubtless one of the means employed by God to awaken the minds of the upper classes in this influential country, to the great subject of practical Christianity. His life was holy, without asceticism, and a practical application of the rule of Christ and the example of his Apostles to the age and circumstances in which he lived. The secret, I am persuaded, of that holy and useful, peaceful and happy life, was the constant habit of private prayer, and the simple-minded study of the Bible," &c.

inconsiderate rashness of Prince Rupert and his headlong dragoons, who, being on the right wing, defeated Cromwell's left, and pursued them over ground which is so uneven, that it soon hid from their sight the main army, which was thrown into confusion by Cromwell. If it had not been for the intrigues of the queen and the folly of Rupert the story of Charles might have been a different one. But the hand of God was manifestly in the whole business, and our national character has been very much formed by what took place then."

P. 346. "I have been reading the 'Life of Dean Milner,' by his niece, and it is so interesting and instructive a piece of biography that I am strongly disposed, when I have done with it, to lend it to you for the edification of William Henry and yourself. Dean Milner began by being apprenticed to a woollen manufacturer at Leeds, but kept Greek and Latin books by the side of his frame; then was helped by his elder brother, the author of the Church History, and afterwards became senior wrangler, and so worked his way to be professor of experimental philosophy and mathematics, head of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Carlisle. He was a man of masculine understanding, of the clearest intellect, and of unwearied industry; true, honest, open, proving all things, holding fast what he was convinced was the truth; of a tender, generous, and loving spirit, and a humble, devout, faithful, bold, and devoted follower of his Sovereign Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Yet was this splendid mind and tender heart tabernacled in a great, unwieldy, and diseased body, which was a sad hindrance and burden to him, till he shook it off, rejoicing in the blessed emancipation. That was a life worth living, though it was one of much suffering both of mind and body."

P. 374. "I do not think so lightly of the 'repetitions' as you seem inclined to do, and am persuaded that the power of learning by heart accurately is a test of intellectual vigour, and that the practice is an excellent method of strengthening the mind, as it most unquestionably is of improving scholarship. I was reading lately a life of Porson, by Dr. Young, and his biographer says that his extraordinary scholarship was mainly the effect of a wonderful memory, which had been exercised at school by his having to learn by heart every lesson he construed," &c.

P. 388. "I am glad your lordship has seen Mr. H. Smith's book on *baptismal regeneration*. He is a very good and useful man. I have not yet read his book. The subject is one of great difficulty, which has been continually rising up in the church, like that of predestination, &c. and I believe the less that is said or written about them the better,* because they turn upon the movements of God's spirit, which 'bloweth where it listeth,' and on the existence of faith and repentance, of which we can only judge by the fruits," &c.

P. 415. "I met the other day with an interesting illustration of what follows verse 24 (Matth. Gosp. xix.) about the camel and the needle's eye. Lord Nugent, when at Hebron, was directed '*to go out by the needle's eye*,' that is, by the small side gate of the city; and in many parts of England the old game of 'thread the needle' is played to the following words:

"How many miles to Hebron?

Three score and ten.

Shall I be there by midnight?

Yes, and back again.

Then thread the needle, &c." "

"Now this explains and modifies one of the strongest and most startling passages of Scripture, on the subject of *riches*, for the camel can go through the needle's eye, but with difficulty, and hardly with a full load, nor without stooping," &c.

P. 420. "With regard to the case of Dives and Lazarus, I think we must assume that the one was a rich *worldling*, and the other a poor *believer*. The request of Dives (Luke xvi. 27, 28) implies that he was in a place of torment for sin, into which he would not have been sent if he had heard 'Moses and the Prophets;' that is, had been a believer and led a religious devoted life. He was one of those described (Psalm iv. 6), who are seeking their 'good things' in this life, and from the objects of sense. On the other hand, Lazarus, not having gone to the place of torment, but to the bosom of Abraham (the father of the faithful), implies that, though poor he was pious. We must, as you say, take the one lesson which the parable was designed to teach, and *not enter too minutely into every phrase*."

P. 421. "My visit to Ireland in 1844 left on my mind a very painful impression of the aspects and prospects of the *Irish Church*. A national Church which is *not* the Church of the people is a sad sight. And a missionary Church, hardly able to

* The wisdom and prudence of this warning has been clearly evinced in some late circumstances that have taken place in the diocese of Exeter, and which have much disturbed the minds and divided the opinions of the Church, and adhuc sub judice lis est; for it appears that, though the judge has pronounced sentence, the justice of it is disputed *out of court*; and perhaps the doctrine of Doctors' Commons may not be palatable at Winchester or Lambeth.—REV.

keep its own after three hundred years of trial, and with all external means, is a very discouraging one. The only hope seems to be of a thirst for scriptural instruction being excited by God's spirit within the Romish communion, for with God that also is possible."

P. 425. "Our religious action springing from within will have in it something of the unconsciousness of those animal functions which go on without our perceiving them, it will become a divine habit, so to speak. Now I think that *Johnson* was an example of a man who was aiming at *detaile*, rather than *principles* in religion. He was dissatisfied with the 'corrupt fruit,' and pruned the branches, and was still dissatisfied, because more corrupt fruit was again produced; and all was struggle, and sorrow, and bondage. He forgot that, as a Christian, he was not under the law, but under grace; and it was not until that grace (the mercy of God in Christ) got possession of his soul, and drove him towards God in harmony of mind, by its assimilating influence, that he had peace, or joy, or liberty, or spiritual power to have victory, and to triumph over the world, the flesh, and the devil," &c.

P. 464. "The New Testament seems to

me to settle the inspiration of the Old Testament; that is to say, that the holy men by whom the record of God's government of the world has been given to us, wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. If we admit a limited inspiration (for which there is no scriptural warrant) I do not see where we can stop or find certainty. The question is, were the minds of those writers divinely inspired or not? If they were, we are their disciples; but if not, we are their critics," &c.

P. 470. "I like your little tract much (on the *Lord's Prayer*), but I feel the difficulty of the subject to which the second, the third, and the fourth question refer. The fact is that only the regenerate can use this prayer, or any other; and we teach it to children only on the ground that having been baptized, and received as God's children, on the profession made in their name, we assume charitably that they have that regeneration, of which baptism is the sign and conveyance in a legal sense. If a man has the title deed to an estate we assume that he is the owner, until the contrary is proved, but it is capable of proof. I think therefore that I should give rather more prominence to the effect of *baptism* as the seal of the promise and the visible title of our adoption," &c.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

THE following passage occurs in the Cotton. MS. Vespasian, C. xiv. fo. 535, which is a collection of extracts principally derived from the public records, probably about two centuries ago.

"Edwardus princeps Wallie concessit Edmundo de Wansy militi, redditus cc^{li}. per annum, quousque sibi satisfactum fuerit de summa quatuor mille et octingentarum marcarum, pro financia Philippi filii regis Francie, per prefatum Edmundum captum in bello Pictavensi. Pat. aⁿ 30 Ed. III. pt. 2, m. 15."

This extract distinctly assigns the capture of Prince Philip, afterwards Philip the Hardy, at the glorious victory of Poitiers, to Sir Edmund de Wansy, a Norfolk knight, known by other records to have been serving in the royal army of England at that time. The passage is so clear and precise that no one can doubt that it is founded in fact. But, unfortunately, the writer has made a wrong reference. Nothing of the kind occurs on the Patent Roll of 30th Edward III. nor on any of the other rolls of that year,

nor on the Patent Roll of the 50th Edward III. nor on any other roll which has been thought likely to have been mistaken by the writer in the Cotton. MS. Mr. Hardy, the keeper of the records at the Tower, with the peculiar kindness towards all literary inquirers which so eminently distinguishes him, has assisted me in searching wherever it was thought probable that such an entry might be found, but in vain. Up to this time it has escaped our researches. Can any of your readers aid me with any suggestion or information? The point is an interesting one. Many persons and families who claim connection with Sir Edmund de Wansy will receive honour from the complete establishment of the fact, and I should myself feel personally obliged to any one who could assist in placing it beyond dispute. I have searched in all the quarters which have occurred to me, but some of your readers who are skilful in records may perhaps direct me to some authorities which I have overlooked.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

5, 11 Gloucester Street,
Square.



THE REV. EDWARD DUKE'S THEORY OF STONEHENGE.

(With two Plates.)

MR. URBAN,

AT the annual congress of the Archaeological Institute held at Salisbury in July last, a letter which I had addressed to the members was read by Charles Tucker, esq. the honorary secretary. The subject of that letter is a highly important one, inasmuch as it relates to one of the primæval structures of our land, which from the mystery in which it has been enveloped has ever been regarded as the "wonder of the West." It has been deemed undiscoverable by the most learned, and has been a puzzle from generation to generation. It foiled the endeavours of the monkish historian Henry of Huntingdon, in the eleventh century, the first author by whom mention of Stonehenge is made, and since him those of a host of others, down to my worthy old friend Sir R. C. Hoare, now a few years departed, and my yet surviving one, Mr. Britton, all of whom seem in succession to have given up the elucidation of Stonehenge as a thing impossible to be attained.

My letter lately read before the learned Society contained my matured theory upon the subject, a theory upon the truth of which I have reflected deeply, and of which the truth becomes the more apparent the more I reflect upon it. It is my opinion then, which I now proclaim, that Stonehenge, originally constructed as a temple for worship, was at the same time rendered a calendar for the computation of time.

I was not present at the reading of that letter, being unwilling to impose the slightest restraint on those who might otherwise be disposed to declare themselves adverse to my views; but it is now time to lay before the public at large the grounds upon which I form these opinions.

It is, I think, indisputable that the Druids divided the circumference of the globe into 360 degrees, which degrees they subdivided into twelve parts distinguished by the signs of the Zodiac. They also divided the year into twelve even calendar months of thirty days each, and to each of these months they

allotted one sign of the Zodiac. Having about three years since submitted to the public a small volume, entitled "The Druidical Temples of the county of Wilts," in the course of investigation for that object I casually encountered these facts; and, being forcibly struck with these curious coincidences, I saw at once that I had gained a clue to the mystery of Stonehenge, and that by following it up I might perchance so clearly elucidate that puzzle as to unite with mine the minds of others in their judgment upon it, and to dispel that mist with which Stonehenge has been for ages enveloped: so that from henceforth it may stand revealed in the clear light of day.

I have said before that the Druids reckoned 360 days to the whole year. Now they might have put up 360 stones, and thus have formed a calendar for a year—but did they do this? More wise in their plan, and more provident in its execution, the Druids selected the number of thirty stones, and, arranging them in a circle, obtained thus the calendar of one month. It is evident that the monthly revolution of the sun around the more circumscribed circle of thirty stones would be equivalent to the annual passage of the solar orb around the extended circle of the 360 stones. And this primitive *stone Almanac* was made thus usefully to answer a double purpose.

The remains of Stonehenge as a religious temple develop themselves in five different parts, all of which demand to be analysed in succession. At present I confine the attention of your readers to the outer circle alone, which consisted originally of thirty upright and equidistant stones, bearing upon their tops a continued circle of thirty superincumbent stones or imposts. Of these the upright stones were intended to denote the thirty days of the month, the intervals or voids between those upright stones denote the nights, and the superincumbent corona of imposts most happily denotes the continuity of day and night. I think how this curi rk. The

ancients, we may suppose, had no fasts, but they had doubtless festivals; the principal of them, perhaps, were the summer and winter solstices, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the new moons, and the sabbaths, and the recurrence of these in turn were marked by this curious stone Almanac. Your readers will readily observe that the sun in the course of his monthly revolutions will approach, arrive at, and pass each one of these signal festivals in due succession. We know not, indeed, the manner in which these festivals were kept, nor ever shall know, but we may well suppose that there were congregational meetings, celebrated with hymns of joy and accompanied with the joyful strains of the harp.

I now proceed to the remaining details of the temple. The second circle stood eight feet within the outer circle. This circle then I cannot recognise as any portion of the enlarged temple of Saturn, but it must have been the outer or prophylactic circle of the original temple of the Sun, located on that spot from a still earlier period, and coeval with the temple of the Sun and Moon at Abury. This circle is involved within the outer one, but cannot strictly be said to be concentric, since to the north-east it approaches nearer to the outer circle than it does to the south-west, and therefore it is manifest that the two circles were struck from different centres. It is remarkable that this deviation from the concentricity of the two circles is not made to appear in the ichnographical plan of any writer on Stonehenge. It is also unnoticed in the usually accurate work of Sir R. C. Hoare. The stones composing this circle vary in height from four to six feet, and differ much in shape, some being more pyramidal and others more slab-like.

Writers are not agreed in opinion as to the number of stones which composed this circle. Stukeley and Sir R. C. Hoare, however, combine in supposing them to have been originally *forty*, and with them I am disposed to agree after the fullest consideration I can give to the subject. This number is not an astronomical but a numerical cycle. It embraces four decades, or the mystic number 4 ten times repeated. Now since the Druids ha-

bitually surrounded their temples with a numerical and prophylactic circle, but never originally encircled the latter with an astronomic one, it proves almost to demonstration that the smaller stones, the second and inner circle, and the inner ellipse, formed unitedly the original temple of the Sun, and that the larger stones were the *additamentum* to form the temple also of Saturn.

We arrive now at a peculiarly interesting and grand portion of the temple—the ellipse formed by compages of large stones, in each case consisting of *three*, two uprights and an impost, to which the appellative of trilithon has been happily given by Stukeley. This ellipse incloses within it the recumbent stone of observation, usually but wrongly called the altar-stone. A difference of opinion has also arisen as to the number of these trilithons. Inigo Jones, to suit his preposterous theory that Stonehenge was a Roman temple dedicated to the god Cælus or Cælum, would have their number to be *six*. Stukeley and Sir R. C. Hoare consider their number to be *five*. Smith and King hold them to have been *seven* in number, and, from repeated and close observation, I am decidedly of their opinion. I had long suspected that there did exist a relation between the inclined line formed by the verging line of these trilithons and the level corona of the outer circle. In consequence, upon one occasion I requested the Rev. L. Tomlinson, the author of a popular and excellent work on astronomy, to test this angle with his instruments, which he very obligingly did in my presence. He found accordingly that an inclined line drawn from the summit of the lofty trilithon behind the stone of astronomic observation down to the summit of these two small trilithons presented an angle of $23\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, proving, as I suspected, that these Druidical philosophers did thus intend to represent the obliquity of the ecliptic compared with the plane of the equator, no similar instance, probably, being in existence in any temple on the face of the globe, and that they were in possession of an amount of astronomical knowledge far greater than they have generally received credit for.

There remains yet the inner ellipse to describe. This is the innermost



J. Brown delin.

STONEHENGE (as it is).
"rude indigestible molar," Ovid.

Marble & Steel, John P. Rogers, New York.

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part of the *original temple of the sun*, and consists of nineteen granite pillars, similar in substance to the second circle. As they advance in position they increase in height relatively with the large trilithons within which they stand. This number (nineteen) composes the cycle so well known under the name of the Metonic. It is found almost ever to have been a component part of the temples erected by the Druids, and would therefore appear to have been held in great estimation by them.

One only stone is left for description,—the stone which is in the inmost part of the temple. Most certainly it was the stone or station of astronomic observation. Had it been used as an altar-stone, it could scarcely have been but that charcoal and ashes, imperishable by time, should be found near it; but such is not the case. It is clearly, as I have said, the stone of astronomic observation; and a man of moderate or average height taking his post on it on the morn of the summer solstice would, fixing his eye on the gnomon or index-stone which is placed in the distance, see the sun rise behind its apex—the glorious luminary to whose honour the original temple at Stonehenge was reared.

Thus have I, Mr. Urban, submitted to the public, through the opportunity which your courtesy has allowed me, my latest and most matured thoughts upon this much debated and deeply interesting subject. I hope your readers may be equally persuaded with myself, although perhaps it is too much to expect that all minds should be united in one view of any subject whatever. If my theory, of which the outline has been here presented, is unfounded, let it fall. I candidly confess that I have so much of human nature in me as to wish for approval, but I would not obtain credit or reap reputation unless it shall have been fairly earned. If it has been fairly earned, let it be granted me; if not, let it be given to another.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent VIATOR has rightly stated that the arms of Herbert on the monument of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, in the church of Abergavenny, are debased by a bendlet.

It is, therefore, as superfluous to dispute the fact of his illegitimacy as it would be to question the origin of William the Norman, the birth of the sons of Charles the Second, or the double bastardy of the House of Beaufort. The descendants may well rest contented with the wealth, the distinction, and the high alliances which, for so many years, have placed their respective families amongst the proudest of the English aristocracy. The monument of Sir Richard Herbert of which we speak, grievously mutilated, and surrounded by a most interesting group of other monumental effigies, stands against the south wall of the south aisle. He is habited in a collar of SS. The crest which originally surmounted his helmet is gone. In the centre of the canopy is the coat of Herbert, debased by a bendlet, impaling Cradock. Under the figures of eight children are as many shields, bearing alternately Herbert, debased as before, and Cradock. In the spandrels of the canopy are, on the right, a wyvern having a human hand in the mouth; and, on the left, a lion. The former is now the adopted crest of the Herberts, but the monument at Cardiff, to which I shall hereafter allude, has, for crest, a mailed hand holding a sword. William, the eldest son of Sir Richard, who was created Earl of Pembroke in 1551, and died in 1569, bore, according to his garter-plate, a shield of seven coats quarterly, his paternal coat of Herbert being differenced by a plain bordure. The drawing also of his monument in St. Paul's, in Dugdale, exhibits a similar bordure. Brooke, however, in his "Catalogue of Nobility," gives a bordure gobony, with a bezant on the alternate squares. The same authority assigns a similar bordure to his son Henry, afterwards Earl of Pembroke; but his garter-plate, on the contrary, has the arms without any bordure at all. The coat of William, the next Earl, who died in 1601, is given by Brooke without any bordure, and so it has continued to be used ever since. But there are other instances in which the descendants of Sir Richard Herbert attested the illegitimacy of their origin. The monument of the two brothers, Sir John Herbert who died 1617, and Sir William Herbert who

died 1619, at Cardiff, has two shields of twelve coats quarterly, and the coat of Herbert is in each case differenced by a bordure gobony. These brothers were grandsons of Sir George Herbert, a younger son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewias. Yours, &c. X.

MR. URBAN, *St. Catherine's,
Bear Wood, Oct. 8.*

I REGARD the article in the last Number of your Magazine upon my *Journal of Summer Time* as the highest honour it has hitherto received, or is likely to obtain. I have read the commentaries of your Reviewer with much pleasure and profit, and very unwillingly interrupt that feeling of satisfaction by any expression of complaint. But the following remark appears to require some notice:—"His quotations are incorrect in many, perhaps in most, instances."

To a censure so sweeping I can only oppose a denial equally universal. When the opinions or words of any writer are distinctly and avowedly quoted, I believe—with one exception to be mentioned presently—that they are accurately given. The Reviewer confounds a reference with an extract, a mistake which the slightest reflection on the nature of a *Journal* might have kept him from committing. For example, he brings forward my remark on Gray's miscellaneous studies: "Gray confessed that his reading wandered from Pausanias to Pindar, mixing Aristotle and Ovid like bread with cheese." The Reviewer is quite astonished at this statement, and produces the exact passage in the poet's letters, where Lysias and Athenæus occupy the places of Aristotle and Ovid in my page. Now I must beg to observe that I knew perfectly well what Gray had written, neither did I offer the passage as a *quotation*, but as an *illustration of character*. I found a certain fact recorded, and I generalised it. If Gray combined Pindar and Lysias in one week, why should he not associate Aristotle and Ovid in another? I deny that the epithet "wandering" is incorrect or inappropriate. "He always read on plan and principle."—To be sure he did; and the mixing of bread with cheese—the taking of verse and prose together—was a part and a proof of it.

I am not unmindful of the extreme value of accuracy both in argument and inference. The Reviewer supplies an example of the facility with which the most accomplished persons deviate from it. He says:—

"Mr. Willmott is in every thought and act a poet; he reads Spenser through the ruby light and gorgeous radiance of King's Chapel gothic windows, and Shakspeare's pages are only to be perused by the emerald rays which dart from a starry circle of glowworms." &c.—But hear the *Journal* (p. 163), "I remembered how often at Cambridge, in the chapel of King's, I had read the BIBLE in the glow of the painted windows," &c. Not a word about reading Spenser in a church, where I should never think of taking him. Is the allusion to Shakspeare more accurate? Hear the *Journal* again (p. 170), "I have been turning glowworms to an use this evening, which no naturalist probably ever thought of—reading the PSALMS by their cool green light."—Not a word of Shakspeare. So that, by some "aëry evolution" of the Reviewer's fancy, I am made to read Spenser in church, instead of the Bible, and Shakspeare by glowworm-light, instead of the Psalms. "These matters," to adopt a most excellent caution of the Critic himself, "are of no great importance, further than the *habit of accuracy* (the italics are his own) is absolutely invaluable, and must not even 'in minimis rebus' be overlooked or forgotten."

I might go through the entire article in your Magazine, paragraph by paragraph, and find something to say upon each; but I forbear, and will conclude with one observation. At p. 114 of the *Journal* I mention a beautiful metaphor of Locke, about the decay of memory, and point out, in its construction, a grammatical confusion. The whole criticism is a mistake, into which I was betrayed by Dr. Warton, who quoted the passage in his *Essay on Pope*, and, by leaving out a few words, created the error which he did not perceive. When I was writing that portion of the *Journal*, I had no copy of Locke within reach. But the book was not published before I discovered the false step of my guide.

Yours, &c. R. A. WILLMOTT.

WINDERMERE, OR BOWNESS, CHURCH, WESTMERLAND.

IT was on one of those variable days so characteristic of the early spring, that, in furtherance of my object of collecting information respecting the old family of the Philipsons, who in feudal state formerly owned the adjoining hall of Calgarth, I made an excursion to the parish church of Windermere, to examine the monument it was understood to contain, commemorative of an individual of that extinct house. The weather was bitingly cold, with frequent showers of snow and hail, which for moments totally obscured the face of the country. The gale whitened the dark waters of the lake, and caused their tiny billows to lash the sounding shores with the mimic fury of an ocean tempest; yet, immediately succeeding these violent gusts, the vernal sun shining in the blue heavens, would again light up the wide-spreading landscape with a brilliancy the more remarkable by its contrast to the gloom of the hurricane, which soon had swept afar. Much and often as I have admired the scenery of this justly-celebrated lake, which has become almost a proverb for its attractions, I never beheld its glorious expanse to greater perfection than from the road which, branching from the highway to Kendal, leads along an undulating elevation to Bowness; and never did the appearance of its upper-reach so strongly impress me with its resemblance to the luxuriant glory of those Italian lakes, which have been so exquisitely rendered by the pencil of that glowing transcriber of nature—our English Stanfield.

The church of Windermere, a venerable and spacious erection, dedicated to St. Martin, is in the centre of the small and somewhat foreign-looking village of Bowness. It is the only relic remaining of our forefathers in this pleasing spot, though Bowness can lay claim to considerable antiquity, it having been known as a town or village in Saxon times; and in the *Melrose Chronicle* it is mentioned as the place where, in 791, Eldred, a thane of that race, slew Elf and Edwin, the sons of Elfwald. Seen from the lake, in the brightness of a summer's eventide, its sunlit tower, rising among trees, Gothic

gables, and the companiles of tasteful buildings,

"Like one that seeketh, through the years
gone by,
For some lost hope that was surpassing fair,"

has a beautiful and picturesque effect. It stands almost on the margin of the water, on the edge of what was once the village green, and within a burial ground, whose verdant sward is nearly surrounded by the sombre foliage of a number of flourishing yew trees, under whose shade the sumptuous tombs, which human pride has erected over its kindred dust, are glaringly contrasted with the numerous grassy hillocks that mark the resting places of the simple forefathers of this pretty hamlet. Few of those lowly graves are distinguished by head-stones or other sepulchral memorials, yet on one that is to be met with, the following inscription, calculated from the quaintness of its conclusion to attract attention, is perhaps worth transcribing:—

In memory of
Thomas Ullock,
who died 19 October, 1791,
aged 71 years.
Poor Tom! came here to lie
from battles of
Dettingen and Fontenay
in 1743 and 1745.

Of the date when the church was founded there are not, it is supposed, any records in existence that speak with certainty. In ages long ago, the parish, like that of Grasmere, was a chapelry only, within the parish of Kendal; but through length of time, and little or no communication with the mother church, by reason of the distance, it acquired the reputation of a distinct parochial division. It is nevertheless stated that in token of subjection to the mother church, the rector of Windermere pays to this day an annual pension of 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Kendal. At the appropriation of the church of Kendal to the abbey of St. Mary, in York, by Ivo de Tailbois, first baron of Kendal after the Conquest, the patronage of Wynandermere chapel, as it was called, was excepted. In Edward the Third's time the patronage was in Ingelram de

Guisnes and his wife Christian, who were grantees of the Crown, but subject to a pension of 33s. 4d. payable to the said abbey. It appears to have become subsequently vested in Joan de Coupland, as by an inquisition taken in 49 Edw. III. after her death, it was found that she held by grant of the king during her life the advowson of Wynandermere, then valued at 100s. The patronage afterwards reverted to and continued in the Crown till the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted to William Herbert and John Jenkins, to hold of the queen in free socage by fealty as of the manor of East Greenwich. After several mesne conveyances it was in the last century purchased by Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, bart. who devised it to his four daughters, from whom it has descended to the Rev. Sir Richard Fleming, of Grasmere, baronet.

The church consists of an embattled square tower, carrying a peal of three bells, into which a low recessed arched doorway, not now used, gives access on the western front. A vestry, of modern addition, at the west end of the north aisle, whose original integrity of form it totally mars. A nave, with north and south aisles. A porch, at the south side, through which is the principal entrance into the church. A narrow arched door is near the east end of the same aisle, and a door of a like design near the west end of the north aisle. The south aisle is lighted on the flank wall by four square stone-mullioned windows of four round-headed lights each, while the windows in the wall of the north aisle are five in number of three lights only. At the west end of the south aisle and east end of both aisles there are larger windows of similar form of four lights each, in some of which a few broken remnants of ancient coloured glass are observable. Besides these windows additional light is admitted from six clerestory windows on each side of three lights each; but that which contributes most to illuminate the interior is the large semicircular-headed east window, which is of great size, of the latest and most debased Perpendicular, and divided by plain stone mullions into seven lights.

On entering I found myself within a

large structure devoid of any particular architectural distinction, but interesting from its antiquated and hallowed character. The arches dividing the nave from the aisles are pointed and square-edged, and spring from plain multangular piers that are without imposts or mouldings. So much however are they enveloped with the defilement of plaster and whitewash, that their original form or ornamental details, if of the latter they ever had any, cannot be defined.

Like many of the old churches and chapels in this part of the country, it has once, in obedience to the directions of the eighty-second canon, been profusely embellished with texts of Scripture painted on the walls, and towards the west end of the flank wall of the north aisle sentences from Colossians, c. iii. v. 5, and James, c. iv. v. 7, 8, are still legible. The date of these admonitory texts, which are all that have escaped the hand of the whitewasher, are about Edward VI. or Elizabeth's reign. They are rubricated, and each is inclosed within an ornamental scroll or border crowned with the winged heads "of rudely painted Cherubim." Formerly the spaces between the windows in both aisles were covered with similar chosen quotations, or, as an eminent poet has called them,

"Scrolls that teach thee to live and die,"

but through want of care some were obliterated, while others were broken away to make room for modern monumental tablets. Close to the door, near the east end of the south aisle, there had been on the wall an ancient painting, either on parchment or leather, my informant could not recollect which. That not long since was also removed and carelessly thrown by in the vestry, in order to afford space for other displays of mundane ostentation.

The disfigurements of pews and seats of all shapes and sizes are also to be seen; and a gallery has been introduced into this part of the church. A mean wooden altar-piece, painted light blue, on which the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments are inscribed, occupies the space underneath the great window, and hides the lower portion of it from observation.

The roof, which is open to the framing, is of oak, black through age, and

covered on the outside with lead. Some years since it narrowly escaped being altogether concealed from view; as a wealthy individual, desirous to render the church snigger, and more in accordance with modern ideas of comfort, proposed to shut out this dark-looking roof, by putting up a smooth lath-and-plaster ceiling at his own expense. The tasteless attempt however was fortunately frustrated by the zealous care of one of the churchwardens, to whom the antique appearance and keeping of the sacred edifice was an object of reverential regard.

In the church is kept, it cannot be said preserved, chained to a seat underneath the reading-pew, a copy of Erasmus's "Paraphrase on the New Testament," which Cranmer caused to be introduced into all the parish churches in England, and which book was one of the first of those successive publications by whose aid he restored and built up the Reformed faith of his country. There is also a copy of Jewel's "Defence of the Apologie of the Church of England," which in Queen Elizabeth's reign was likewise ordered to be similarly placed. These books are in bad condition, as some of the leaves have been loosened, the title pages of both partly torn out, and deprived of their clasps and bindings; they are tossed together upon a seat, as things altogether disregarded and abandoned to the pleasure of every spoiler. Through similar want of care the Coverdale Bible, printed in 1535, a copy of which was in Henry the Eighth's reign, A.D. 1538, enjoined by Cromwell, the King's Vicar-general, to be deposited in the choir or chancel of all the Reformed churches in England, for every one to read at his leisure, has been removed and lost.

The chest for alms, which at one time was so general an article of church furniture, fixed on a stone or pillar in some convenient situation at the west end of the nave, near the entrance, is now likewise thrown by in the vestry.

Pity it is, that those to whom the church and its appendages are by the law yearly entrusted should so little appreciate these old and faithful remembrances of the pious anxiety of the Fathers of our Reformation, that—

"The book of life, and the principles which guided them in reforming the church,

should be largely and publicly distributed, for the use and enlightenment of the people in times of great ignorance of true religious information, in order that those who, by reason of their poverty or other causes, were not able to purchase such books themselves, should have the Word of God, made free of access to them in their own mother tongue."

Time was, after the first placing of such books in churches, that multitudes, "long thirsty for the Word, rushed to the waters of life and drank freely;" and what a sight, full of the deepest interest and reflection, it must have been to see those hallowed structures—our parish churches—which in the elder days were always kept open, crowded with the laity, to whom the Bible had hitherto been as a sealed volume, flocking in—not alone at the stated hours of public prayers, but at other times, to read or hear read, by some one of themselves more literate than his fellows, that divine word which maketh wise unto salvation. How sublime a subject for the utmost reach of the artist's creative skill.

The pride of the church is, or rather was, the gorgeous east window, which yet retains abundant though sorely mutilated remains of the stained glass with which it was once superbly filled. It is said this interesting specimen of ancient decoration formerly belonged to the abbey of Saint Mary in Furness, and that after the destruction of that celebrated institution in A.D. 1537 it was purchased by the parishioners of Windermere, and removed hither. In 1775, when Mr. West wrote, this noble window was much more perfect, as the following description, taken from his "Antiquities of Furness," will testify:—

"The east window of the church of Furness Abbey has been noble; some of the painted glass that once adorned it is preserved in a window in Windermere church. The window in that church consists of seven compartments, or partitions. In the third, fourth, and fifth are depicted in full proportion the Crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary on the right, and the beloved disciple St. John the Evangelist on the left side of the cross. Angels are expressed receiving the sacred blood from the five precious wounds. Below the cross are a group of monks in the proper habits, with the abbot in a vestment. Their names are written on labels issuing from their mouths. The abbot's name is defaced, which would have given a date to the

whole. In the second partition are the figures of St. George and the Dragon. In the sixth is represented St. Catharine with the emblems of her martyrdom, the sword and the wheel. In the seventh are two figures of mitred abbots, and underneath them two monks dressed in vestments. In the middle compartment, above, are finely painted, quarterly, the arms of France and England, bound with the garter and its motto, probably done in the reign of King Edward III. The rest of the window is filled up by pieces of tracery, with some figures in coats armorial, and the arms of several benefactors to the abbey, amongst whom are Lancaster, Urswick, Fleming, Harrington, Millum, Kirkley, Preston, and Middleton.*

Such, until very lately, has been the generally received history of this lauded window. Its authenticity has, however, in some measure been recently called in question by the author of the highly erudite and interesting work on the history and antiquities of Furness Abbey, entitled "*Annales Furnesienses*,"[†] wherein, after describing the dimensions of the east window of the abbey church to have been 23 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 47 feet in height, proportions infinitely more imposing than those of the window in Windermere church, he questions the authority Mr. West may have had for his assertion that the stained glass was obtained from the abbey. "That part of it," says the author I quote, "may once have filled some of the windows is probable; but it is equally certain that other portions have been procured from Cartmel Priory, as the name of a prior and sub-prior, and the arms of that house, are yet discernible therein."

When first set up in Windermere church, it must have been a splendid fenestral embellishment, full of the finest effects, and worthy of either of the noble edifices from which it was removed, as several of the figures are

as large as life, the colours very fine, and the drawing of the hands, feet, heads, and remaining parts very perfect. Since that time it has met with much rude treatment; the names of the monks, except those of William Hartley and Thomas Housen, are all effaced, and even so lately as the past year portions have been dashed in. Were it not, therefore, for the help afforded by the above description, but little of its former elegant composition and resplendent colouring could now be made out amidst the confused wreck of its magnificence, so strangely jumbled in chaotic assemblage with square and lozenge-shaped panes of plain uncoloured glass, and if the work of spoliation is permitted to continue without endeavour to prevent repetitions of such desecration, in a short time the account above cited will be all that will be left to shew that such a characteristic record of the pious feelings of bygone ages ever existed.

In one of the windows in the north aisle are some significant devices—armorial they can scarcely be called—in painted glass, usually known as "the Carriers' Arms." They may be described as a rope and five packing-needles or, with a wantey hook gules, on a pane of uncoloured glass, such being the implements and materials used by carriers to fasten their packing sheets together. Near those industrial emblems, in the same window, but upon another pane, are representations of other instruments likewise used in the same business; and as the tradition current in the parish respecting this piece of emblazonry has reference to an incident in the history of the church, I am tempted to record it. When the church required to be rebuilt, together with the chapels of St. Mary's Holme, Troutbeck, and Applethwaite, which had all been destroyed or rendered unfit for divine worship, the parish was so extremely poor that the parishioners determined that one church should serve the whole. The next question was, where it should stand? The inhabitants of Undewnilbeck were for having it at Bowness, while others contended that as Troutbeck Bridge was about the centre of the parish it should be built there. Meetings were in consequence held, and many discussions arose; at last a carrier proposed that

* The author of this work was Thomas Alcock Beck, esq. He died in 1846, and is thus commemorated in a mural monument in Hawkshead church, Lancashire:

"Thomas Alcock Beck de Esthwaite Lodge in hac parochiâ, Arm. juxta borealem cemetérii angulum tumulitus jacet, Qui Antiquitatum Indagator si quis alius felicissimum Annales Furnessenses summâ elegantia composuit. In ipso literarum cursu adhuc occupatus decessit XXIV. die Aprilis, an. Dom. MDCCCLVI. ætatis LI."—EDIT.

whoever would make the largest donation towards the building should choose the site. An offer so reasonable could hardly be refused, and many gifts were accordingly named. The carrier, who had amassed wealth by his business, heard them all, and then declared he would cover the church with lead. This offer, which the rest were either unable or unwilling to outdo, at once decided the affair. The carrier therefore chose the old site, and his arms, or more properly some of the instruments of his trade, were, in accordance with the ancient custom of thus perpetuating the remembrance of benefactors, painted on one of the windows of the north aisle. Tradition adds that this man obtained the name of Bellman, from the circumstance of his having been the first to introduce the bells worn by the fore horse of a gang of pack horses; and the singularity of the church being covered with lead when all the others in the neighbourhood are covered with slate gives probability to the story.

The Font, which is of pale red sandstone, is of an octagonal form, and on some of the sides of the bowl or head small and rudely sculptured faces may be traced. On occasion of putting up additional pews against the west end of the nave, it was found partly built into the wall, and encrusted with plaster. Having been cleansed and purified of its disguise, and placed on a new shaft of lighter coloured stone, raised on steps of a corresponding form, it has lately been removed to the position it now occupies near the principal entrance.

There is also to be noticed at the east end, on the soffit of the second arch of the south aisle, within a coloured and rudely ornamented label, the following inscription in black letters, which is partly effaced by the white-wash brush:—

* * * * *
 * * est ille dies renovari
 celebrior anno
 * * em facit, et proprio
 * * gnat amore deus
 * * boni stigiis que
 coniurata tenebris
 * * uac mala divina
 fabula facta manu
 Anglia mole suæ mox
 aspicienda ruinæ
 * * ut æthereæ
 libera mansit ope.
Exultat Anglia.
 Faucibus eripior Fauxis
 quasi carcere mortis,
 Gloria in excelsis
 hinc mea tecta salus.
 Christoferus Philipson
 Junior Generosus, 1629.

The walls, especially in the chancel, are thronged with many neat and handsome marble tablets commemorative of individuals connected by birth or property with the surrounding country—over two or three of which the funeral hatchments of the deceased are suspended, as if to testify it were wished that even in the grave the distinctions of life should follow and overshadow them. Among these monuments the divine and man of learning will single out the elegant memorial to Dr. Watson, the eminent Bishop of Llandaff, who died in 1816, on which the following tributes are engraven:—

Quod mortale fuit
 Ricardi Landavensis
 juxta cœmeterium habet,
 quod immortale est
 faxit Deus
 EN ΧΡΙΣΤΩ cœlum habeat.
 Vitam obiit IV. non. Jul. A.D. MDCCCXVI.
 Ætat LXXIX.

Hoc marmor, parvulum licet, egregii in conjugem
 amoris monumentum, poni curavit Dorothea Watson.
 Et ipsa
 ævo haud brevi sine labe perfuncta,
 tumulo eodem sepulta requiescit.
 Excessit III. Id. April. A.D. MDCCCXXXI.
 Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

The bishop's remains are entombed within an inclosed space in the burial

ground, at the east end of the church, where, on the stone that rests upon

the grave, may be read this brief and simple record:—

Ricardi Watson
Episcopi Landavensis
cineribus sacrum.
Obiit Julii 4. A.D. 1816,
Ætatis 79.

Hic etiam conjugem prope
depositæ sunt reliquæ
Dorotheæ Watson,
maximæ natulum
Edwardi Wilson de Dallam Tower, Arm.
Vitam obiit III. id.
Aprilis A.D.
MDCCCXXXI.
ætatis suæ LXXXI.

Another marble tablet, surmounted by an urn and anchor, commemorates many melancholy events which occurred in a short space of time in one family.

"On the 7th of June 1832 was lost, with all the crew of her Majesty's brig *Recruit*, in a gale of wind, on the passage from Halifax to Bermuda, Henry C. Poulett Thompson, aged 14 years, youngest son of Andrew Henry Poulett Thompson, esq. late of Belfield.* On the 7th Sept. 1834 Sophia Poulett Thompson, his mother, died at Belfield, aged 41. On the 2d June, died at Greenwich, aged 20, Andrew John Poulett Thompson, eldest son of the above. On the 28th April 1839 was drowned in the river Thames, by the upsetting of a

boat, Andrew Henry Poulett Thompson, esq. late of Belfield, and of Austin Friars, London, aged 52 years. On the 5th Sept. 1840 died at Mortlake, Surrey, Charlotte Weguelin, only daughter of the above, and wife of Thomas Matthias Weguelin, of Mortlake and Austin Friars."

In the north aisle is a tablet, surmounted by a fine white marble bust, to the memory of

"Fletcher Raincock, esq. A.M. who died 17 Aug. 1846, in the 72nd year of his age. He was the second son of the late Rev. W. Raincock, rector of Ouseley, Cumberland, by Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Fletcher Fleming, of Rayrigg, and formerly senior Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and F.S.A."

Passing these and other modern erections, the antiquary will pause before the oldest monument in the church, erected on the south side of the altar, over the place where the dust of many generations of the Philipsons has long been mingled with its kindred earth. It is a simple slab of black marble, let into a bed of stone, placed upon a plain square high stone pedestal, and adorned with some ornamental mouldings, which are so much clogged with whitewash as to be almost undefinable. It is surmounted with their armorial cognizances, and bears this record of one of the owners of Calgarth:—

The author's epitaph vpon
Himselfe, made in the
Tyne of his sickness.

A man I was, worms meate I am,
To earth return'd, from whence I came.
Many removes on earth I had,
In Earth at length my Bed is made,
A Bed which Christ did not disdain,
Altho' it could not him retaine,
His deathlie foes might plainlie see
Over sin and death his victorie.
Here must I rest till Christ shall let me see
His promised Jervsalem, and her felicitie.

Veni Domine Jesu, veni cito.

Robert' Philipson, Gent. xliii^{to} Octo-
bris An^o Salv^{tis} 1631. Anno Ætatis suæ 63^{to}.

There are also several sepulchral memorials on brass, but none of any interest or far-off date; and on the floor are numerous tombstones and incised slabs, charged with the heraldic badges, and obituary epitaphs of those who rest beneath.

* Belfield is a neat modern house in the village of Bowness.—EDIT.

Affixed to the wall, under the window at the east end of the north aisle, is an iron bracket, ornamented with some scroll work, and painted of several colours, with the date on it of 1619. I was told it is considered to have been an ancient candlestick, found some years ago among a pile of rubbish in the bottom of the Tower. With deference however for such accredited

opinion, it seems more likely part of an hour-glass stand of the Puritan period, or to have been used for suspending over the tomb of some knight of old—probably one of the elder Philipsons—those mouldering trophies of his martial pride, the banner of his house, and the arms used by him in war; which of yore it was the custom of the English chivalry to have hung “as honours o’er their graves.”

In the southern aisle his coat of mail
Hangs o’er his marble shrine;
And his tilting-spear is resting there,
His helm and gabardine.

Returning from this excursion, I was much struck with the splendid accessory to the scenery presented by the broken outlines of the grey walls and towers of Wray Castle, which, placed on a commanding elevation, harmonizes magnificently with the background of lofty mountains, and contributes, more than any other of the recent architectural embellishments which adorn Winander’s lake, to impress a character of peculiar grandeur on its upper reach.

H. C. M.

MR. URBAN,

IN the August Number of the Magazine, page 140, your Correspondent says, in speaking of Calgarth,—

“So late as 1789, when Clarke wrote his Survey of the Lakes, there was remaining over the fireplace, in what was then called the dining-room, two devices remarkably well carved in oak. One exhibited Samson asleep upon Dalilah’s lap, while the Philistines were cutting off his hair; the other was a representation of Jephtha, after his rash vow, meeting his daughter.”

This must allude to the carved oak chimney-piece, now in the library at Greystoke castle, and which was given to Charles Duke of Norfolk by the Bishop (Watson) of Llandaff.

Under Jephtha’s vow is the motto—

An unlawfull vow is ill made,
But wors performed.

Under Samson and Dalilah—

He that slepes in sin must looke
To awake in losse and wariness.

There were originally four shields

with the following coats carved upon them: viz. Philipson, Wyvill, Carus, and Briggs. These have now given place to Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 28th.*

THE recent publications of Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Warburton have drawn much attention to all that concerns our domestic history in the latter half of the 17th century. The following accounts are extracted from the account books of a country gentleman of good fortune of that period, and enable us to form some estimate as to the scale of his establishment, of the amount of his taxation, both public and parochial, of the value of land at that time, and of the value of labour. To a clergyman who officiated at his expense to the poor prisoners in Oxford Castle, he allowed one pound on each occasion. The extracts also throw light, incidentally, on the manners of the time. Sir Thomas Horde was the son of Allan Horde, esq. of Horde Park, Salop, who bought the manor of Aston and Cote in 1553 of Sir Rowland Hill, who had previously purchased it (in 1537) of George Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Moleyns. Miss Horde, the last descendant of the family, died at an advanced age, several years since, at Clapham.

It is traditionally reported at Cote that one of our sovereigns, (probably James the First,) on passing through Cote, was refused admittance to his mansion (which is still standing) by Sir Thomas Horde, whom the King committed thereupon to Oxford Castle. He was afterwards (it is said) liberated, upon his undertaking to pay so many marks, annually, to the prisoners in the Castle. The entries in the accounts certainly show the great interest that Sir Thomas’s son took in the welfare of the prisoners. The manor has been charged with an annual payment of 24*l.* to the prisoners ever since the year 1712, which is received by the President of Trinity College, Oxford, for the time being, in trust for the prisoners.

Yours, &c. BAMPTONENSIS.

Extracts from the Account Books of Sir Thomas Horde, Kt. of Cote or Coate, in parish of Bampton, Oxon.

	£	s.
In 1658 Sir Thomas Horde let, at a rack-rent, a messuage and one yard-land, consisting of 28 acres and 3 qrs. and rights of common for 12 cows and 40 sheep, for, per annum	24	0
In 1670 his son, Thos. Horde, esq. let a yard-land, consisting of 24 acres, without a dwelling, with the same rights of common, for, per annum	31	0
He values this "yard-land" then at 20 years' purchase, or 620 <i>l.</i> It would now be worth about 900 <i>l.</i> to 1,000 <i>l.</i>		
In 1657 Sir Thomas built a malt-house at a cost of 110 <i>l.</i> In the following year he sold his malt, 92 qrs. and 2 pecks, for	122	0
Or, per quarter, about 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		
He enters his profits by malting in 1658 at	29	10
" a loss in 1659 of	18	0
In 1658 he enters the New Year's gifts from his tenants. They consist of either couple of hens or capons, or a bushel of apples, or a sugar-loaf. He enters names of 11 poor widows whom he invites to dinner on Christmas Day; also 12 men and their wives on the day after the Feast of the Innocents; and to work-people he gave a dinner on New Year's Day, and to the poor a bull, value		

Extracts from the Account Books of Thomas Horde, Esq.

1695, Oct. 21.	£	s.
Cattle for fattening this winter:—		
6 oxen at 4 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> a piece	24	15
8 oxen, 4 for 20 <i>l.</i> and the other 4 at 8 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	53	0
5 oxen at 7 <i>l.</i> a piece, and 5 <i>s.</i> over	35	5
1 ox bought in the spring	3	10
Expenses driving, &c.	0	4
Oxen 19	115	14
21 sheep at 15 <i>s.</i> a piece	15	15
24 sheep at 15 <i>s.</i> a piece	18	0
20 sheep	15	10
Expenses driving	0	6
Sheep 65	49	11

Disbursements.

1695.	£	s.
April 9. Paid Mr. Clements for a coach mare	17	2
Paid then Thos. Voakings, my butler, his half-year's wages	2	10
Then paid to my coachman, Willm. Chesterman, his whole year's wages, due last our Lady Day	4	0
Then paid Willm. Alder his half-year's wages due the 7th of May next	2	0
Then paid unto Lawrance his halfe-year due last our Lady Day	1	7
Then paid Grace, y ^e cook-mayd, her half-year's wages due 25 of March last	1	10
Then paid Betty, the dairy-mayd, her half-year's wages due y ^e 25th of March last	1	12
May 3. Christened Mr. Wright's son, Thomas.—Gave to the midwife, 20 <i>s.</i> ; to the wet-nurse, 20 <i>s.</i> ; to the dry-nurse, 20 <i>s.</i> ; to the servants, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a piece; to four of 'em, 10 <i>s.</i> ; gave my wife to give to the midwife and 2 nurses, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each; in all	3	17
May 7. To George Rivers, his half-year's wages, due this month of May	4	0
16. Paid the overseer of the poor	1	5
22. Gave Mr. Toland, to buy him a beaver hat at London	3	0
Sept. Paid ——— and John Hinwood, collectors, my tax	3	6
Paid Carter for my tithes of grounds and meads	7	8
Paid Beckingsale for 2 fore coach wheels and 2 hinder wheels	2	0

Dec.	4.	Paid the collector of the tax at Aston and Coat to the King, being the last *	3	6	9
		For a Common Prayer Book for the use of the prisoners in the Castle of Oxon	0	6	0
		For a desk to put them on	0	9	0
June		Paid the minister to officiate, and to give the prisoners	1	10	0
Dec.		Paid him for the Sunday before this next Xmas, and for the Xmas Day, and to pay the prisoners	3	0	0
1695—6.					
March	7.	Paid Mr. Beauchamp of Trinity College, for himself 1 <i>l.</i> , and for the prisoners	1	10	0
	27.	Paid Mr. Beauchamp for his pains and the prisoners' charity for the Sunday before this next Easter Day, and for Good Friday, and for Easter Day	4	10	0
1696.					
April	1.	Paid Susan Wright for half-year's wages	1	10	0
		Paid to Betty the out (dairy) maid	1	12	6
		Paid the cook maid Grace	1	10	0
	15.	Paid my whole year's tax for Aston and Coat to the collectors	3	8	0
		Paid then to the churchwarden of Bampton, Thomas of Aston	0	14	8
May	1.	Paid Mr. Walter of Farringdon for 20 dozen of quart glass bottles	3	0	0
		Expenses for 2 days, men and team	0	2	0
	20.	John Moulden paid Capt. Southly for 2 days mustering, at 8 <i>s.</i> per diem, and for the muster after	0	17	0
		Towards which Mrs. Bray's bailiff paid John Moulden 5 <i>s.</i>			
July	27.	Paid Mr. Beauchamp for his service at the Castle and the prisoners	1	10	0
		Gave then to the prisoners, when I received the Sacrament with them, in meat and drink	1	2	0
1696—7.					
March		Ordered Mr. Wright, the goldsmith of Oxon, to pay Mr. Beauchamp of Trin. Coll. for his service at the castle and my charity for the prisoners	3	0	0
1697.					
March	26.	Paid Robert the shepherd his half-year's wages, due the 25th	1	0	0
		Paid Lancelot his half-year's wages for watering my grounds	0	6	6
April	5.	Paid Henry the gardener towards his half-year's wages due	1	0	0
May	10.	Then paid the collectors of Aston and Coat for 3 months, at 4 <i>s.</i> per pound, for my land in the			
		said villages	3	7	0
		For my money	3	2	6
		For my poll and my wife's	0	2	0
		For my stock	0	1	6
			6	13	0
		Paid the men's poll and wages :—			
		Will. Alder for his wages and poll	0	2	0
		Thos. Voakins for his wages and poll, 3 mos.	0	3	0
		Hen. Kerby for his wages and poll	0	3	0
		Hen. Coxhead for his wages and poll	0	2	0
			0	9	0
		Paid the maids' poll :—			
		Mary	0	1	0
		Patience	0	1	0
		Frances	0	1	0
		Elizabeth	0	1	0
			0	4	0
		Paid for the servants then,			
		3 months tax, 22 Feb. '96	0	13	0
		(Mem. These were afterwards deducted from their wages.)			
May	27.	Paid Green for mowing my saintfoin, 5 days at 12 <i>d.</i> per diem	0	5	0
		Thomas Hudson " " 6 days " "	0	6	0
		Cook " " 5 days " "	0	5	0
		Launcelot " " 4 days " "	0	4	0
		(Another item, mowing, at 14 <i>d.</i> per diem.)			

* There were four payments in the year, but as his land annuum he must have been rated at a small portion of its re

and rank which escorted the remains of Dryden to the tomb of Chaucer." (Life of Dryden, Prose Works, i. 374.) But Pepys writing on the 9th May, 1700, Dryden having died on the 1st May, remarks that Mr. Dryden is dead, and will be buried "in Chaucer's grave." (Pepys, v. 386.) Is there any record of the exact place of Dryden's interment, and, if Chaucer's grave was desecrated on that occasion, was any note made of the circumstances which attended the disturbance of the resting-place of the Father of our Poesy?

I am rather inclined to fear that Chaucer's grave was interfered with, either on that occasion or subsequently when Dryden's monument was erected. Dart has a few very significant words upon the subject. He tells us that Chaucer was "buried before the chapel of St. Benedict, where his stone of broad grey marble, as I take it, was not long since remaining, but was taken up when Mr. Dryden's monument was erected." If Dryden's monument was erected over Dryden's grave, then Dryden must have been buried, according to this account, in Chaucer's grave. Even if Dryden's monument was merely erected over Chaucer's grave, that being a convenient spot, I fear such a pile could scarcely have been reared without even a more serious infringement upon the sacred depositary beneath, than the removal of the broad grey marble covering of some of the most venerable dust in England.

If any frequenter of that solemn spot should ask, What has become of that broad grey stone—a slab of a cognate character with the Purbeck [?] of Chaucer's tomb? Dart will give the answer:—It was "sawn to mend the pavement!" (Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, i. 83.)

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the legal keepers and appointed preservers of some of our dearest memorials, the successors of those who had no doubt been paid a good round fee for permission to lay down that stone, violated the permission of their predecessors. That spot of earth had in their judgment too long lain fallow: it was made to yield a harvest to themselves. And, at the same time, with a vigorous thriftiness, and true tradesman-like dili-

gence, they not only earned money on the one hand, but they saved it on the other. The stone was sawn to mend the pavement!

Do Deans and Chapters act after this fashion now-a-days? Are we kept out of so many of our cathedrals by paltry fees, in order that such things may go on unobserved within? We hear perpetually of the Puritan desecration of these sacred piles; will no one write a history of the damage which has happened to them from the *auri sacra fames* of the orthodox?

Yours, &c. N. B.

MR. URBAN,

THERE seems to be no want of interest in ecclesiastical structures of the mediæval era at the present day, and I venture to claim notice for a peculiarity of structure, not hitherto referred to, that I am aware of. Certain regal and episcopal chapels erected in England in the reign of Edward the Third are found to have been *double chapels*, that is, one over the other. All of them were once remarkable for purity of style, as well as splendour of enrichment, and were considered as beautiful efforts of genius and science.

These are the only instances in this country, I believe, of a similar mode of construction. I am aware that I must be brief in my notice of them, and shall therefore abstain from particulars.

The chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster.

The chapel of the Bishops of Ely, in Holborn, London.

The Prior's chapel, within the precincts of the cathedral at Ely, and

The chapel of the Bishops of Chichester, within their palace in London, now Lincoln's Inn.

Each was distinguished, in construction, by having an upper and an under chapel, and by having the ascent to the upper division from the exterior, and all are supposed to have been designed upon a plan of a building which has recently been restored in a sumptuous manner, and on that account has attracted much notice from the architects and antiquaries of Paris. I allude to La Sainte Chapelle, founded by St. Louis, and consecrated in 1248. The lower dedicated in honour

Mary. This building is in the purest, and most beautifully finished, early Pointed style of architecture, and comprises, in no very large space, boldness, richness, and grace, with loftiness of proportion. The architect, Pierre de Montereau, seems to have enjoyed a higher reputation than any of his contemporaries. He died in 1266. The restoration was commenced in 1841, and I believe was completed in 1849, but it is two years since I saw it in progress.

St. Stephen's chapel, at Westminster, in its original state was remarkable as a complete work of the Decorated period of architecture, as well as for the splendour of its enrichments, in which it was always supposed to rival the chapel of St. Louis at Paris. It was founded by King Edward the Third, and completed in 1348. The upper part was dedicated in honour of St. Stephen the Protomartyr, and the lower to the Virgin Mary. The entrance on the west front was by a flight of steps leading to an enriched porch. Thomas of Canterbury was the architect. The chapel had been much altered at different periods, and was destroyed at and after the fire in 1834. Fortunately its structure and decorations have been made known to the public by the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, and by Carter's *Specimens both of Architecture and Ancient Sculpture*, as well as the more recent series of plates drawn by Mr. F. Mackenzie under the patronage of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and those by Mr. Billings in the *History of the Palace of Westminster* by Britton and Brayley.

The chapel of St. Etheldreda, once a part of the Bishop of Ely's palace in Holborn, was erected about 1360, in the same manner as St. Stephen's formerly was, that is, with an under chapel the whole length of the building. The fine large windows on the east and west fronts yet remain, and exhibit a curious composition in the tracery (although not noticed by Mr. Sharpe in his truly valuable and somewhat copious work on the subject of *Decorated Windows*); the side windows are excellent, but little remains of the tracery. A very fine doorway on the south side has been engraved in Caveller's "*Specimens*," otherwise this

chapel has been little noticed. After the Bishop's palace was sold, in 1772, an entrance was made on the east front, which is ascended by a flight of steps; the lower chapel is now a cooper's warehouse.

The Prior's chapel at Ely is a small building, but is also raised in the same remarkable style, with an under chapel, the entrance to which is under the west window, but the ascent to the chapel above is by steps within the buttress at the north-eastern angle of the building. This is the oldest of the English chapels so constructed in point of date, having been founded by Prior Crauden in 1325, and was built from designs by Alan de Walsingham. Of this chapel, which had been converted into a dwelling-house, but which has been recently restored, there are many plates and a full description in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, by Mr. Wilkins, who described it as one of the most curious and valuable Decorated remains in the kingdom, the design being of great excellence, with ornaments of the best character and well executed.

The last with which I shall trouble the reader is not less deserving of notice, not only from the architect and antiquary, but from the many who are now conversant with church architecture.

The chapel of Lincoln's Inn, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Chichester. It is said to have been dedicated in honour of St. Richard of Chichester, the last English prelate who was canonized. This also originally comprised an under chapel, probably dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The entrance is on the west front, by a flight of steps, leading to a porch, now obscured by a brick building. This chapel was possibly built by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward the Third, about 1370. I am led to this conclusion from the remarks of your old correspondent, the late John Carter, an architect, and keen observer of the innovations made upon ancient structures, in your *Magazine* for 1812.*

* John Carter's original remarks, which will now be more justly appreciated than in his own days, are too much dispersed in the volumes of our *Old Series* to be

He disregards the assertion that it was built by Inigo Jones, and calls the chapel a beautiful design of Edward the Third's or Richard the Second's reign, and describes its strong affinities to St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster. The projecting buttresses, and the very beautiful Katharine-wheel windows, he pronounces to be of the same period, but he candidly allows that it requires an attentive examination, as the innovations had so greatly deformed the building, in particular the laying open the under chapel to form an ambulatory, which is not now used.

Inigo Jones was certainly not named as the architect of this chapel in any publication before Vertue's print, with the vases, in 1751, which has a most unintelligible inscription. It was from this print, I believe, that the censures of the structure by Walpole, Pennant, and Dallaway arose, and that not one of them saw the chapel itself. These censures have been copied, and Inigo Jones has the credit or blame, even down to Mr. Cunningham's *Hand-book*. It is time that that great master's injured reputation should be cleared, but, if he really did build the chapel, it should be noticed as the only *successful imitation* of mediæval architecture of that period.

Yours, &c. T. M.

MR. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November inquires concerning the pedigree of CONINGSBY, asking whether the title of the last Earl Coningsby be extinct, and how the late daughter of Sir Barry Denny was the representative or co-heir of that nobleman? The latter portion of the investigation may be satisfied in the fact, that Edward Denny her ancestor was Member for Kerry in the two Parliaments of William the Third in 1692 and 1695, and that in 1699 he married Lady Letitia Coningsby, daughter of the Earl to whom *Querist* alludes. In looking over the

easily referred to, and we take this opportunity of announcing our intention to collect them into a volume, which we have no doubt will prove acceptable to all who take an interest in the history of our national architecture, and the condition of our most remarkable edifices at the several stages of their existence.—*Edit.*

collections which I have on the lineage of Coningsby, I found, amidst many other memorials (the chief of which have been, I apprehend, published in the Hertfordshire histories, as those of Chauncey, Clutterbuck, and Berry), one of very especial interest, an ancient Petition of the wife of a son of the Earl Coningsby, which I copy verbatim from the ancient draft now before me as follows :—

"To his Excellency Thomas, Earl of Wharton, Lt. Lieutenant of Ireland.

"A Memorial concerning Mrs. Coningsby.

"Mrs. Susanna Coningsby was daughter to Mr. John Carr, a gentleman of an ancient family in Newcastle, in the North of England, related to the Lord Fairfax, Sir Ralph Carr, and many other good families in England and Scotland. Her mother was daughter of Mrs. Rich, of Dorsetshire, of the Warwick family.

"Her father was active in the late Revolution, an officer in their late Majesty's first Regiment of Guards, and killed at the battle of Lauden. His late Majesty, King William, in consideration of her father's service, gave her brother, then a child, a p. of colours; who, before he was sixteen years of age, served two campaigns in the present war, and for his bravery was made captain, and was killed before he was eighteen, at the battle of Almanza, at the head of his company.

"Her mother, in the time of the late King James, was perverted to the Romish religion, and, soon after her father's death, sent her abroad, and bred her in a nunnery. Her mother married a second husband, one Mr. O'Hara, a Protestant gentleman of Ireland, with whom she came lately into the kingdom, but left Mrs. Coningsby with the Lady Naper, her cousin-german. Some time after her mother ordered her to follow her to Ireland, and in the stage coach from London to Chester she first met Mr. Coningsby, eldest son to my Lord Coningsby, who made his addresses to her for marriage, and told her he had a plentiful estate in possession, and was going to Ireland for a Regiment. She refused his offers, and told him ingenuously that she had no fortune, and the hazard he would run by such a marriage; but Mr. Coningsby, finding her obstinate, gave out that she was his married wife, and got all the drums and trumpets in Chester to salute him on that occasion. On this report several of her mother's acquaintance visited her, and, finding she was not married, persuaded her she had no way to secure her reputation but by com-

plying with him; which she, not being then fifteen years of age, and unexperienced, was prevailed on to do. She came over to Ireland with him, proved with child, and was brought to bed of a son, to which child the Arch Bishop and were Godfathers.

"The Lord Coningsby is highly displeased, as she confesseth he has reason, with his son and her, and has commanded his children not to give her any countenance, nor has she or her child had any from her husband's relatives.

"Her husband is gone over seas, and she left destitute, having no support but the charity of her mother and father-in-law. The continual conversation with her mother, and entire dependence on her, are great obstacles to her hearkening to such motives as may incline her to become a Protestant.

"Now, in as much as she is of a good family, which doth not disparage her husband, and was married so young and drawn into it against her will, and in as much as her child, if he live, must have the honours of a lord, and that her family have been great sufferers in the Revolution, it is humbly offered in her behalf that Her Majesty would be pleased to take herself and child into her charitable

consideration, and out of her royal bounty assist her to support herself and educate the said child in such manner as may fit him for the quality he must bear in his country, till such time as God shall incline the hearts of her husband's relatives to have compassion on her and her infant, which she hopes her constant modest behaviour and submissions may in time effect.

"Mr. Coningsby, by way of mitigation of his fault, alleges, if such disobedience would allow any extenuation, that his wife is a lady so agreeable in his eyes that he believes a man of much greater experience than he might, to obtain her, have been tempted to have sacrificed his interest to his affections.

"The case seems to deserve some pity, and is submitted with all humility to his Excellency the Earl of Wharton's charitable consideration."

As Earl Wharton was Viceroy of Ireland in 1710, the instrument (not otherwise stated) was drawn up for presentation about that time, nineteen years before the death of Lord Coningsby.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.
48, Summer Hill, Dublin.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

No. III.

(Continued from vol. XXXI. p. 384.)

We may lay it down as an ordinary rule that in common inscriptions the principal thought or sentiment should be *one leading and single* thought. If, at any time, we are desirous of introducing some minor thoughts, they should be united with the leading sentiment by means of the relative, *qui, quae, quod*, or by ablative absolutes, or by participles, or by some other proper means.

Instead of forming three divided sentiments in three short periods: *e.g.*

Paulinus . et . Ampliata	
parentes . fecerunt . Daphnidi	(1st period.)
fuit . haec . eis . filia	
dulcissima . et . incomparabilis	(2nd period.)
vixit . annos . XII . cetq.	(3rd period.)

we should frame an inscription, as in the following from Maffei, of one suspended sentiment and of a single period.

Paulinus . et . Ampliata
parentes . fecerunt
Daphnidi . filiae . dulcissi
mae . et . incomparabili
bene . merenti . quae . vi
xit . ann . XII . mens
VIII . dies . XII . hor . XII .

Such may be established as a general rule for common inscriptions. No doubt many exceptions occur in inscriptions out of the common line: *e.g.* eulogies on the actions of heroes, or in recitals of the exploits of a whole life, of which examples are to be found. As an example of an inscription composed of many thoughts we present the following from Gruter :

L . Valerio . L . F .
 Pudenti (1st short sentiment.)
 hic . cum . esset . annorum
 XIII . Romae . certamine
 Iovis . Capitolini . lustrō
 sexto . claritate . ingenii
 coronatus . est . inter
 poetas . Latinos . omnibus
 sentiētiis . iudicū (2nd short sentiment.)
 huic . plebes . universa
 Hisconiensium . statuam
 aere . collato . decrevit
 curat . R . P . (i . e . repub .) (3rd sentiment.)

This is our doctrine adopted for the *primary thought* in an inscription. But it is to be observed that a *secondary thought*, separate from the main body of the inscription, is also found. This mode is practised in two ways; first we find what may be termed the *pre-ambulatory thought*, as in the following :

Ave . Atimete
 dis . manibus
 L . Calpurnio .
 Atimeto
 Calpurnia . Pyralis
 conjugī . dulciss . fecit
 cum . quo . vixit . A . ~~XXXX~~ . M . XI . D . XVII .

The second mode may be styled the *after-thought*, coming after the main body of the inscription : *e.g.*

O . nefas . quam . floridos
 cito . mors . eripit . annos

The *pre-ambulatory thought* is sometimes a *salutation* to the deceased : *e.g.*

Aveo . animae . innocentissimae
 L . Oct . Treb . Iasius . cetq .

Sometimes an *address* to the passer-by : *e.g.*

Hospes . quod . deico . paulum . est . (i . e . dico .)
 asta . et . pellege
 heic . est . sepulcrum . cetq .

Sometimes it is a *title* to the inscription : *e.g.*

Memoriae
 aeternae
 M . Aurel . cetq .

Sometimes a *dedication* : *e.g.*

Imp . Caesari . Augusto . Divi . F . Pontifici . Maximo . Tribunic .
 Potestate . XV . Imp . XIII .
 M . Iulius . Regis . Domit . F . Octilius . (i . e . Domit .) cetq .

Sometimes it is a *consecration* to some divinity in the dative case: *e.g.*

Veneri . genetrici
et . genio . Augusti . Caes .
sacr .
Colonia . Iulia . cetq.
Iovi . optimo . cetq.

In the ancient epitaphs we generally find, D . M . S . *i.e.* Dis . Manibus . Sacrum . or D . M . Dis . Manibus . In Christian epitaphs we have D . O . M . *i.e.* Deo . Optimo . Maximo .

The *after-thought* is sometimes a *sentiment* which is added to the perfect inscription as something emphatic: *e.g.*

O . nefas . quam . floridos
cito . mors . eripit . annos

Sometimes it is a *monition* to the reader: *e.g.*

Vivite . felices . moneo
mors . omnibus . instat
exemplum . a . nobis
discite . qui . legitis

Sometimes it is an expression of *affection*, more particularly in epitaphs, an expression of the living towards the dead: *e.g.*

Avete . animae . innocentissimae
L . Oct . Treb . Iasius . cetq .

In a number of examples we find *ave* and *vale* used.

Sometimes the expression is supposed to come from the dead to the survivor: *e.g.*

Ossa . hic . sita .
sunt . Auctaes
Apustinae . Rufae . qu
ae . fuit . rogo . per . supe
ros . qui . estis . (*i.e.* superstites .)
ossa . mea . tueatis . (*for* tueamini .)

In the same inscription we sometimes find the *pre-ambulatory thought* and the *after-thought* united: *e.g.*

Hospes . quod . deico . paullum . est . (*i.e.* dico .)
asta . et . pellege .
heic . est . sepulcrum . cetq.

In an inscription, after the main body we find this *after-thought* added, and addressed to the passer-by: *e.g.*

Dixi . abei .

When we speak of a *precise thought*, we mean to say, generally speaking that the thought contains sentiment as *close* and as *brief* as possible. A good inscription in most cases requires this closeness. But how, it may be asked, shall we obtain this precision of thought? We must endeavour to comprise in an inscription the single fact of our subject, without introducing anything unnecessary for the explication of the subject proposed: *e.g.* take for your subject this fact, *that some Consul levelled and paved with flint a certain road*. It is here manifestly necessary to declare the Consul's name, and the name of the road, or the facts would be unintelligible. But it cannot be necessary to mention in detail the ancestry of the Consul, and his exploits in war, and doings

in peace; or to frame a panegyric on the city to which the paved street or road belongs. These matters are connected with the fact of paving with flint, but it is clear that the introduction of such topics is superfluous. How plain and unadorned is the following:

C. Caesar
August. F.
Cos.
vias. omnes
Arimini. stern (i. e. sterni. jussit.)

Inscriptions will of course be *brief* when superfluous circumstances are not mentioned. As a general rule we should suppress all but what is necessary, if we desire our inscriptions to appear what they ought to be, *close, brief, and concise*. When we speak of *simplicity of thought*, we mean that the thought or sentiment should be *natural* without *laboured affectation and far-fetched conceits of ingenuity*. The following modern inscription to a dwarf errs against *simplicity of thought* in several particulars:

1. Hic. jacet
2. T. T.
3. naturae. ludus
4. structuræ. tenuitate. mirandus
5. in. juventutis. ætate. senex
6. quinque. lustra
7. fuerunt. ipsi. sæculum
obiit. cetq.

We may point out in the third line an example of studied point or conceit; in the fifth line we find a frigid antithesis; in the sixth and seventh lines we may mark a falsity in the thoughts: for it appears silly and un-logical to say that the short life of a dwarf equals the life of a hundred years on account of the weak structure of his puny person. But a question may arise, are we never to admit any acumen of thought and expression? We answer, but seldom, and that with great judgment and discretion. We have a pretty thought, and enduring, in the following short inscription on a playing die, given as a present to a child:

Petronilla
lude. felix

Whenever we have recourse to point and ingenuity of expression we must rigidly guard against an *ingenious thought* degenerating into what is *poor and frigid, too studied, or false in logic*. A thought devoid of true logical acumen, without grace, and repugnant to common sense, may be styled *poor and frigid*, as in the following:

Dis. manibus
Sexti. Perpennæ. Firmi
vixi. quemadmodum. volui
quare. mortuus. sum
nescio.

A thought is *overstudied* which contains ingenious, far-fetched points of expression, and hard and distant allusions. Take, for example, the inscription just quoted on the dwarf.

The *false* thought needs but little explanation. We may take, as an example, the well-known inscription on Naevius, the poet, ascribing to him the praise of elegant Latinity, in which he was known to be very deficient:

Immortales . mortales . si . foret . fas . flere
 clerent . divae . Camoenae . Nevium . poetam
 itaque . postquam . est . orchio . traditus . thesauro
 obliti . sunt . Romae . lingua . Latina . loquier .

So much we have selected for our readers with regard to the *thought* in inscriptions.

PIOZZIANA.—No. VII.

(Continued from p. 272.)

"*Style*.—I have somewhere read a pretty observation, that to write a good *style* must have been originally as coarse and pedantic an expression as we now think it, when a rough man, instead of praising Cramer's taste and skill, says, *he plays a good fiddle*, or *plies his stick to a miracle*, for the *style* was once the instrument; and I doubt not but there may be still many a reader at Bristol who delights to think that Miss Hannah More is a *fine lady at her pen*, upon the same principle. There is however a *manner* distinct from *style* in every art. * * * * * Johnson's style, for example, is my Lord Bacon's, but he caught a shade of *Brown's* manner in the expression. * * * * * Singularities are soon picked up, even by the most cursory observers, if very prominent, and numberless for that reason have been the parodists of Johnson and the imitators of Sterne, whilst Young retards counterfeits by his difficult and angular sharpness, and Swift eludes them by his smooth and voluble uniformity."

"*Sycophant*.—The Romans, however, from whom we had it, used it (sycophant) our way, as synonymous to flatterer, or parasite, I think. The modern Italians call such a fellow *cavalier del dente*, humorously enough. And Martial seemed to know how these fellows lived in his day as exactly as Dr. Goldsmith described them fifteen or twenty years ago. I remember however when they were much more frequent and common in our country than at present, and known at every great English table by the style and title of *Led Captain*. General independence and a broader state of equality make such customs grow *rare* in a commercial nation, except in

districts remote from the capital, and it will shortly be considered perhaps as a province of antiquaries to explain the derivation of this last term, though it lies no deeper than this. At the close of Queen Anne's wars our armies were disbanded, and the officers turned loose upon the world, when some fastened on their own, some on their neighbours' families, and every man of large property had a *Captain*, who lived with him in a state of convenient friendship—to be taken or left at pleasure of the master, like his *led-horse*, and thence came the phrase."

"*Lion of St. Mark*.—The Republic of Venice still venerates the winged lion as an emblem of St. Marco, but it is from Dr. Johnson that I had the following verses upon the subject; he said they were very ancient and very imperfect, but bid me write them thus:
 Hic *Mattheus* agens hominem generaliter implet,
Marcus in alta fremit, vox per deserta Leonis,
 Jura sacerdotis *Lucas* tenet ore juveni,
 More volans aquile verbo petit astra *Johannes*."

"*Emblems*.—In these latter days the taste for emblems and emblematical devices, which are all of *oriental* original, is fallen into decay from the mere propagation of literature, as beacons are useless in a broad noonday sun. The last I recollect was when the famous witty Lord Chesterfield was sent ambassador to some foreign court—I forget which. The nobleman *envoyé de Louis Quinze*, at the same place, being called upon for a health, drank that of his master under the emblem of the sun—taken by his predecessor. (The scene of our story is laid at a public feast.) When the Russian, standing up, begged leave to toast his Empress

under the emblem of a rising moon. Next came Great Britain in turn, and it was then Lord Chesterfield, though unaccustomed to such devices, shewed his promptness of invention by saying readily, 'I'll give you, gentlemen, as my King's emblem then, *Joshua, the leader of Heaven's chosen host, at whose command the sun and moon stopped in the midst of their career.*'"

"*Tales.*—Prior has written some admirable tales, but none which exhibit a reach of mind and a knowledge of manners such as Mr. Pope displays, when, to relieve his readers from a rhyming sermon on the use of riches, he says,—

You are tired—I'll tell a tale.—Agreed.

He does then proceed to tell the most excellent, the most captivating to me of all tales; and often have I regretted that Hogarth did not live to make a series of prints from it, *as I well remember my father proposing to him, and his agreeing, upon my repeating the verses, which he had never heard till then, but admired the moment he did hear.*"

"*Stories.*—Among the crowd of stories related for our daily amusement I know none which possesses those peculiar charms in equal degree with the first volume of *Miss Lee's Recess*; for whether it be, as Dr. Johnson said, that our minds comprehend few of life's possibilities, or whether it be that life affords little variety, every one who has tried can tell how much labour it will cost to form a combination of outlines or a story, so as to have at once all the graces of novelty and credibility and delight—fancy, without inordinate violence to reason. * * * Industry and commerce coming forward, ran their leveling plough over the high raised ranks of society, and made even that delightful, that exquisite, novel *The Female Quixote* almost obsolete. * * *

Another class of writers there is who delight not in disrobed meaning, so wrap it in a fiction. We call these moral or political or mythological romancers; and here, after the great names of Fenelon and Johnson, who purchased just praise by his *Prince of Abyssinia*, as the Bishop by his *Telmague*, come in Sir Charles Ramsey and the learned *Cornelia Knight*.

His Travels of Cyrus and her Marcus Flaminius are books which all who read admire, and all who neglect to read lose much instruction and delight."

"*Invention.*—Doctor Johnson said, that no poet could *invent* a series or combination of incidents the precognition of which might not be found in Homer; and, should we claim an exception or two in favour of Shakspeare and Ariosto, these exceptions would only prove the rule."

"*Forgetfulness.*—Peasants who labour very hard, and people with minds pre-occupied by cares for subsistence, have little power of recollection; and *Captain Cook met with some savages who took no notice at all of him or his ship*—they had no leisure to cultivate curiosity."

"*Vagabond.*—When Prince Gonzaga de Castiglione was in England he dined in company with Dr. Johnson at the house of a common friend, and thinking it was a polite as well as gay thing to drink the Doctor's health with some proof that he had read his works, called out from the top of the table to the bottom—that table filled with company,—'*At your good health, Mr. Vagabond!*' instead of *Mr. Rambler*, which was the word he ought to have used, but to which he considered the other as synonymous, for want of a minuter attention and better information: though he spoke English for the most part very well, and by so doing had gained a confidence in himself, that this accident contributed to repress, whilst it put every body in the room out of countenance." *

"*Dr. Young.*—

Triflers not e'en in trifling can excel;
'Tis only solid bodies polish well,

says *Doctor Young*, in whose habit and constitution the quality of wit was so completely incorporated that devotion's self could with difficulty sublime, or indignation oblige it to precipitate. *Satires, Night Thoughts, Estimate of Human Life*, all turn to epigram traced by the pen of Doctor Young; and all

* This anecdote is told in Boswell's *Johnson*, but is not referred to in the index of that work.—REV.

evinced fertility of imagery springing from the richest soil, as *Johnson told me*,—*little cultivated*, but proving that principle which to observe gives comfort to every heart, that invigorating principle which Bishop Horsley so elegantly—so emphatically—calls the *spontaneity* of man. I must tell why Doctor Johnson despised Young's quantity of common knowledge as comparatively small. 'T was only because, once speaking upon the subject of metrical composition, our courtier seemed totally ignorant of what are called *rhopalick* or *rhopalick* verses, from the Greek word, a club, I believe, of which I have read some Latin ones preserved in the 'Passe-Temps Poétiques,' very pretty. Ausonius gives this as a specimen:—

Spes deus æternæ stationis conciliator.

* * * In the 'Conjectures upon original Composition,' however, written by that man of genius, we shall perhaps read the wittiest piece of prose our whole language has to boast, yet from its over-tinkling it seems little gazed at, and too little admired perhaps. So will it ever be when authors seek to dazzle, not to please; and even when Congreve purposely combines his brilliancy with pertness, to make it palatable for common minds, we are still apt to turn away from the first Act of 'Love for Love,' and run for relief to 'Trinculo' or 'Touchstone.'"

—
"Addison.—

I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to *launch* into a nobler strain.

It was Dr. Johnson's sport to ridicule this passage always, as a broken metaphor between riding and sailing, neither of which, as he said, were poetically applicable to the *muse*, but the poet should have restrained his runaway fancy from either one or the other, as *no two images could have been found more incongruous*."

—
"J. Harris.—That grace (the grace of *credibility*) alone is wanting to a dialogue once shown to me in manuscript, written by the learned *James Harris of Salisbury*, who makes one of two friends walking in St. James's Park say of a third that passes by—'There goes a man eminent for his knowledge of the world;' to which the other replies—'Ay, that's indeed a

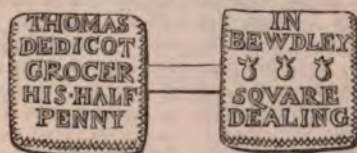
desirable companion, a person whose acquaintance I should particularly value, as he no doubt could settle the point between Tycho and Riccioli, concerning the sun's horizontal parallax, in which those two so great astronomers contrive to differ at least *two minutes and a half*. He too could perhaps help us to decide upon the controversy whether this universe is bounded by the grand concameration, or firmament, forming a visible arch, or whether it is stretched into an immeasurable space, occupied however at due distances by a variety of revolving globes, differing in magnitude,—some brilliant as suns, rich in inherent fire,—some opaque and habitable, as earths,—attended by satellites of inferior lustre and dignity.' When his companion, stopping him, protested that the man in question knew nothing of these matters, 'Oh, then!' replies the other, 'he confines his knowledge perhaps merely to our own planet, where doubtless much matter is afforded for reflection. *There*, however, master of the historical, geographical, and political world, he can give an account of all the discoveries, revolutions, and productions contained in those four continents at least which compose this *terracqueous globe*; and, leaving out marine inquiries, it is from *him* we must hope to obtain the clearest reasoning upon the distinction made by nature and education betwixt man and man; the cause of the different colours, and those so sudden or sometimes silent lapses from perfection to decay. His information would be now above all times desirable, as we are yet much perplexed concerning some customs of the old inhabitants of China, and it would be well for him at his leisure hours to collate some obscure passages of the *Veidam* with the *Edda*,' &c. When this topic is exhausted, and others examined in turn, and the friend finds out that the gentleman passing by knew the *world only as a saunterer in St. James's* is capable of *knowing it*, from repeatedly hearing the debts, intrigues, connexions, and situations, of a few fashionable gentlemen and ladies, he ends the dialogue in disgust, that a creature superior, as he observes, in no mental qualification to the chairman who carries him home from his club of an evening, should thus be celebrated for so sublime a

science as knowledge of the world. *Mr. Harris* delighted much in writing dialogues; those at the end of *David Simple* are his, and exquisite are they in their kind. There are some in *The World of his and Floyer Sydenham's*, both, I believe, which have never been reprinted certainly—perhaps never discovered."

"*Zany*.—I believe *zani* is of Venetian etymology; Skinner himself derives it from '*Giovanni*,' but forgot to say that those who first used the last syllable as a tender abbreviation of the grammatical figure '*aphæresis*,' were natives of that district whose gentle inhabitants soften every thing into a sliding pronunciation, delighting to call '*San Giorgio*' *Sanzorro*; the *Judaica*, *La Zùeca*, with a thousand more. *Buffoonery* too is in its highest per-

fection at Venice, and their *Zani*, *Pagliozzo*, or *Macaroni*, is far less grossly diverting than our English *Jack-Pudden*, the Scotch *Merry-Andrew*, or French *Jean-Potage*. One of the papers in *Addison's Spectator* tells us how every nation calls their *buffo* by the name of some favourite dish. They call him likewise by the name most familiar in conversation—*Jack* or *Pierrot*, or as we did '*Tony*' when *Anthony* was a commoner name than now—and *Zani* is as near to *John* as '*Hans*' is, which we know comes from our *Johannes*, as *Zani* from *Zoanni*, corrupted *Zani*. Our British Critic, however, thinks that *Macaroni*, *Potage*, and *Pudden*, are the merry fellows' names, because they are excellent for repairing the spirits, and animating that language which, once permitted to fasten upon the mind, quits it no more, &c."

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—No. V.



THOMAS DEDICOT, GROCER, IN BEWDLEY.

BEWDLEY, in Worcestershire, was in the time of Charles II. a place of considerably more importance than in the present day; its markets and fairs supplied the whole of the midland and western counties with groceries, manufactured goods, and articles of household consumption; its decline was occasioned by the growing importance of Liverpool and Bristol. Thomas Dedicot, the issuer of the above Token, was a grocer, and his sign was probably *Three Cloves*, as delineated on his coin, and which are in fact the Grocers' arms. His maxim professedly appears to have been "*SQUARE DEALING*," wherefore he favoured his customers with a *square* Token, a shape very uncommon, and certainly not convenient.

TOKENHOUSE YARD.

In "*Akerman's London Tokens*," recently published, there is one piece described as issued by a resident in Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury; but no

account is given of the origin of the name, an omission that also occurs in Cunningham's "*Hand-Book of London*." An old resident in the "*Yard*" informs us, that there was formerly a building appropriated to the reception and delivery of Tokens, probably a sort of "*clearing house*;" and we know that the exchanging of these Tokens became a business, for we have one in our possession issued by a person who styles himself "*Changer of farthings*," and similar specimens are in the British Museum. It is also very probable that there was a manufactory of these pieces in Tokenhouse Yard, for the major part of them are so similar in fabric and device, that we are led to infer that all of them were the work of a few hands. And it seems likely that the locality of Lothbury offered this advantage, that it was full of *brassfounders*; hence the facility of obtaining the metal (generally brass) of which they were composed.

B. N.

And ever since, to see this glorious sight,
 One laughs at day, the other smiles at night.
 And can you blame them? Earth is spread with bowers
 And trees, and proudly deckt with sundry flowers,—
 Shee, that ere while in dunghill chaos lay,
 Is now with violets purpled every day,
 And damaskt all with roses,*—yea, she 's clad
 With sweeter herbes than *Ceres* ever had.

* * * *

She 's overspread with pinks and daffodillies,
 Carnations, roses, and the whitest lilies.
 These fondlings lolling in her arms doe lye
 Shaking their heads, and in her bosom dye.
 These in their mother's sides doe take their rest,
 Till they doe drop their leaves into her breast.
 And now the little birds doe every day
 Sit singing on the boughs, and chirpe and play, &c.

When Adam first appears in Paradise:—

See how the fruit hangs with a comely grace,
 And woos his hands to rent them from their place.
 Oh! how they bow, and would not have him bring
 His hands to them,—they bend unto their king;
 But if by chance he will not plucke and taste,
 They break the boughs, and so for griefe they waste.
 See how the little pinks, when they espie
 Their lord, doe curtsy as he passes by.
 The wanton dazies shake their leavy heads,
 The purple violets startle from their beds:
 The primrose sweete, and every flower that grows,
 Bestrowes his way with odours as he goes.
 Thus did the herbes, the trees, the pleasant flowers,
 Welcome their lord into his Eden bowers, &c.

From the second poem, "Christ's Birth and Passion," we take a few lines:

Those eyes which now seeme dim, were once so bright
 From hence it was that Phœbus begged his light.
 Those arms that now hang weak, did from their birth
 Support the tottering vaults of heaven and earth.
 That tongue that now lies speechless in his head,
 A word of that would soon revive the dead.
One touch of those pale fingers would suffice
To heale the sicke and make the dead man rise.

* * * *

But now strength 's weak,—th' Omnipotent's a crying
 For aid,—Health 's sick, and Life itself 's a dying.
 His head hangs drooping, and his eyes are fixt,
 His weakened arms grown pale, the Sun 's eclips'd.
 Oh! boundless love, thus, thus thou didst expose
 Thyself to damned paines to save thy foes, &c.

* * * *

Thou grand physician, for thy patient's good
 Didst mix thy physic with thy dearest blood.
Man from the sweetest flower did sucke his griefe,
 But *thou* from venom didst extract reliefe;
 From Pleasure's *limbecke* man distilled his paine,
 Thou out of sorrow pleasure drew againe.
 Sweete *Eden* was the garden where there grew
 Such sugared flowers, yet there our poyson blew;
 Sad *Gethseman*, the arbour where was pluckt
 Though bitter herbes, yet thence was honey suckt.
 So have I seen the busye bee to feed,
 Extracting honey from the sourest weed.

Whilst spiders wandering thro' a pleasant bower
Suck deadly poyson from the sweetest flower.
Thus, thus, sweet Christ, thy sickness was our health,
Thy death our life, thy poverty our wealth;
Thy grieve our mirth, our freedom was thy thrall;
Thus thou, by being conquered, conquerest all.

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.

Come, rise, my heart—thy Master's risen,
Why slug'st thou in thy grave?
Dost thou not know he broke the prison?
Thou art no more a slave.

He rouled off the sealed stone,
That once so ponderous lay,
And left the watchmen all alone,
And bravely 'sapt away.

When flesh, the world, and Satan too,
Won't suffer thee to *quatch*,*
Learne of thy Master what to do,
And cozen all the watch.

Let not these clogging, earthly things,
Make thee (poore soule) forsake him;
Goe, aske of Faith, she'll lend thee wings,
Haste, fly and overtake him.

But harke, my soule, I'll tell thee where
Thy Master sits in state;
Goe, knocke at Heaven's doore, for there
He entered in of late.

If Peter now had kept the key
Thou might'st get in with ease,
But Justice only bears the sway,
And lets in whom she please.

Shee's wondrous sterne, and suffers not
A passenger to enter;
Without thy Master's ticket got
Thou mayst not touch her center.

But come, my soule, let me advise,
What needst thou to implore
The saints for ayde? I know where lies
For thee a private doore.

Dost not remember since the pride
Of base, perfidious men
Did thrust thy Master thro' the side
(Wert not thou wounded then?)

When Justice is so sterne, that thou
Unto a straight art driven,
(Come, hearke, and I will tell thee now)
Creepe thro' that wound to Heaven.

ON EVE'S APPLE.

Roe for thy fruit thou gav'st too dear a price,
What! for an apple give a paradise?
If now a dayes, of *fruite* such gaines were made,
A *costermonger* were a devillish trade.

B—ll.

J. M.

* He uses the word again,

“What limbe can stirre
May deeme to *quatch*, if once shee makes demurre?”—P. 41.

See Nares's Glossary on the word, who considers it t

of equal.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, F.R.S., Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; with a Life, and Notes, by Richard Lord Braybrooke. The Third Edition, considerably enlarged. Vols. III. IV. and V.

THE publication of these volumes brings the new edition of this valuable work to a close, and calls upon us to complete the notice which will be found begun in our Magazine for February last (vol. XXXI. p. 161). The portion of the diary included in these volumes extends from 1st April, 1665, to the 31st May, 1669, when Pepys's weakness of eyesight compelled him to forbear his customary record, "which is almost as much," he remarked, "as to see myself go into my grave." The fourth volume is particularly valuable from its reference to the period of the Dutch incursions up the Thames; but the third volume is, on the whole, the most important. It comprehends many subjects of great historical interest; the first battle of Solebay, the terrible visitation of the plague, the four days' fight in the Downs, and the fire which laid waste the scarcely disinfected city. All these great events, following one another with frightful rapidity, are crowded into the third volume. Two of them, in the estimation of Dryden, were enough to constitute an *Annus Mirabilis*; how deeply interesting then the record which, in brief space, minutely relates them all. We shall not enter into the details with any particularity. They are all too well known to need repetition; but, hanging upon therear of our sprightly journalist, we shall gather up a few of such *notabilia* as will best suit our space and the taste of our readers. And, first of all, we will remark how slowly even good news travelled in those days. The victory of the 3rd June, 1665, was one of the most glorious that had then been achieved by the navy of England. It took place off our own coast, and about 100 miles from London. Pepys registers on the day of the fight, that—

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"All this day, by all people upon the river, and almost every where else hereabout, were heard the guns, our two fleets for certain being engaged; which was confirmed by letters from Harwich but nothing particular; and all our hearts full of concernment for the Duke [of York], and I particularly for my Lord Sandwich and Mr. Coventry after his royal highness." (iii. 21.)

On the day following,—

"News come that our fleet is pursuing the Dutch, who, either by cunning or by being worsted, do give ground, but nothing more for certain."

On the 5th,—

"Great talk of the Dutch being fled and we in pursuit of them, and that our ship *Charity* is lost . . . but of this there is no certainty. . . . Certain news come that our fleet is in sight [pursuit?] of the Dutch ships." (iii. 22.)

On the 6th,—

"To my Lady Sandwich's, who, poor lady, expects every hour to hear of my lord." (ibid.)

On the 7th,—

"Took water to Fox Hall [Vauxhall], to the Spring Garden, and there walked an hour or two with great pleasure, saving our minds ill at ease concerning the fleet and my Lord Sandwich; but we have no news of them, and ill reports run up and down of his being killed, but without ground." (iii. 22, 23.)

At last, on the 8th,—

"I to my Lord Treasurer's . . . where I met with the great news at last come, brought by Bab May from the Duke of York, that we have totally routed the Dutch."

And so he picked up all the particulars, went home with his heart full of joy, lighted a great bonfire at his gate, gave the boys 4s. and went to bed with his heart "at great rest and quiet," saying that the victory is too great for him "presently to comprehend." Five days, it will be observed, elapsed in the conveyance of tidings which would now have been well known in the capital with an electric speed

which would almost have outrun the sound of the great guns. Pepys's official position often gave him the possession of early intelligence, and infinite was his delight in the communication. On several occasions he received important news on Sunday. It was great joy to him to go to church and spread the tidings there, telling it first to the people in his own pew, and circulating it thence from pew to pew. During the four-days' fight, as it was called, there was the greatest uncertainty in London as to the issue, and even as to whether Prince Rupert had been able to effect a junction with the Duke of Albemarle, on which the success of the battle was likely to turn. On this occasion Pepys was singularly fortunate. The guns of the opposing fleets in the channel were heard for several successive days, not only in Greenwich Park, but "at the Gravel Pits [in Kensington?]," and in St. James's Park. Hundreds of eager listeners were congregated from time to time at those spots; Pepys, and even the King and the Duke of York, had gone thither for that purpose. This was on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June, 1666. On the morning of that day Pepys had been to Whitehall in his fussy way, listening to what little was known, and retailing his few additional morsels of intelligence. He returned home, and was told that a couple of men were waiting to see him. He went to them, and "who should it be," he exclaims, "but Mr. Daniel, all muffled up, and his face as black as the chimney, and covered with dirt, pitch and tar, and powder, and muffled with dirty clouts, and his right eye stopped with oakum." This handsome-looking gentleman had been sent ashore with about twenty more wounded men from one of the ships of war. They landed at Harwich at about two o'clock in the morning, and Daniel and another, "being able to ride," had posted on to London, which they reached between eleven and twelve. Pepys says—

"I went presently into the coach with them and carried them to Somerset House stairs, and then took water, all the world gazing upon us, and concluding it to be news from the fleet, and everybody's face appeared to be expecting of news; to the Privy Stairs, and left them at Mr. Coventry's lodgings, he, though, not being

there; and so I into the Park to the King, and told him my Lord Generall was well the last night at five o'clock, and the Prince come with his fleet and joyned with his about seven. The King was mightily pleased with the news, and so took me by the hand, and talked a little of it, I giving him the best account I could, and then he bid me to fetch the two seamen to him, he walking into the house. So I went and fetched the seamen into the Vane Room to him, and then he heard the whole account. . . . The King did pull out of his pocket about twenty pieces in gold, and did give it Daniel for himself and his companion; and so parted, mightily pleased with the account he did give him of the fight, and the success it ended with, and of the Prince's coming, though it seems the Duke did give way again and again. The King did give order for care to be had of Mr. Daniel and his companion; and so we parted from him, and then met the Duke of York and gave him the same account, and so broke up, and I left them going to the surgeon's. So home about four o'clock to dinner, and was followed by several people to be told the news, and good news it is." (iii. 199—201.)

Two days afterwards—this time it was a fast-day and all the people were at church—Pepys was at Westminster when tidings came of further successes. As it turned out the story was not quite accurate, but it served its turn for the while. The Duke of York ran with it to the King, who was gone to chapel, "and then all the court was in a hubbub, being rejoiced over head and ears in this good news." Pepys, in equal haste, jumps into a coach, and away to the Exchange; but there, alas! he had been forestalled,—"it had broke out before." Leaving the merchants, away he flew to his own parish church.

"It was just before sermon; but, Lord! how all the people in the church stared upon me to see me whisper to Sir John Minnes and my Lady Pen. Anon I saw people stirring and whispering below, and by and by comes up the sexton from my Lady Ford to tell me the news which I had brought, being now sent into the church by Sir W. Batten in writing, and passed from pew to pew. But that," the journalist concludes, "which pleased me as much as the news was to have the fair Mrs. Middleton at our church, who indeed is a beautiful lady." (iii. 203.)

This last sentence brings before us a custom in which Pepys was incorrigible. These later volumes shew

clearly how practice and the increasing immorality of the times gave strength and impetus to those tendencies of Pepys's amorous nature, which were comparatively feeble at the commencement of his journal. Then his wandering eye would pick out a "beauty" anywhere in a church, and allow her to share his attention with the prayers or sermon; he could even make a pilgrimage to a particular church in the hope of catching a glimpse of some pretty parishioner. But in the later portion of this communicative record we find him sallying forth to Hackney—almost a day's journey—to "see the young ladies of the schools, whereof there is great store, very pretty." (iv. 20.) and entertaining himself at church, as follows:—

"Being wearied, turned into St. Dunstan's Church, where I heard an able sermon of the minister of the place; and stood by a pretty modest maid, whom I did labour to take by the hand; but she would not, but got further and further from me; and at last I could perceive her to take pins out of her pocket to prick me if I should touch her again—which seeing I did forbear, and was glad I did spy her design. And then I fell to gaze on another pretty maid, in a pew close to me, and she on me; and I did go about to take her by the hand, which she suffered a little, and then withdrew. So the sermon ended, and the church broke up, and my amours ended also." (iv. 159.)

These are extraordinary memorials of mere impudence, but there is occasionally even a little more fun in Pepys's church-going "amours" and disappointments. On a particular Sunday afternoon, leaving his wife to enjoy herself at home, he posted off to church in Westminster, in hopes to catch a glimpse of "Betty Michell." The church was full, and he was consequently considerably jostled in the crowd at the door, but in the far distance the anxious observer caught sight of "the end of a nose," which he believed to be that of the object of his admiration. For a whole hour he contemplated that darling "end of a nose," fondly dreaming that it belonged to the lovely Betty. At last the head turned towards him. Oh, hideous! It was not Betty, it was her mother! Poor Pepys. It "vexed me," he says. Disappointed and disgusted

he rushed off to his boat, hurried up the river at the top of a flowing tide, and reached the very genteel Putney ere the afternoon service had come to an end. He hastened to perform his devotions to the beauties of the place. "I stepped into the church," he remarks, "to look upon the fine people there, whereof there is great store, and the young ladies!" He gazed until he was amply repaid for his Westminster disappointment, then walked on to Barn Elms, and thence leisurely returned home by boat, "with great pleasure," he concludes, "to myself."

This constant gazing after beauties, with other nearer approaches to certain actresses, whose company Pepys especially enjoyed when his wife was out of town, produced a very natural effect upon that lady's feelings. She often teased the beauty-loving swain not a little, and, as the jealous will, found confirmation strong as holy writ, in circumstances not only light as air, but altogether irrelevant. It was on such an occasion that the following desperate scene occurred:—

"This evening I observed my wife mighty dull, and I myself was not mighty fond, because of some hard words she did give me at noon, out of a jealousy at my being abroad this morning, which God knows, it was upon the business of the office unexpectedly; but I to bed, not thinking but she would come after me. But waking by and by, out of a slumber, which I usually fall into presently after my coming into the bed, I found she did not prepare to come to bed, but got fresh candles and more wood for her fire, it being mighty cold too. At this being troubled, I after a while prayed her to come to bed; so after an hour or two, she silent and I now and then praying her to come to bed, she fell out into a fury, that I was a rogue, and false to her. I did, as I might truly, deny it, and was mightily troubled, but all would not serve. At last, about one o'clock, she came to my side of the bed, and drew my curtain open, and with the tongs red hot at the ends, made as if she did design to pinch me with them, at which in dismay I rose up, and with a few words she laid them down; and did, by little and little, very sillyly let all the discourse fall; and about two, but with much seeming difficulty, come to bed, and there lay well all night, and long in bed talking together, with much pleasure, it being, I know, nothing but her doubt of my going out yesterday, without telling

her of my going, which did vex her, poor wretch! last night, and I cannot blame her jealousy, though it do vex me to the heart." (v. 82.)

Nor was Pepys himself altogether without occasional visitations from "the green-eyed monster." He had, however, a very short, and, as it would seem, a very effectual way of settling his domestic affairs.

"Had a great fray with my wife about Brown's coming to teach her to paint, and sitting with me at table, which I will not yield to. I do thoroughly believe she means no hurt in it; but very angry we were, and I resolved all into my having my will done, without disputing, be the reason what it will; and so I will have it." (iii. 186.)

After these little domestic tiffs Pepys generally made amends by taking his wife to some of the amusements then fashionable. In his accounts of these we find a great deal of the curiosity and value, as well as of the fun, of the book. The warm-hearted Pepys delivered himself, body and soul, to whatever frolic was going on, and in his few brief notes, hastily jotted down in his journal, has left us the most vivid descriptions we possess of some of the rollicking scenes which distinguished that period of pre-eminent public joviality. The following is a capital account of how they passed a thanksgiving-day in the reign of Charles II.

"To the chapel and heard a piece of the Dean of Westminster's sermon, and a special good anthem before the King, after sermon. After dinner, with my wife and Mercer to the Beare Garden, where I have not been, I think, of many years, and saw some good sport of the bull's tossing of the dogs: one into the very boxes. But it is a very rude and nasty pleasure. We had a great many Hectors in the same box with us, and one very fine went into the pit, and played his dog for a wager, which was a strange sport for a gentleman; where they drank wine, and drank Mercer's health first; which I pledged with my hat off. We supped at home, and very merry. And then about nine to Mrs. Mercer's gate, where the fire and boys expected us, and her son had provided abundance of serpents and rockets; and there mighty merry, my Lady Pen and Pegg going thither with us, and Nan Wright, till about twelve at night, flinging our fireworks, and burning one another, and the people over the

way. And, at last, our businesses being most spent, we went into Mrs. Mercer's, and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candle grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we broke up, and to my house; and there I made them drink, and upstairs we went, and then fell into dancing, W. Batelier dancing well; and dressing, him and I, and one M. Banister, who, with my wife, came over also with us, like women; and Mercer put on a suit of Tom's, like a boy, and mighty mirth we had, and Mercer danced a jig; and Nan Wright and my wife and Pegg Pen, put on perriwigs. Thus we spent till three or four in the morning, mighty merry, and then parted, and to bed." (ii. 253-257.)

The multitude of similar scenes which are here presented to us, making us familiar with the very innermost recesses of the way of life of our ancestors, give the book a value in respect of which it is entirely incomparable. Bartholomew fair and its humours flit merrily past; its pig-eating and polichinelli; its feats of jugglers and mechanicians; its ropedancing and play-acting, and the wonderful mare who was wise enough to pick out Mr. Pepys as the person present who most loved a pretty wench in a corner. (v. 1.) The entries relating to plays and play-houses occur even to weariness. Pepys either went alone or dragged off his wife and her maid, night after night, to some house or the other. If they got conspicuous places, all went merrily. If, for any reason, they were obliged to put up with second-rate entertainment, they were ashamed to be seen, the play dragged heavily, and Pepys's pleasure depended on the occurrence of some dance, or other exhibition of pretty ladies, which always made him amends. Generous and liberal, he was at all times ready to "treat" his companions. Oranges, even when, on account of the war with Holland, whence they were imported, they were six-pence a piece, were nothing to him; and a supper at a tavern of the best that could be got, and a merry song or dance, and a coach home, stopped on their way by the watchmen and "pragmatical" constables, are continual occurrences. Many a visit is described to the Spring Garden at Vauxhall, where there were pleasant arbours, and gay promenades, and shady alleys,

and eating and drinking and singing and dancing, and "pulling off cherries," and a fellow that imitated all manner of birds and dogs and hogs with his voice, which was mighty pleasant. (iii. 192.)

Nowhere are the Sunday amusements of the pent-up cockneys more felicitously described. When a day's pleasuring was meditated it was necessary to rise at two or three or four in the morning. Sometimes the bespoken coach was not punctual; sometimes members of the party over-slept themselves; and sometimes Mrs. Pepys was very long dressing, "which vexed me, keeping us till past five o'clock before she was ready." (iv. 117.) These customary causes of delay once over, and the coach well packed with "bottles of wine and beer and some cold fowl," away the party went as fast as four horses could drag along a heavy hackney coach. We have opened upon an excursion of this kind—a trip to Epsom on a Sunday in July—and will pursue the story. The day was very fine and the old coach rumbled along the horribly dusty roads at a pretty good pace. The party within was very merry. The milestones vanished as they pleasantly ate their cold fowl and chatted over the peculiarities of their friends, and "particularly of the pride and ignorance of Mrs. Lowther, in having of her train carried up." To cockney eyes the country seemed "very fine;" and at last, but not before the travellers were half smothered with dust, Epsom was in view. It was the height of the season. There was an infinity of company. The new comers alight at the Well, which was besieged by a crowd of applicants for the healing waters. Pepys's ladies were prudent or timid. Even his eloquence could not persuade them to taste the salutary draught. He makes amends by indulging himself with a moderate dose—"four pints." Due worship paid to the Epsom Egeria, away they go to the town. The King's Head is full to overflow, but, with some grumbling, they take possession of a small room, with the promise of a better for their dinner. The dust is shaken off, the women, who are tired, are left to the care of Pepys's nephew, and Pepys himself (we know how pleased he was to perform his sacred duties) is

off to church. He expects to find it full; but the Epsom visitors are not a church-going people. There were very few indeed to what he expected, and he saw none he knew save four celebrated well-doing citizen-merchants, the brothers Houblon. Evelyn and his wife were there, but they sat retired, and Pepys did not observe them. There was also Lord George Berkeley's lady, and their fine daughter, who had attracted the attention of the King of France, and had danced under a weight of jewels before King Charles, but—very annoying!—Pepys missed even them. Service over he walks towards his inn with the Houblons, who pay compliments to his official importance, finds his ladies established in a better room, picks up Pembleton the dancing master, and then to a good dinner, at which all talked and were merry. After dinner Pembleton left them, and they all "lay down, the day being wondrous hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good nap." The next incident is, that Tom Wilson finds them out, and calls upon them. He is one of Pepys's official acquaintances, and is full of gossip about Fuller and Pearson, and others of "the great cavalier parsons," and full of examples of that most wonderful of all wonderful powers, the memory of Fuller. Tom Wilson knew what was Fuller's art of memory, which nobody does now; for, as has been said, he left behind him no rules for it, but many singular proofs. All this is "very pleasant and amusing," but the day begins to wear. The crowd of visitors move out "to take the air." Pepys and his party follow the multitude, and take coach, looking slyly, as they go out, at the next house, where were Lord Buckhurst and Nell Gwynne, and Sir Charles Sedley with them, keeping a merry house. "Poor girl," exclaims Pepys, "I pity her;" adding, with characteristic selfish heartlessness, "but more the loss of her at the King's house." They went first to the well, where Pepys, well pleased with his morning's draught, secures some bottles of the water for home consumption. In his customary free and easy way he gossips with the women who farm the well, and then drives over the Downs to look down upon Hatcham Barns, where a cousin of his had once resided. There the party alighted. After sur-

veying the cousin's house from a distance, Pepys leads the way into a wood, where they wandered about, and were all lost in the thickets, recovering the path with difficulty, and at the cost of a sprained ankle to Pepys himself. From the wood they walked out upon the open Downs, where their attention was attracted to what Pepys terms "the most pleasant and innocent sight that ever I saw in my life." The sight was indeed one for a painter. On the one side was Pepys and his gaily dressed party, the very quintessence of overdressed cockney gentility, all silks and satins and flounces and furbelows and velvet and periwigs, people to whom the most common of country sights was a marvel and the meanest a delight, and whose minds on this day of rest were full of Nell Gwynne and her keeper, and their own great eatings and drinkings and grandeur of every kind; on the other side, scattered abroad on the open Downs, ranged a flock of sheep "about eighteen score," wandering hither and thither after the humble music of their tinkling bell. But that little bell was not the only music that ascended heavenward from that ordinarily silent spot. On a knoll on the bare Down sat a shepherd with "his horn crook," in a long coat, and "woollen knit stockings of two colours mixed, and his shoes shod with iron, both at the toe and heels, and with great nails in the soles of his feet, which was mighty pretty." At his feet lies his dog, watching alternately the strangers and the flock, and by his side is a little boy, a simple country child. He sits close to his father, and is reading aloud, "far," notes Pepys, "from any houses or sight of people," from a book which rests upon his father's knee. The gay party approach. They listen to the rustic tones of the child's weak voice. Surely even their self-satisfied vulgarity must have felt something like a reproof when they found that the book from which the child was reading was that one in which it stands written, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!" Pepys enters into converse with the old man. "He did content himself mightily," remarks the journalist, "in my liking his boy's reading, and did bless God for him, the most like one of the old patriarchs that ever I saw in my life, and it

brought those thoughts of the old age of the world in my mind for two or three days after." One of the party in the meanwhile wanders off to gather wild-flowers, and makes up, says Pepys, "one of the prettiest nosegays that ever I saw in my life,"—wild thyme, and daisy, and cistus, and centaury, and blue bell, and crane's bill, and such like, all wonders to this pure cockney. With this simple trophy of their invasion of "the country," they mount their coach and return to Epsom, "on the way stopping a poor woman with her milk pail, and in one of my gilt tumblers did drink our belly-fulls of milk better than any cream; and so to our inn, and there had a dish of cream, but it was sour, and so had no pleasure in it." At seven they left Epsom on their return. The roads are full of "people walking with their wives and children to take the air." As the night closes the banks are spangled with glowworms, "which was mighty pretty," but now Pepys's sprain becomes painful. Mrs. Turner keeps her warm hand upon it, which is very agreeable. He hobbles home "from the lane's end," and to bed in great pain all night long, resolving, nevertheless, never to keep a country house, but to keep a coach, "and with my wife on the Saturday to go sometimes for a day to this place, and then quite to another place," a plan in which there was "more variety, and as little charge and no trouble, as there is in a country house." (iv. 117—121.)

And now one glance, ere we conclude, at the sovereign whose return let loose over the nation the mighty flood of immorality which this book most painfully describes. All things went on well until public affairs became disastrous. But when, in spite of large votes for a fleet, the nation found itself left undefended; when the Dutch sailed triumphantly up the Medway, burnt the few ships stationed there, and floated off the Royal Charles without scarcely a hand being raised in its defence,—the minds of the people began to waver. The King and his court became objects of universal contempt. Pepys records that Sir H. Cholmeley told him that on the very night the Dutch were in the Medway Charles supped with Lady Cas-

tlemaine at the Duchess of Monmouth's, and "were all mad in hunting a poor moth!" (iv. 86.) "It is strange," remarks Pepys on 12th July, 1667, just after the Dutch had terrified the capital out of its propriety, "how every body do nowadays reflect upon Oliver, and commend him, what brave things he did, and made all the neighbour princes fear him; while here a prince, come in with all the love and prayers and good liking of his people, who have given greater signs of loyalty and willingness to serve him with their estates than ever was done by any people, hath lost all so soon, that it is a miracle which way a man could devise to lose so much in so little time." (iv. 116.) "The King and court," he adds a few days afterwards, "were never in the world so bad as they are now for gaming, swearing, women, and drinking, and the most abominable vices that ever were in the world." (ib. 132.) "If there be a hell," said one of Pepys's informants, "it is the court. No faith, no truth, no love, nor any agreement between man and wife nor friends." (iii. 248.) Even Evelyn could remark that the vanity and vices of the court made it a contemptible thing, that the King was treated as if he were nobody, that all was dead, nothing of good in any of their minds, and that he feared more ruin hung over their heads. (iii. 295.)

Sad and mournful are the pictures of the plague and fire, melancholy the proofs of the hardness of heart and selfishness which sprang from the one, and the misery which flowed from the other, but far more terrible are the delineations of the open shamelessness and impurity which disgraced the court of the restored sovereign. No nation of Europe would now tolerate for a month such an exhibition of daring odious wickedness.

The book invites a volume of comment, but we have exhausted our space. It is full of instruction and amusement, and will ever stand amongst the most valuable of our historical materials for the period to which it relates. It is rich in anecdote and full of information respecting manners and customs, popular observances, opinions, costume, and amusements. There is, indeed, scarcely any incident or pe-

culiarity of the first eight years of the reign of Charles II. which it does not illustrate.

A Day at Tivoli, and other Verses. By John Kenyon.

WE should say that the characteristic features of Mr. Kenyon as a poet, are shown in delicacy of taste, elegance of fancy and spirit, and grace in the delineation both of outward feature and inward feeling and sentiment. There is not much of vehemence or force, or those great bursts of animation and fire, which belong to the highest order of the art; but there is much of softer beauty, of tenderness and sweetness, and, what is a matter of some difficulty, the poet possesses a power of varying his style, and modulating it according to the subject, rising or falling on the wing as the occasion may demand, without that abrupt transition which would offend, or ever sinking into a low, familiar, and slovenly expression, which much detract from the effect of some poems of great merit and pretension of the present day. The chief poem, with which the volume commences, called "A Day at Tivoli," will exhibit this talent in the most striking form, and reminds us of the manner and style of some of the favourite passages in the epistles of our old familiar friend of the Sabine Farm. This is a very pleasing species of poetry if skilfully managed, and designed and drawn by a light and spirited pencil. We think Mr. Kenyon has been successful in his attempts, and, if ever found wanting, it must be only in the eyes of a severe and scrupulous critic—a Zoilus or a Dennis. We shall proceed to give a few extracts, and we are pleased that the first will be taken from the poem written in the old *heroic* metre, as it is somewhat strangely called; a metre that requires no further commendation from us, than that it brings with it the high authority of age, and that it was the favourite of Chaucer as it was of Dryden and of Pope. Mr. Kenyon has both shown his taste and judgment in the use of it, and his intimate knowledge of its structure, powers, and application.

In the following lines the scenery of Italy is well described by a few discriminative and characteristic touches:—

And who not thus delights him, who or what
In such a clime, or animate or not?

Those hill-side vines,—the wide-expanding
plain;

Those fields of pasture here, and there of grain;
Those twisted chestnuts, with their cheery
green,

Yon darker cypress spired above them seen,
Which many a century landmark there hath
stood

Self-lifted obelisk, immortal wood;

Those aloes, that with sworded panoply
Still warn the pilgrim who would dare too nigh;
Yon steeply climbing town,—that rocky height,
Seem they not living in the living light?
For each grey flake hath faded from the view,
And all around is one Ausonian blue.

Not the fresh dawn, nor evening's tenderest
hour,

Speak to the spirit with a deeper power.
As eye and heart strain up that azure air,
What light—what love—what fixedness is
there?

Transient, we *know*,—eternal let it *seem*!
With such blue sky we only ask to dream, &c.

Again, in the poet's address to Italy,
both the sentiments and imagery are
poetical and pleasing:—

Oh Italy! if fallen (as some delight
To say thou art), yet fallen from what vast
height.

Oh Italy! thou land of memories dear,
Yet not for these alone we prize thee here;
But gladly take thee with acceptive heart,—
Not for thy "hast been," but for what thou art.
For who that knows thy seas of brightest wave,
Their shelving shores, or rocky steeps that lave
Thy lakes, mid mountains laid, in soft, blue
length,

Like beauty guarded at the feet of strength;
Thy landscapes, seen at morn or evening hour,
Town, village, cresting chapel, arch, or tower.
Rich art—rich nature—each on each that press,
Till the sense aches with very loveliness—
Thy corn with fruitage mixed, thy realms of
vine

For ever beauteous, if they droop or twine;
Thy balmyest clime, which daily tasks can
leaven

With bliss, from out the common air of heaven;
Man's natural bearing,—woman's easy grace,
From very rags—in gesture and in face;
Thy dark-eyed childhood's ever-ready smile
Of playful innocence, or playful wile;
Or knows thy human nature's better part,
Swift thought, swift feeling, and the kindly
heart; [beat,

And knows, beside, what those fond pulses
To win thy glories back with generous heat:
Who, but for thee, must fervent vows fore-
cast,

And hope thy future, while he dreams thy past?

We could readily extract many a
pleasing and many an eloquent pas-
sage from this poem, but our limits
are reached, and we reluctantly for-

bear, for we must leave a little verge
and room for one or two of the minor
poems, which also have their own grace
and attraction; the whole volume being
pervaded by a pure classical taste and
feeling, and by a spirit imbibed from a
familiar acquaintance with the best
models of ancient poetry and art.

CASA MIA.

Thou wert born where huge Missouri,
Rushing heretofore alone,
Bears to Mississippi dowry
Of more waters than his own.
But hast never learnt, like me,
From the years of infancy,
With unsated love to look
On one own dear little brook.

Thou hast felt the treeless prairie
In its awful sameness spread;
Countless leagues that never vary,
Wide well nigh as ocean's bed;
But has never learnt like me
From the years of infancy
How to prize the hedge-row bound
Of one tiny plot of ground.

Thou hast dream'd where endless forest
Clusters on a realm of trees,
And to hear thee, half abhorrest
Any woods less vast than these.
For thou ne'er hast learn'd, like me,
From the years of infancy
How to love, with love unbroke,
Some one tree, this own old oak.

Vaunt thou then, if such thy notion,
Prairie—forest—flung afar,
And thy streams whose mighty motion
Meets the tides with equal war;
But accord meanwhile to me,
What I've loved in infancy,
This one tree, this hedge-row nook,
And my own dear little brook.

TO AN ÆOLIAN HARP.

Oh, breezy harp! that with thy fond com-
plaining [long,
Hast held my willing ear this whole night
Mourning, as one might deem, that pale moon's
wailing,
Soft listener, oft, of thy melodious song.

Sweet harp! if hushed awhile that tuneful
sorrow

Which may not flow unintermitted still,
A lover's prayer one strain, less sad, might
borrow

Cf all thou pourest at thine own sweet will.

Now, when her forehead in the moonlight
beaming, [hour,
Yon dark tressed maid beneath the softening
As fain to lose no touch of thy sad streaming,
Leans to the night from forth her latticed
bower;

And this low-whispering air and thy lorn ditty
 Around this heart their mingled spell have
 wove,
 Now cease awhile that lay, which 'plains for
 pity,
 To wake thy bolder song that tells of love.

INSCRIPTION FOR AN EAGLE'S FOOT.

Me Lycia nursed amid her blaze of day.
 Ere long, on strength'ning plume, I winged
 my way
 To every peak around her mountain coast,
 But o'er Phœnicus' loved to hover most,
 And watch at eve the ever-burning flame
 That from his storied summit quivering came;
 Or stooped to scan amid the valleys lone,
 Once famous cities, now but fabling stone.
 At last, to earth down circling, all too nigh,
 Chimæra's birth-place, Cragus, saw me die.
 What here remains was borne, on British prow,
 By Xanthian pilgrim, home. I serve him now.

We do not mean to say that the poems in this volume are entirely without faults, for exaggerated praise does no honour either to the poet or the critic, or that they could not be improved and corrected in very many instances. It was our intention to have pointed out some specks on the surface very fully and carefully, for we considered the poems to be well worth the labour that it would have cost; but, on better thoughts, we have felt assured that this task will be best performed by the author himself, and whatever alterations he himself may introduce will be most in harmony with the surrounding parts. In the mean time, as we consider the whole series of the poetical pieces to be the production of an accomplished, enlightened, and well-instructed mind, we have no hesitation in recommending them to the attention of those who have long loved to live among the great masters of song, from whom Mr. Kenyon's muse has drawn its purest tones and richest inspiration.

Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography. By Washington Irving.

THE present volume is a republication of a former Biographical Sketch of Goldsmith by the same author,—“gone into with more fulness than formerly, omitting none of the facts which were considered illustrative of the life and character of the poet, and giving them as graphic a style as the author could command.” Although Mr. Washington Irving adds that “the hurried manner in which I have had to do this amidst the pressure of other claims

on my attention, and with the press dogging at my heels, has prevented me from giving some parts of the subject the thorough handling I could have wished,” &c. yet we think that, notwithstanding these defects, if such they are, this, the latest account of the *child of genius and nature*, will bid fair to be the most popular as it is the most pleasing. The previous biography of Mr. Prior is too long, and Mr. Foster's—also of considerable length—is too discursive, for many readers, who wish a simpler, shorter, and more familiar narrative. We presume that, for a considerable period at least, the biography of Goldsmith will close with this volume, for everything seems to have been done in the collection of facts that diligence could accomplish; and few writers could hope to surpass Mr. Washington Irving in the ease and gracefulness with which the narrative is composed. In estimating the character of Goldsmith, he has shown no disposition to exaggerate his foibles and eccentricities, or to conceal his graver defects; and the opinions which he forms on his writings are, we think, judicious and correct. Goldsmith's genius was certainly formed by nature in her kindest and most liberal hours, who gifted him with powers which enabled him to pursue with native ease what it costs others the labour of a life to attain. His life was a domestic romance—his mind a literary phenomenon. Under happier auspices, with more leisure, and with more encouragement, it would be difficult to say to what eminence he might not have reached, and what works of interest and beauty might not have been received from his hands. We made, as we perused Mr. Washington Irving's pages, one or two notes with our pencil in the margin, which are not very consequential, but it is as well to possess truth even in *minimis rebus*.

P. 155. “*Langton* was about twenty-two, and *Beauclerk* about twenty-four years of age, and both were launched on London life. *Langton*, however, was still the mild, enthusiastic scholar, steeped to the lips in *Greek*, with fine conversational powers, and an invaluable talent for listening,” &c.—Such is the account generally given of this person, which is for the most part founded on passages relating to him

in Boswell's Johnson; but the account of his knowledge of Greek seems to be much exaggerated. He lived among those, however eminent for talent and knowledge, who knew much less than himself of this language, and who were therefore not competent judges of his acquirements. Even Dr. Johnson, the most learned of them, owned that he had not opened a Greek book for eight or nine years, and Greek is not a language to be cast off and trifled with in this way. It is as difficult to retain as to acquire. He who is not constantly at the oar will find himself drifting back at a rate he is little conscious of; and so much alteration and expansion does it constantly receive, that the best Greek scholar, who lived a quarter of a century since, would have much to learn were he to return and renew his studies. Now we have ourselves heard, from one of the very first and foremost Greek scholars of that period, who knew Bennet Langton, that his knowledge of the language for which he is here celebrated was by no means accurate or profound; and we remember that he mentioned the *false quantities* in his Greek compositions. The authority from which we had this is so indisputable, that some notice ought to be taken of it (where Langton's name occurs) in a new edition of Boswell's Johnson, or elsewhere.*

P. 162. "Remote, unfriended, solitary, slow" [read "*melancholy*," slow]. After both the explanations by Goldsmith himself and the correction by Johnson, we think "slow" was introduced for the rhyme's sake, and is not a happy expression; however, we prefer the interpretation of the author to that of his critic, and picture in our minds the poor, forlorn, dejected traveller *slowly* musing and sauntering on the banks of the "alien stream."

P. 169. "He (Goldsmith) was much more at home at *Gosford*, the noble seat of his countryman, Robert Nugent." P. 265. "About this time Goldsmith's friend and countryman, Lord Clare, was in great affliction, caused by the

death of his only son, Colonel Nugent, and stood in need of the sympathies of a kind-hearted friend. At his request Goldsmith paid him a visit at his noble seat of *Gosford*, taking his task, with him." Where Mr. Washington Irving learned that Lord Clare's seat was called *Gosford*, or that it was a noble seat, we cannot tell—but so it will go down in history, we suppose—being altogether a "baseless vision of a fabric." Lord Clare's seat was called *Gosfield* (Goose-field) Hall; it is situated in a small paddock, near Halstead, in Essex: part of the house is very ancient, being of Elizabethan architecture; the other part is modern, of the period, we presume, of William the Third or Anne. It is of very moderate size, and from its strange mixture of architecture (the intended alterations not having been carried out) very unprepossessing to the eye; it is at present the property of a respectable gentleman, a timber merchant in London, who resides there occasionally, and we believe it is on sale. There are a few fine trees in the garden, especially cedars of Lebanon, and some tulip trees and some fine elms in the grounds, but it is altogether in neglect;* so much for the "noble seat of *Gosford*."

P. 210. "It is singular that Goldsmith, who thus in conversation could keep nothing to himself, should be the author of a maxim which would inculcate the most thorough dissimulation, 'Men of the world,' says he in one of the papers of the *Bee*, 'maintain that the true end of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.' How often is this quoted as one of the subtle remarks of the fine-witted Talleyrand!" Goldsmith, as well as Talleyrand, were indebted to older writers for this saying; we think it may be traced up to the Greek. But, however, Talleyrand took it from one of his own countrymen, and not from Goldsmith's *Bee* certainly; we think it is to be found in *Vauvenargues*, but we have not his

* Of the Literary Club, and consequently of those in Bennet Langton's society, we should presume that *Mr. Windham was by far the best Greek scholar*.—REV.

* We were informed by Mr. Curtis of Glazenwood, then living in the vicinity, that there was a larch-tree in the park measuring *eighteen feet in circumference*, which, if true, must be a magnificent and perhaps unrivalled specimen; but we did not see it, for we were told it was in a distant plantation.—REV.

works by us at this moment to refer to. It would be easier to tell where the Nile rises than where wit begins; every joker is a thief, and we have pointed out where some of Sydney Smith's best things are to be found. There are still old unfrequented places where a man may *poach* with security, and be long before he is discovered, or the *game-bag* seized.

P. 213. "The repast ended, the party would set out on foot in high spirits, making extensive rambles by foot-paths and green lanes to Blackheath, Wandsworth, *Chelsea*, Hampton Court, Highgate, or some other pleasant resort within a few miles of London. . . . In the evening they strolled back to town," &c. This enumeration of places shews little knowledge of *suburban localities*, Chelsea being one mile from town and Hampton Court *fourteen*; and a morning's walk to Goldsmith of fifteen miles at least would not, we should think, fit him for "an evening stroll back to town" of the same distance. We should think that he would have cast many a retrospective wish for his little pony Fiddleback; but this is the way that history is made, till at length we end with a series of *romances* called "Lives of the Chancellors."

P. 286. "I am solitary and unknown in this metropolis, and a passage from Cicero—*Oratio pro Archia*—occurring to me, I quoted it. *Hæc studia pro-nocant nobiscum, perigrinantur, rusticantur.*" Perhaps in his next edition Mr. Irving will do us the favour of reading *pernoctant* and *peregrinantur*, for so, we believe, Cicero wrote.

P. 297. "Rogers the poet meeting in times long subsequent with a *survivor* from those days asked him what Goldsmith really was in conversation. The old conversational character was too deeply stamped in the memory of the veteran to be effaced. 'Sir,' replied the old wiseacre, '*he was a fool!*' The right word never came to him. If you gave him back a bad shilling he'd say, 'Why it's as good a shilling as ever was *born*.' *You know he ought to have said coined.* Coined, Sir, never entered his head. *He was a fool, Sir!*" The person here alluded to in these contemptuous terms was one of much literary knowledge and talent, called "*Conversation Cooke.*" He col-

lected and edited "*Additions to Pope's Works,*" 2 vols. 12mo. which has been wrongly given to George Steevens. We suspect the story here told is not given in Mr. Rogers's words. It is not likely that Cooke would say, "*You know he ought to have said coined,*" as if Mr. Rogers was ignorant of the word applicable to the subject. However that may be, we recommend the story to be told in the next edition in better taste, especially as the contemptuous term "*old wiseacre*" is much misapplied. Mr. Irving, it is probable, never before heard the name of Mr. A. Cooke, nor probably has seen his interesting volumes alluded to.

P. 332. "Johnson spoke disparagingly of the learning of a Mr. Harris of Salisbury, &c."—And is this the Transatlantic manner of mentioning the English Plato, the learned author of *Hermes*, and of the Philosophical Essays, and the three beautiful Dialogues? A Mr. Harris! a gentleman of family and fortune—a scholar of the highest rank—a man known and esteemed as well abroad as at home for his unblemished character—his studious, unobtrusive life—his rare acquirements—and his profound and elegant illustrations of the philosophy of the schools of Greece! We have read letters to him from the greatest scholars of his time, expressive of the highest admiration and respect,—and it all ends in these days with—"a Mr. Harris!"

P. 351. "He (*Sir Joshua Reynolds*) had painted a full-length portrait of Beattie, decked in the doctor's robes in which he had figured at Oxford, with the Essay on Truth under his arm, and the Angel of Truth at his side, while Voltaire figured as one of the demons of infidelity, sophistry, and falsehood driven into utter darkness."—We may mention that this portrait of Beattie by Reynolds is an admirable instance of that great painter's power of adapting the design of a predecessor to his own subject. The whole of it, with very slight exception, is taken from a picture of Tintoretto, in the Gallery of Hampton Court, describing, we think, the Downfall of Heresy. This is far more pleasing than its copy, for the modern clerical dress of Dr. William Beattie, in his gown and band, does not suit with the poetical

figures of the allegory; and, by some injuries of time or cleaning, the harmony of the colouring is entirely destroyed.

P. 369. Mr. Washington Irving has brought the *Miss Hornecks* into more conspicuous situations and placed them in more flattering lights than any previous biographer. Whether judiciously or not, it is not for us to say; but does he know that one figures very conspicuously in the *Trials for Adultery*, where the name of Doctor Goldsmith also appears?

Such are a few of the σφάλματα (may we call them so?) that we noticed in this work; but these are only specks on the surface, easily removable, which do not injure the interior substance, nor detract from that general merit, which will ensure it a favourable reception with the public, and enable it to appear with confidence in the presence of its rivals.

Madvig's Latin Grammar: for the use of Schools. Translated from the German by the Rev. George Woods. 8vo. pp. 484.

AMONG the numerous grammars of note that have appeared from the days of Gerard Vossius to Thomas Ruddiman, we believe most of them have aimed at furnishing a grammar of the Latin tongue as it exists in a succession of authors flourishing in various ages, from Plautus to a late period of the language,—authors very different in many points in their phraseology and syntax. Now, had the Latin language continued unchanged through successive ages, this plan might have been adopted with propriety; but when we know from examination that the styles of Latin authors materially differ in different ages, we must abandon the plan of a grammar made up from all ages, as being calculated to lead to a strange medley of heterogeneous phrase and syntax.

Any competent person who accurately compares the Latinity of the age of Cicero and Cæsar with that of Seneca and Tacitus, will find marked differences of language. Quintilian, if we understand him right, tells us that in his age, "*Dicendi mutavimus genus.*"

Those writers on grammar, therefore, who have narrowed their rules, and confined themselves chiefly within that

period when the language was acknowledged to possess its greatest purity, appear to have adopted a rational plan for the attainment of something like uniformity of construction, and for the special usage of the phrase of a particular age,—that, for example, which has been peculiarly denominated the age of Cicero and Cæsar, without the exclusion of one or two other authors whose phrase seems much to accord with that of writers of the golden period before mentioned.

In the conspicuous rank of philologists who have furnished us with grammars upon this plan of the golden age, the celebrated Zumpt, and the learned writer before us, Professor Madvig of Copenhagen, are well known to scholars. Professor Madvig is also known for his "*Opuscula Academica*," and for his edition of "*Cicero De Finibus*." This grammar first appeared in Danish, for the use of the schools in Denmark, and, to give it a more extensive circulation, the Professor afterwards clothed it in a German dress. The book is now translated into English from the original German, with the sanction and co-operation of the author, by the Rev. George Woods, and published at Oxford by Mr. J. H. Parker.

Before we pass our judgment upon the merits of the Grammar and upon its English translation, we crave leave very briefly to state our notions of the manner, value, and object of grammatical writings for the acquisition of the Latin.

It is manifest that the rules of grammar should be laid down with clearness and accuracy from a deduction of particular cases well ascertained, without perplexing the student with undetermined and uncertain principles; that a difference, as far as possible, should be observed between principal general rules, and minor exceptions to those rules; that the student should be led on from the general to the particular rules; and that far-fetched philosophical rationales for the use of language should in a majority of cases be dispensed with, in the teaching of grammar to young people especially, as we believe them very often very useless,—usage more than philosophy having sanctioned a particular form of expression among a particular people.

The grammar and the idioms of a language are so closely interwoven that a difficulty exists in keeping asunder the two branches. We would, however, endeavour to reduce grammar to a few rules of pervading influence over a language, and then would advance more fully to the idioms and elegantiae. We are fully convinced that grammar alone will carry a student but a short way in the study of the Latin language, the deviations and irregularities of grammar being very numerous, depending on *use*, the arbiter of speech. The judicious Quintilian observes,—“*Sermo constat ratione, vetustate, auctoritate, consuetudine. Consuetudo vero certissima loquendi magistra, utendumque plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est.*” (L. 1, c. vi.)

How far the present Grammar accords with the few principles we have advanced, the learned reader may for himself judge. For ourselves, we can vouch that, having examined the book with some care, we hold it to be a valuable work, although we may not be disposed to bow to *all* the reasonings of the author. We have no means of comparing the translation into English with the original German. Most of the rules are clearly laid down, but some of them are to our discriminative faculties invested with obscurity. The etymological part has one peculiarity of placing the accusative case in all declensions immediately after the nominative; but for this, reasons are given by the author.

To notice some points as they occur, beginning from the translator's preface, we observe that the author recommends in the pronunciation of the Latin to mark the quantity of all words by a long or short enunciation: thus, the *o* in *sol*, should be pronounced not like the first syllable of the word *sol-itude*, but like the word *sole*; the second *o* in *homo*s like that in *bono*s; while *os*, *oris*, should be distinguished in pronunciation from *os*, *ossis*. It is clear such a plan of pronunciation is well adapted for the acquirement and facilitation of a practical knowledge of the quantities of all words occurring in the Latin language. We would pronounce—*armâr vêrumque cârno*, and so on: this way of pronunciation forms an easy way of learning prosody.

The book is handsomely printed, in a very clearly spaced type: those paragraphs adapted only to more advanced pupils are printed in a smaller type. The learner is recommended, and wisely we think, to use some Latin reading-book so soon as he has mastered the two first declensions, as he will find no difficulty in understanding short and easy sentences, the verb being put in the third person of the present indicative, p. xi. The chapter on inflection of adjectives appears to us to be deficient in a tabular view of adjective inflections, p. 59—68. In the chapter on Numerals (c. xi.) a declension of *Unus* is omitted. Under the Syntax of Verbs, we think clear lists might have been given with advantage of words having *quid*, *ut*, &c., or the infinitive mood, after them, and of neuter verbs variously constructed, and of verbs which vary their construction according to their sense; as in the second edition of the valuable Latin Grammar of Grant, a grammar highly and deservedly praised by Dr. Crombie. We think Dr. Madvig's very useful Index to his Grammar might be enlarged by a list of nearly all the Latin phrases quoted in the course of his pages. In some cases, as we have before observed, we think definitions and rules might be rendered more perspicuous: a Latin example should almost always be appended to every rule. Some of the rules we are inclined to think are too concise and too subtle. With regard to the use of moods and tenses, about which modern philologists are continually sparing, we suppose the best Latin writers were not always grammatically exact, as many of our English writers, at their ease, deviate from strictness in the use of English moods and tenses.

To the supplementary view of the Roman way of expressing dates we should be glad to see added a regular Calendar, at once to clear all difficulties. The computation of Roman money is too technical for common use, unfurnished with regular tables; and the list of abbreviations occurring in the Latin classics are too few. The part on Latin metres is but meagre, omitting sundry niceties necessary to be known by all composers of Latin verse. To supply this deficiency, we refer the student to K. Arnold's work on Prosody, and to

Jani's (Yani's) *Ars Poetica*, where the grammar of poetry, distinguished from that of prose, is clearly explained.

These are the chief points which have struck us in the perusal of this valuable Grammar of Professor Madvig. We have read it through with philosophical satisfaction, and discover in it but few typographical errors.

After offering our candid opinion, with all deference to the learned and acute author, we beg our readers to allow us to offer them a few hints on the acquisition of the Latin language with such a grammar as Madvig's by his side.

Having acquired the principal grammatical rules, and a competent knowledge of the language, we should advise the student to proceed to the study of "Tursellinus de Particulis," Schwarz's edition, Valpy's "Elegantiae," and to K. Arnold's philological works, and to Crombie's acute and philosophical "Symbola Critica." Noltenius's "Lexicon Anti-Barbarum," by Wichman, is an encyclopædia of philological learning.

To his grammatical studies the student must add a constant and careful perusal of the works, or of a portion of the works, of Cicero, the "De Officiis" and "De Oratore" especially, and the "Epistolæ ad Familiares." At the same time let him make himself well acquainted with Terence, Caesar, and Cornelius Nepos. The structure and idiom of pure Latinity will be best learned by the almost constant study of these authors on the plan of Roger Ascham, as explained clearly and shortly in his "Schoolmaster." See his entertaining book. This plan we consider as most important, and applicable to the learning of any language. Ascham recommends the scholar to reduce all the words that occur in his reading to certain classes, whether *verba propria*, *translata*, *diversa*, *contraria*, or *phrases*: for example, the word *fire* in its first or proper sense is applied to the burning of the element; in its translate, or metaphorical sense, to the burning of anger, &c. Instead of transcribing on paper all these words, the student may mark them on the margin of the books he reads in pencil, and by running them over occasionally, familiarise them, and fix them in his memory.

After thoroughly digesting the authors above mentioned, the student may proceed to Livy, and to other writers of a lower age, to supply deficient words, and sometimes peculiar phrases. Too early an inspection of the poets, and too assiduous practice of Latin verse, should be shunned. Early attention to Latin versification produces a kind of poetic prose incompatible with plain prose; so different, in many points, is the grammar and expression of verse and the grammar and expression of prose. See Jani's *Ars Poetica*. But to all this a thoroughly good dictionary, such as Facioli's, and Facioli's "Nomenclator," will supply all the various words and their governments as they are wanted for use. To read only will be inadequate to our purpose: the student must also perseveringly practise the translation out of Latin, from Cicero into English, and back into Latin, as recommended by Ascham. We may translate from Cicero, the best model for all the different kinds of style. Quintilian recommends the perusal of the best Latin authors, "Ego optimos quidem et statim et semper. Cicero, ut mihi quidem videtur, et jucundus incipientibus quoque, et apertus est satis; nec prodesse tantum, sed etiam amari potest, tum (quemadmodum Livius præcipit) ut quisque erit Ciceroni simillimus." (Quint. l. ii. c. v.) The proper exercise of the Latin pen is the best teacher of eloquence. So declares Cicero in his charming treatise "De Oratore": "Stylus optimus, et præstantissimus dicendi effector, ac magister; neque injuriâ. Nam si subitum et fortuitum orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit." (Cic. De Orat. l. i. s. 150.) This passage, we believe, is applicable to the acquirement of Latin style in general.

To see how felicitously Cicero can be, and has been imitated, let our student carefully peruse, in this stage of his Latin studies, the most eloquent of all the modern imitators of Cicero, the works, or orations at least, of the Frenchman Muretus, so much recommended by the elegant Ruhnken, himself a model of classical elegance, like Wyttenbach and some others of his school. Besides Muretus the Frenchman, Perpinian, the very eloquent Spa-

niard, and a Ciceronian, deserves careful perusal. We could furnish the young student with several names of choice Latinists, as Majoragius, Bembus, Paleorius, Gallacius, Vavassor, &c. but we will only add for his perusal the letters of Paulus Manutius. Many moderns have succeeded admirably in their imitations of the ancient Latin phrase, but, we suspect, could the august shade of Tully arise from the dead to read with solemn and perspicacious eye the modern Latinity of his imitators, he would more than smile at the numerous and necessarily gross mistakes of these accomplished moderns in their wrong collocation of words, preposterous phrases, and other absurdities, such as no well-bred ancient Roman would have committed, when the language not only lived in the books, but floated as a living language on the tongues of the natives.

Numberless must be the blunders of those who write in a dead language; yet, notwithstanding this circumstance, we hope the Latin tongue will still continue the vehicle for the learned, and that scholars will persevere in the imitation of the purer models of style, without too superstitious a regard to accuracy of phrase and syntax. We certainly cannot well do without some universal language for the learned, and this must be either Latin, to be enriched by certain modern words analogically formed when necessary, or we must adopt, but with inferior advantage, the use of the French, a kindred tongue with the Latin, for a universal language.

In taking leave of Dr. Madvig, we trust he will pardon the freedom with which we have ventured to canvas his valuable grammatical labours; and we further hope Mr. Wood, or some other scholars, who are transfusing into English the deeply learned grammatical lucubrations of our continental neighbours, more especially of the Germans, will be induced to publish a translation of Dr. Professor Krebs' *Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache*, (Frankfurt am Main, 8vo. 1837. pp. 517): this book bids fair to pilot the writer of modern Latin over many barbaric rocks, and to warn him against many blunders too frequent amongst the eminent of our English scholars. At the same time, as we

have already declared, in spite of all our pains, the Latin ancient and the Latin modern must always in numerous points remain wofully discrepant.

The Physiology of Digestion, considered with relation to the principles of Dietetics. By Andrew Combe, M.D. Ninth Edition. Edited and adapted to the present state of Physiological and Chemical Science by James Coxé, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 8vo. pp. xviii. 191.

DR. COMBE'S works on the means of preserving and restoring health are too well known to require commendation from us. The clearness with which he expounds the laws of the animal economy,—the convincing manner in which he brings home to the reader's conviction the advantage of habitually acting conformably to those laws,—the earnest and expansive benevolence which is manifest in all that he has written,—and the success with which he enlists the religious feeling to enforce and sanction the observance of such practical precepts as are clearly deducible from the structure and functions of that marvellous sample of the Divine workmanship, the human body,—all these have combined to place his writings amongst the standard productions of the day. His Treatise on Digestion and Diet is distinguished from other works of its class by the ample consideration bestowed upon the various circumstances which, apart from the mere quality of the food, influence its digestibility and nutritious properties. He justly maintains that, if the attention be directed exclusively, or even chiefly, to the qualities of different articles of diet, while the principles on which adaptation to individual cases ought to be regulated are overlooked, the expectations of those who rely for improved health upon the former alone will continue to meet with little else than disappointment.

"In seeking to secure the blessings of healthy digestion," says he, "we must not only give a preference to easily digestible over indigestible food, but also have constant regard to those circumstances which influence the stomach through its sympathy with the rest of the organism. We must vary our regimen (using that word in its true and comprehensive sense,

and not as embracing diet alone) according to age, constitution, and mode of life; and we must so regulate our meals, with respect to time, quantity, and other conditions, as at once to facilitate digestion, and promote the health of the system at large. To enjoy permanently a sound state of the digestive functions, the health of the muscular system, for example, must be secured by adequate, but not excessive or ill-timed, exercise; because, if this be neglected, little waste of tissues will occur, little appetite for food be felt, little gastric juice be secreted, and consequently little of digestion be enjoyed. If, on the other hand, too much exercise be taken, muscular and nervous exhaustion will ensue, and extend equally to the stomach itself; and hence the frequency of indigestion after a full meal taken in a state of exhaustion. For a similar reason, the health of the lungs must be promoted by full and free respiration in a pure and temperate atmosphere; because, without the fulfilment of this condition, healthy and well-constituted blood cannot be formed, and because the functions of the stomach, in common with those of other organs, become impaired when it is deprived of a sufficiency of nourishing blood. The due action of the skin too must be secured by proper attention to bathing, cleanliness, and clothing; because otherwise the excretion of waste materials cannot go on efficiently, and their retention in the system will affect both the blood and the general constitution, and thereby also impair the digestive powers. In like manner, the health of the brain and nervous system must be secured by active and cheerful occupation of the intellect and feelings; otherwise the tone of the stomach will become impaired, and its powers be proportionably reduced. All of these requisites are essential to the preservation of vigorous and healthy digestion, because the Creator has so linked together all the important organs that none of them can fail in its duty without injuring the rest, and being injuriously acted upon by them in their turn."

The subjects here indicated are abundantly explained and illustrated in the volume before us.

Dr. Cox, by whom this new edition has been revised and adapted to the present state of physiological and chemical science, is a nephew and pupil of the author, and, as the preface informs us, was charged by him with the duty of editing all his works, when there was no longer a hope that he might be able to make the requisite emendations with his own hand. In a literary point of

view, the editor has done the utmost justice to the work; and, so far as we may pronounce an opinion, he seems to have acquitted himself not less creditably as a physiologist, chemist, and practical physician. His additions are numerous and sometimes important, but "as my object in making them," says he, "has been to amplify statements already made, to correct such as have been shewn by recent discoveries to be erroneous, and to illustrate and enforce by new examples the rules laid down by the author for the preservation of health, they in no way alter the former character of the work, and the present volume is therefore to be regarded as in all essential respects the production of Dr. Combe."

The Latin Church during Anglo-Saxon Times. By Henry Soames, M.A. 8vo. pp. xvi. 512.

THIS volume was occasioned by the animadversions made on the author's *Anglo-Saxon Church* by Dr. Lingard, in his "History of Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church." A pamphlet in reply was at first intended, but a larger work seemed afterwards likely to be more useful. A general review of ecclesiastical history during the Anglo-Saxon period was undertaken, and objections considered in the notes. If the author, in the warmth of attachment to a favourite subject, rather overrates the importance of the Anglo-Saxon period in ecclesiastical history, we yet agree with him that it is not unimportant. But accurately to trace the respective limits of Scriptural and Romish religion during that period is no easy task; at least no theory can be maintained that will answer in all respects to either. We might as well expect to define the boundaries of land and sea by a straight line, whereas they indent each other alternately. During that period the corruptions of religion were at work, though they had not attained the height they afterwards did. For ourselves, instead of regarding Mr. Soames's work as an Anglo-Saxon compendium, we consider it (which is more important) as a commentary on the rise and progress of Romanism. Most of the principal points in the controversy are discussed in the text or in the notes, and some of them at considerable length, and the

student will find this volume of the same use as the geographer does a map of the world, or Mercator's chart. The notes we have made in reading are copious, but the diligent student will hardly need them, and it would be a loss of labour to copy and arrange them for the indolent. We conclude by heartily recommending this volume "to all whom it may concern." If we have observed any misprints, they are very few, and of no importance.

History of the Jesuits. By A. Steinmetz. 8vo. 3 vols.

OUR impression of this work on first opening it was, that it would prove a valuable addition to the department of ecclesiastical history, but on a closer inspection that impression is rather weakened. The author, who had previously published "The Novitiate" and "The Jesuit in the Family," possesses some qualifications for a work of this kind, but not all. To write a copious history of a numerous, talented, yet mistrusted society, *non cuius homini contingit*. There is a want of coherence about this work which might

make the reader suspect, either that two persons were concerned in the composition of it, or that the author's plan was unseasonably interrupted. It does not always take the same view of events and characters when more than one allusion occurs, and thus contradicts itself, or at best evinces that the writer's views had altered in the course of it. After beginning on a large scale it contracts to a very narrow one in that part where the subject becomes most interesting, viz. the epoch of the "Provincial Letters." It is also defective in relating the introduction of the Jesuits into Portugal, which is the more surprising, as ample materials exist in the work drawn up by Dr. De Seabra da Silva, the King's attorney (*procurador*) on behalf of the Portuguese government in 1767.* The style, moreover, is affected. With these drawbacks it contains the materials for a useful work, which it may be rendered by revision, with alternate compression and enlargement. The portraits are new, of course, to most readers, and the vignettes are prettily executed.

Excitement: a Tale of our own Times. 8vo. 2 vols.—The author states in the preface that any profits arising from the sale of this work are to be appropriated to the funds of a charitable institution. Such a statement of course would be quite sufficient to disarm the spirit of criticism; but this work requires no such aid; it may very safely stand on its own merits, and contains much both to interest and amuse the reader. It displays evident marks of being the first literary attempt of its author, but it is certainly the work of one well able to use his pen. The tale itself possesses much interest, and this is well sustained even to the last page without diminution. The object aimed at seems to be to show the dangerous effects resulting from undue excitement, in whatever form it presents itself, whether in politics, or in the different pursuits and employments of domestic life, but more particularly in the absorbing and pernicious vice of gaming, whether at the gambling-house or the share-market. Considerable power of description is shewn in many parts of the work, particularly in the account of the fire at Conisborough Hall, and in the description of the trial of the incendiary; and the characters of Con-

stance and Rose are delineated with much skill and delicacy of touch. But we cannot help remarking that in some of the conversations, more particularly in those of a political nature, and also in some of the sentiments expressed in its pages in speaking of the different classes of society, there is an occasional hazardous tone of thought which we could wish to see altered. We believe the author's motives are always good, and are disposed to think that this mode of expression results from what may be termed perhaps an excess of candour.

Letters to a Lady. By the Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt. From the German. With an Introduction by Dr. Stebbing.—

* A copy of this work, reprinted in Italy and translated into Italian under the title of "Deduzione Cronologica," is now before us. It has no place of publication in the title-page; the reprint was probably meant to annoy the Court of Rome. It asserts the prosperity of Portugal previous to the *epoca infaustissima* of their introduction, 1540, (p. 1,) and calls the law for their expulsion *giustissima e providentissima*. (p. 528.) This, it will be remembered, is from no Protestant pen.

The writer of these Letters was the brother of the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, and was an intimate associate of Göethe, Schiller, and the other distinguished men of the age. They bear evidence of being the production of a man of genius and refined taste; but there is more than ordinary interest attached to them in consequence of the romantic circumstances in which they originated.

The Scripture Pocket-Book for 1850.—This Pocket-Book derives its name from an arrangement of texts for daily meditation, and a plan by which the Bible may be read through in the course of the year. It contains also a selection of "Gleanings," or sentences of moral and religious character, together with the usual annual information, and has a pretty oil-colour view of Balmoral (the Northern palace) prefixed. A pocket-book on this plan might have been thought at first a hazardous experiment, but this is now, we believe, in its third year, and the undertaking appears to have met with sufficient encouragement.

Repentance and Prayer the only sure Remedy for a National Visitation. By the Rev. William Bentinck Hawkins, M.A. F.R.S. 8vo.—In this essay the author traces the late visitation of disease as a national judgment for national transgressions:—inquiring, in succession, How we have employed the various talents, abilities, and privileges committed to our charge; how we have made use of the prosperity which has crowned our exertions; and how far we have laid out our earthly mammon in acquiring heavenly treasure. He arrives at the conclusion that God has great reason to be angry with us for our remissness in these respects; and, after pursuing the arguments which have most force for the necessity of repentance and prayer, he concludes with recommending, under all circumstances of trial, however painful, a steady progress on our course of duty, with cheerfulness, moderation, and sobriety, but, above all, with a full and assured trust and confidence in God, who disposes all things for the best. Mr. Hawkins's discourse may be perused with advantage in other seasons of affliction as well as in that which is now happily passed away.

The Christmas Box. (Pickering.)—This little Christmas present of poetry is far superior, both in the choice of the poetry and the neatness and elegance of the printing, to most little volumes of the same unpresuming kind. It is dedicated to Dame Emma Dorothea, wife of Sir Francis Astley, we believe by a lady, and

does great credit to her knowledge, her taste, and her piety.

Christmas, and the Christmas Tree. By the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A.—This pleasant little book, printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, seems to have been originally suggested by a passage in Mr. Howitt's book on Germany, in which he describes the universal custom of dressing the Christmas Tree in that country, so that in the poorest cottages for a fortnight afterwards, you may see in the evening, by the lights within, the little tree, with a few apples and little figures hung on it, standing on a table, and the children around it admiring it; if there be a baby, some of them holding it up to see the precious sight. These and other good old Christmas customs Mr. Murray has agreeably brought together to enliven his essay, the chief object of which is the inculcation of those feelings of good-will, which form the best observance of this great Christian festival, and the promotion of acts of benevolence and charity.

The Life of Archbishop Usher. By C. R. Elrington, D.D. 8vo. pp. viii. 324, clxxxiv. (App.)—This life was meant as an introductory volume to the recent uniform edition of Usher's works, and is published separately, for the sake of those who wish to have it alone. The author owns that, if it had been designed at first as a separate work, many extracts would have been given at greater length, and fewer references made to the other volumes. We cannot therefore complain of any inconveniences attaching to this form of publication. Some new matter has been obtained from the papers of Trinity college, and much attention has been paid to the transactions connected with the death of Lord Strafford. "I trust (says the author) I have fully vindicated the character of the Lord Primate from the foul calumnies which have been thrown upon it by those who ought to have acted differently." (p. vii.) To this we assent, and yet the work does not quite come up to our idea of a Life of "the great luminary of the Irish Church," as Johnson justly called him. For there is a captiousness about it which interferes with the pleasure of reading, but we shall only give one instance, to guard the reader against an error. At p. 249, the author complains of the editors of Usher's "Body of Divinity," in 1841, not printing a letter of the archbishop's concerning that work, according to promise; but the fact is that they did not print it *entire*, whereas Doctor Elrington's words would argue that they *omitted* it

entirely. There is at pp. 131-142, a valuable analysis of Usher's "Religion of the Ancient Irish," of which Dr. Elrington says, that it "has been attacked in parts by several Roman Catholics, but has never received even a plausible answer." (p. 142.) The Appendix contains *inter alia* a genealogy of Usher's family, including several eminent persons of our own time; the Irish articles, which are not

often to be met with; and Tyrrell's answer to Heylin, in vindication of Usher's opinions, with which however Dr. Elrington does not entirely concur. (See p. 289.) We are glad to see so many useful materials accumulated, and hope that the inconveniences, which the author fairly acknowledges, and the blemishes to which we have adverted, may be remedied in a future edition.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 23. Mr. George Gabriel Stokes, M.A. (Senior Wrangler, 1841), Fellow of Pembroke college, was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

Oct. 24. The Seatonian prize poem was adjudged to the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A. of Trinity coll.: the subject "Edom."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

The Enterprise and Investigator, under the command of Sir James Ross, reached the entrance to Lancaster Sound on the 28th of August last year, and did not attain a further westing than Port Leopold, at the entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet (lat. 73° 50' N., long. 90° 12' W.). Here they wintered. On the 15th of May last, Sir James Ross, accompanied by a party of seamen, set out on an exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. They travelled along the coast of North Somerset, south of Barrow's Straits, for a distance of 230 miles: advancing as far west as the wreck of the *Fury*,—the vestiges of which were yet remaining. At this point Sir James deposited a large store of provisions, and also the screw-launch of the *Enterprise*. The adventurous party were forty days away from their ships; and during that time fell in with not the slightest trace of the *Erebus* or the *Terror*. Neither did they see a single Esquimaux. The march of Sir

James across the trackless regions of thick-ribbed ice is represented as being paralleled in difficulty only by that of Sir Edward Parry in his attempt to reach the North Pole.

It was Sir James Ross's intention to have passed the present winter at Melville Island,—and to have renewed the search for Sir John Franklin next summer. With this view he cut a canal of two miles and a half from Port Leopold into Prince Regent's Inlet, and carried his ships through it; intending on emerging into Barrow's Straits to proceed westward. His plans, however, were completely frustrated by the wild spirit of those latitudes. His ships were swept out of the Straits into Lancaster Sound by a pack of drift ice which it was impossible to stem. Under such untoward circumstances, Sir James deemed it advisable to return to England.

Sir John Richardson, who undertook an overland journey with the same object, reached his home at Portsmouth in safety, on Wednesday Nov. 7, having arrived in town from Liverpool on the preceding day. He is in excellent health; and, with the exception of being somewhat thinner, has not suffered by his adventurous coasting journey. All the Europeans of his party have returned with him. Dr. Rae, with the Canadians, remains out,—and will resume his searching labours next summer.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 24. The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D. President, in the chair.

The Report stated that Mr. Meyrick, B.A. of Trinity College, had resigned the office of Secretary, to which Mr. Wilmot, Christ Church, had succeeded, and that Mr. Lingard, B.A. Brasenose College, had resigned his office of Librarian, to which Mr. Whately, Christ Church, had been appointed; also that Mr. J. H. Parker had been elected to serve on the Com-

mittee. Communications were announced to have been received from the St. Alban's and Northamptonshire Architectural Societies, and from Archdeacon Thorpe; a letter had also been received from Broughton Gifford, stating that an inscription in Lombardic characters had been discovered on one of the church bells.

It was announced that a new church was in the course of erection in George-street, Oxford, in the middle-pointed style, the first stone of which was laid on St. Peter's

day, with the Catholic accompaniments of a church procession and a full chanted service.

Mr. J. H. Parker read a paper on the chief points of difference between the Early French Style and the Early English Style of Gothic Architecture. The French churches of the thirteenth century are generally much more lofty than the English churches of the same period, and in consequence the buttresses are much more massive and important, and in the flying buttresses there are generally two arches, one over the other. The pillars are also much more heavy than the Early English pillars, and are frequently plain round masses with classical capitals, and bases resembling the usual late Norman base. The Early French churches have almost invariably an apse at the east end,

and the windows of the apse are usually lancet-shaped, while the side windows are of two or more lights, with foliated circles over them. In England the east end is usually flat, with either three lancet windows or a large window with foliated circles in the head, and single lancet windows on the sides. A particular early kind of tracery is used much more abundantly in France than in England, and apparently a few years earlier.—An interesting discussion of some duration ensued, in which various members took part.

The President stated that a plan had been discovered for warming churches with gas, by means of which all flues and smoke were avoided. Mr. J. H. Parker mentioned an ancient fire-place of the fifteenth century in a church at Salisbury, the chimney of which was carried up a buttress.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 2. The first Monthly Meeting for the season took place in the Institute's new apartments in Suffolk Street, Octavius Morgan, esq. in the chair.

The accession of ninety new members since the meeting at Salisbury was announced. C. H. Newmarch, esq. of Cirencester communicated an account of the extensive discoveries of Roman remains recently made in that town, which we have already introduced to the notice of our readers.

The Rev. F. Lee communicated a plan and drawing of parts of a Roman House, with a large Pavement of plain red mosaic, excavated during the autumn, in a meadow near St. Michael's church, St. Alban's.

The Rev. H. Gunner sent an account, with plan and sections, of a Water Conduit, probably Roman, recently brought to light beneath the walls of Winchester.

Mr. Way read a letter from the Rev. E. Jarvis of Hackthorne, giving a description of a British or Saxon Barrow lately opened by him in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, in which were found parts of a wooden shield, with silver studs and ornaments, and various other remains of some noble warrior there interred.

Mr. Lane gave a description of the excavation of the tunnel for the purpose of examining the interior of Silbury Hill. Nothing of a sepulchral nature was found; and, as this is the third examination of the hill that has taken place with the same result, the question seems set at rest. The original use of the hill was probably, it was thought, connected with the worship at the

Great Temple at Abury,—which is within sight: or it may have been the place of assemblage for civil purposes of a still earlier community.

Mr. Tucker read a letter from Mr. Cooke giving an account of a discovery made in pulling down the north wall of the nave of Rew Stoke church in Somersetshire. On removing a sculptured figure and niche, a small chamber was found closed by an oak panel let into a moulding; and within a small oaken vessel, in the form of a cup, a mass of dry coagulated animal matter—apparently blood. The sculpture on the cup is of earlier date than the architecture of the building which holds it; and it seems not improbable that, at the destruction of the neighbouring priory church of Woodspring, it was preserved by the pious zeal of some individual and transferred to the parish church. It has been suggested, as the priory was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury and founded not long after his murder, that the cup contained a portion of the blood of the archbishop and martyr.

A communication was read from Mr. L. Jones, accompanying some Roman Tiles and Mortar from the ancient foss—proving, as he contended, that the spot whence they were brought is the true site of "Mediolanum," the station between Rutunium and Herivi Mons, and on the via from Uriconium to Segontium. The site is Mathegrafal between Meifod and Llangynyw, in Montgomeryshire.

A letter from Mr. C. C. Babington stated that, with the assistance of Mr. A. Taylor, he had succeeded in the past sum-

mer in determining the position of the Roman station at Granchester near Cambridge—the hitherto supposed site being unsupported by sufficient evidence.

Amongst articles exhibited, were, three specimens of Limoges enamel :—a Salver, by J. Courtois, from the Royal Collection at Madrid ;—a Coffin, covered with paintings of subjects from the Old Testament, in brilliant colours, by "P. Courteys ;"—and a Portrait of Margarete of Navarre. These were sent by Mr. Webb.—There were also a richly embroidered frontal of an altar, apparently made up of parts of a cope, the work of the end of the fifteenth century, representing the Apostles and other saints, sent by Mr. Hakewill ;—a collection of metal and stone celts, flint arrow-heads, and other objects, found in a barrow in New Brunswick, by Capt. Wilson, and exhibited by him ;—and various Roman objects in bronze, from Mr. Wardell of Leeds, found in the neighbourhood of York.—Mr. Forrest sent a carved ivory comb, with portraits and medallions of the time of Francis the First, apparently a marriage present ; also two ancient rings, one steel inlaid with antique paste, the other a crystal in massive gold with a monogram engraved.—Mr. Rohde Hawkins exhibited a carving on a portion of a walrus tusk, being part of a group from the scene of the Betrayal, fifteenth century.—Mr. Gunner and Mr. Chester sent a collection of antiquities, chiefly found in the county of Norfolk, or at Micheldever, in Hampshire, in railway cuttings.—The Mayor of Lichfield exhibited an ancient object of iron for domestic discipline ; being a branks, or scold's bridle.—Mr. Hewett brought a Saxon sword of iron and a Roman spear-head of bronze.—Two rubbings of early brasses from a hospital in Ghent were exhibited by Mr. Way.—A rubbing of a brass cross in Eversley church, Hampshire, date 1502, on the gravestone of Richard Pendilton, and some ajulais tiles from Binfield church, Berkshire, were shown by Mr. Franks.

GOLD COINAGE OF THE BRITONS.

At a meeting of the Oxford Ashmolean Society, on the 29th Oct. a letter was read from the venerable Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity college, giving the following account of a very curious coin of Queen Boadicea. This coin, found at Stanlake, is very interesting on many accounts. In the first place, it so exactly corresponds, in its general character, with one in the British Museum, No. 28 in the British series engraved by Mr. Hawkins, that it may safely be referred to the same period, perhaps to the same mint ; so that these two coins naturally illustrate and confirm

each other. The name of the illustrious heroine, who in the reign of Nero headed 120,000 men against Suetonius Paulinus in Britain, appears in bold Roman capitals on the obverse of both. Both have the same reverse, namely, the Horse and Wheel, with the usual accompaniments of rings, &c. One point of difference, however, is remarkable between them. Though Bodvoc, Budoc, or Bodúc, the Celto-Belgic name of Boadicea, was originally stamped in all probability on both coins alike, or at least was intended to be so, yet, unfortunately, one coin has lost the first letter of the name, and the other the last. But it is well known to numismatists, that from various causes partial deficiencies are found even in the best specimens of ancient coinage, particularly on the edge or circumference, sometimes of the obverse, sometimes of the reverse. At all events there can be no doubt reasonably entertained that both these coins are the genuine productions of the British mint, and of the period of that distinguished Queen of the Iceni whose name they bear. In confirmation of this opinion it may be proper to state that there is no classical authority for the conventional elegantism and refinement by which this name has been lengthened into Boadicea ; and it is quite inexcusable in Oberlin and other learned editors of Tacitus that they have altered the orthography of all the oldest and best MSS. of this invaluable historian, by changing Voudica, Boudicea, and Boudicia, into Boadicea, on the mere modern authority of Rapin's History of England. Bonduca is also a corruption. The Greek name in Dio is Βουδονίκα or Βουδονίκη. But, though the latter historian confirms the authority of the best MSS. of Tacitus as to the orthography of the name, he differs from him in a very material point of *fact*. Dio says that the heroine died of disease, νόσῳ, occasioned perhaps by some rankling wound received in battle. Tacitus, if the reading be correct, expressly asserts that she ended her life by poison ; but whether administered by others or not he does not say ; yet modern historians have repeated from each other the same story without examination, namely, that she *poisoned herself* after the loss of the battle, and the victory of Paulinus, in the year 61. Connected with this subject another observation may be made on the early coinage of Great Britain. From a passage in Caesar's Commentaries, incorrectly printed in all the editions, it has been sometimes maintained, that the Britons at the period in question had no gold coinage, nor indeed any coinage at all. The learned keeper of the coins in the British Museum has

rescued this passage of Cæsar from the imputation which otherwise would attach to the writer, of declaring that which there is now every reason to believe was untrue, and contrary to that which in all probability he really intended to assert. Instead of reading, as in the printed editions, "utuntur ære ut nummo aureo," &c. a beautiful MS. of about the tenth century in the British Museum reads the passage thus: "utuntur aut ære, aut nummo aureo," &c.: "they use either brass money, or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight." This incidental notice of the iron rings, so much in common use by way of barter and exchange among our British ancestors in that remote age, may perhaps account for the constant and repeated representations of such rings as concomitant symbols and ornaments in the various types of their coinage. In conclusion, it may be observed that this beautiful coin, and others which resemble it more or less, forcibly remind us of some of the Greco-Bactrian coins of India, of which Professor Wilson has given so many curious specimens in his valuable and interesting work entitled *Arriana Antiqua*,—particularly those with the word KOPANO in bold Greek characters on the obverse, carrying us back to the Homeric times and principles, when the axiom 'Εἰς κοῦρανός ἐστιν was the grand motto of monarchy all over the world,—the doctrine of one supreme and directing Curator! The successors of Alexander governed India on this principle, and on this principle alone can it be governed now. It was on this principle alone that the British Queen of the first century after the Christian era, whose coin we have before us, was enabled to collect her vast army against Paulinus; and a British Queen of the nineteenth century can only rule a vast empire on the same principle. "It may be therefore safely asserted," says Mr. Hawkins, "that, previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar in the year 55 A.C. and before the Roman dominion was generally established throughout this island, the Britons had a metallic currency of struck coin, *formed upon a Grecian model*. Julius Cæsar himself, when correctly read and rightly interpreted, asserts the fact, and the actual discovery of coins in various parts of the island unequivocally confirms it." Mr. Hawkins reasonably supposes that Grecian coins became known in this island either from the commercial visits of the Phœnicians, or through the communications which must have taken place between Britain and Gaul. They were at first coarsely

imitated by native artists, who executed their designs with various degrees of skill, or rather want of skill, till the intercourse with the Romans improved the workmanship; and, as this becomes apparent upon the coins, Roman letters are found introduced. It was under Cunobeline that British coins attained their greatest perfection, probably from the amicable relations which subsisted between him and the Roman Emperor. At length they finally disappeared; for the Roman power became firmly established in this country, and Roman coins, in their turn, became naturally the only circulating medium.

SEPOLCHRAL ANTIQUITIES AT DUNFERMLINE.

During the re-laying of the floor of the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, the workmen recently came upon two massive stone coffins lying side by side, and very near the spot where "the rude awtair" of the original abbey stood. The coffins were hollowed out of one single block each, with a circular space for the head. In one was found a body completely cased in leather, the other was full of dust. The leather casing was in excellent preservation, but the body within was completely gone, scarcely a little bone being left. The former was taken out carefully and cleaned, and was found to have been laced like a pair of stays all down the back and round the soles of the feet, with much care. The Rev. P. Chalmers has it in possession, and intends putting it into one of the glass cases in the local museum. In another part of the church was found a circular building like a well; it was near the south wall. By Mr. Matthewson's orders it was cleared out, and was found only to be a yard deep, and the bottom puddled with clay; the sides were of stout masonry.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MINE IN WALES.

In October last the miners at Llandudno near Conway, broke, in the course of their labours, into what appeared to be an extensive cavern, the roof of which, being one mass of stalactite, reflected back their lights with dazzling splendour. On examination the cavern turned out to be an old work, probably Roman, the benches, stone hammers, &c. used by that ancient people having been found entire, together with many bones of mutton, which had been consumed by these primitive miners. The bones are, to all appearance, as fresh, though impregnated with copper, as they were when denuded of their fleshy covering. The cavern is about forty yards long.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the French Republic has taken advantage of the retirement of M. de Falloux to break up his late ministry, and form a new one composed of his own personal friends. On the 31st Oct. he addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly, explaining his motives for the change. Having waited nearly a year to see how far power wielded by a ministry whose members were of contrary opinions would effect happy results, "in place of effecting a fusion of different shades of opinion, I only arrived at a neutralization of force." It is necessary to have a single direction of a firm character. "A whole system triumphed on the 10th of December, for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at home order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people,—abroad, national dignity. It is this policy inaugurated by my election that I would establish by the aid of the Assembly and the people." The names of the new ministers are General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War; M. Ferdinand Barrot, Minister of the Interior; M. Rouber, Minister of Justice; M. de Parrieu, Minister of Public Works; M. A. de Rayneval, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Fould, Minister of Finance; Admiral Romain Desfosses, Minister of Marine. Messrs. Molé, Thiers, and General Changarnier have promised to support the new Cabinet.

The President has since ventured on the bold step of liberating all the prisoners of Belle Isle, amounting to 1200, who were engaged in the insurrection of June 1848.

HUNGARY.

The Commander-in-Chief, Baron Haynau, has granted an amnesty to all those who have been condemned to imprisonment for the term of one year or less. He has also directed that no further steps are to be taken against those persons who stand accused of concealing Kossuth's notes and small quantities of ammunition, or of having supplied the insurgents with military stores during the war. The punishment of death will not in future be inflicted upon such insurgents as have been

simply guilty of political crimes, but only on those who may be convicted of murder, either directly or indirectly; or of having exercised systematic cruelty under very aggravated circumstances against the other races inhabiting the country formerly comprehended in the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, &c. Three thousand of the Magyars who were encamped in the neighbourhood of Widdin have already returned to Austria. Eleven hundred of them, among whom are one hundred officers and men of rank formerly belonging to Bem and Guyon's corps, are on their way to Italy to join the army there.

TURKEY.

The Emperor of Russia will not admit that any power has a right to interfere in his differences with the Porte, either as regards the refugees or the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. The measures respecting these provinces are to be maintained independently of any control of the western powers. One very serious condition is, that notwithstanding the treaty of Balta Limen the Emperor is to retain forty thousand men in the Danubian provinces during the winter. The garrison of Bucharest alone will consist of 10,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. The advanced guard of the Russian army centered in Bessarabia moves to the line of the Pruth. Jassy is also to be occupied by a strong garrison, forming communication with the army in Bessarabia. As a compensation for these measures the Turkish government may increase the garrisons on the Danube from Widdin to Silestria.

On the 2d Nov. 60,000 men were reviewed at San Stefano, on the coast of Marmora, by the Sultan. Sir Stratford Canning and General Anpick were present. The Turkish government have removed the Hungarian and Polish prisoners further from the frontier, to Shumla. Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to General Guyon and the other Englishmen who were in the Hungarian service. The Sultan has made M. Lamartine the present of a large tract of land, several leagues, in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. It is nearly uninhabited, but there is a large dwelling-house and appurtenances of an Asiatic farm.

CANADA.

The accounts from Canada declare that the late political excitement is still kept up. The old Ascendancy party, the new Annexation party, and a strange commingling of views on the subject of Church and State, Protection and Free Trade, form the staple of the political discussions. A large emigration from Canada to California is going on.

BORNEO.

Sir James Brooke has returned from a recent expedition led against the pirates of Sakaran and Larabas, in which it appears that more than 87 prahus and about 1200 pirates were destroyed, whilst there

were very few casualties in Sir J. Brooke's squadron.

MADAGASCAR.

A Mauritius journal, of Aug. 8th, mentions the death of Ranavalona Marigaeka, Queen of Madagascar. This event there was reason to hope would put an end to the difficulties which had hitherto existed, as her son, who succeeds to the throne, is a Christian, and likely to pursue a more liberal and more tolerant policy than that followed by his mother, of whom England and France had so much reason to complain. The death of this cruel sovereign will give a new turn to the affairs of Madagascar. This is the woman who decreed that her subjects should *forget the name of Jesus Christ*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 30. A new *Coal Exchange* having been erected in Thames-street, on the site of the old one, was this day opened with the presence of Royalty, great preparations having been made for the reception of the Queen, who had graciously consented to be present. A sudden indisposition prevented Her Majesty from fulfilling her intention, but she sent her two elder children to do honour to the ceremony, under the charge of their Royal father. At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several Aldermen, and a deputation from the Navigation Committee, took water at Southwark Bridge, and proceeded in his Lordship's barge to Whitehall stairs; where lay a flotilla of boats—some belonging to men-of-war, and painted a sombre black, some painted blue, with gilt mouldings, the property of the Royal yacht. Close in-shore the Royal barge, the Queen's shallop, and the Admiralty barges, were drawn up, waiting the arrival of the Prince Consort. The Royal barge was built for Frederick Prince of Wales, her Majesty's great-grandfather, and is rowed by 27 men. The Admiralty barge was presented to the Council of the Admiralty by Prince George of Denmark, when Lord High Admiral. H.R.H. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the Royal suite, came by the Great Western Railway from Windsor Castle. At a quarter-past 12 o'clock the Royal party left Buckingham Palace in three carriages. H.R.H. Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company. The line of procession left

Whitehall in the following order:—Commodore Henry Eden, Superintendent of the Woolwich Dockyard, took the lead in his barge. It was followed by that of Vice-Admiral Elliot, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. After these came the barge of the Lord Mayor's Water Bailiff, that of the Lord Mayor, and then the state barge, bearing the Royal visitors, her progress guarded from interruption by two Royal yacht gigs and two Royal yacht barges, the Queen's shallop followed. Then came several Admiralty barges, and the Trinity barge closed the procession.

It passed along a double line of barges and steam-boats moored along the river, all of which, together with the bridges and many galleries erected on the wharfs, were crowded with spectators.

The point of landing was nearly at the eastern extremity of the Custom-house quay, where a circular tent, 72 feet in diameter, had been erected, and a covered corridor 36 feet wide conducting to the Coal Exchange. Two large floating platforms, or "dumb lighters," measuring nearly 100 feet each, were moored abreast of each other in front of the quay wall, in order that the Royal barges might be able to draw up close alongside. Shortly before half-past twelve o'clock the deputations of Aldermen and Common Councilors, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, who was attended by the Macebearer and the usual officials, proceeded in procession to the floating platform to await the arrival of the visitors. At half-past twelve the Duke of Cambridge, in the uniform of Field-Marshal, arrived at the pavilion. A few minutes afterwards the bands of the Artillery Company and of the 11th Hus-

sars struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and the Duke of Wellington was observed walking up the covered way leading from the Coal Exchange, attended by several military officers. The Marquesses of Anglesea and Clanricarde, Lord John Russell and most of the Ministers, and Sir Robert Peel, were also present.

At a few minutes after one o'clock the cheers of the populace and the firing of the Tower guns announced the approach of the Royal visitors. A procession was formed headed by the city trumpeters and marshals. Then came the deputations of the Common Council and Aldermen, the Recorder, and the Lord Mayor, followed by H.R.H. Prince Albert, leading on his right the Princess Royal, and on his left the Prince of Wales. The interior of the Coal Exchange was crowded with company. Opposite the grand entrance was a throne erected for Her Majesty, and by it were placed three chairs of state, one of them—for the Prince of Wales—surmounted by a plume of feathers made of spun glass. As soon as the company had taken their places, the Lord Mayor, robed in crimson velvet, advanced with the Recorder towards Prince Albert, who stood in front of the throne, having one of the Royal children on each side of him; and the learned gentleman then proceeded to read an address.

It stated that, "When we consider that with this Exchange is associated the creation of an increase of our commerce and manufactures, and when we recollect that the article of coal ministers most essentially to the wants of the manufacturer, that it illuminates houses, fuses metals, and is mainly instrumental in putting in motion the mighty power of steam, we feel much pride and gratification that the enlightened beneficence of Her Majesty the Queen has induced her to extend her favour and consideration to this as well as other objects of national importance. From the days of the heroic achievements of Nelson to the present time, the tonnage of British shipping, and the number of mariners employed, have been more than doubled. This nursery of British seamen has in other times mainly conducted to the interests of the country; and we may confidently repose upon that powerful Navy which has been called into existence by the interests of commerce, and the inexhaustible resources of British enterprise." After his Royal Highness's reply, the chairman, Mr. Wood, and the seconder of the address, Mr. Edkins, were presented to his Royal Highness, as was also Mr. Bunning, the architect. The royal party then, under the conduct of the

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Lord Mayor, ascended the staircase, and were conducted through the apartments which had been prepared for Her Majesty's reception, and the other offices of the building; and during his absence from the hall, the crimson cloth with which it was covered was removed, so as to display the beautiful floor. This floor, which is sixty feet in diameter, is composed of desiccated wood, inlaid in various colours. The chief feature of the design is a mariner's compass—the needle pointing due north, to the left of the entrance. In the centre is the City shield, the anchor, and other ornamental devices. The prevailing hues of the floor are dark and light brown and white, and the woods employed are black ebony, black oak, common and red English oak, wainscot, white holly, mahogany, American elm, red and white walnut (French and English), and mulberry. The black oak is a curiosity in itself, being part of an old tree which was discovered and removed from the bed of the Tyne river about twelve months since. It is supposed to have grown upon the spot where it was found, and owing to its large dimensions must have been at least 400 or 500 years old at the time it fell, although how many centuries it may have lain embedded in the bed of the river it would be impossible to say. The mulberry wood introduced in the blade of the dagger in the City shield has also some historical interest attached to it, being a portion of a tree planted by Peter the Great when working as a shipwright in this country. The whole consists of upwards of four thousand pieces, which we are given to understand were, a very short time since, either in the tree, in the growing state, or cut from wet unseasoned logs.

The Exchange consists of a spacious area or rotunda, with four galleries, which are formed of iron. The dome of the area rests on eight piers of elegant framework, artistically emblazoned in colours, and the walls are ornamented with various paintings in panels, which represent the most remarkable fossil remains of the coal plant, the manner of working the coal, and views of the chief coal mines in the kingdom, the intervening spaces being filled with trophies of the working tools of the miners, &c.

The funds for the erection of the building, which has cost upwards of 40,000*l.* were partly raised by a rate raised under the provisions of the Coal Act, for the repairs of the ancient mart in St. Botolph, and partly by advance from the other resources of the Corporation. On his Royal Highness's return to the hall, the guests were conducted to the refreshment room,

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which opened from several points into the area of the hall. The Lord Mayor advanced to the entrance of his Royal Highness's saloon, so as to be seen and heard by all present, and announced that with his Royal Highness's permission, and in the name of Her Majesty, he would give them the health of her Majesty the Queen. The Lord Mayor afterwards gave *seriatim* the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal Family, and lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunk with all the honours, and the air of "Rule Britannia."

At about a quarter to three o'clock the distinguished party broke up, and the Royal Family returned to Whitehall Stairs in the *Elfin* steamer. As Prince Albert stepped on board he turned round and expressed to the Lord Mayor his gratification at the mode in which the proceedings had been conducted; the Prince added, addressing the Royal children,— "Remember, you are indebted to the Lord Mayor for one of the happiest days of your lives." In a letter dated the same day from Downing Street, Lord John Russell announced to the Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke), that the Queen had been pleased to direct that he should be created a Baronet.

The Cholera.—The Registrar-General has given us, in his notes, a review of the social and natural circumstances which have directed and aggravated the operation of this disease. Whatever the original virus, or the mysterious leaven of the pest, nothing is more open and intelligible than the paths it has trod, and the seasons of its comparative ravages. Hovering round the coast and creeping up estuaries, it has taken up its abode in the great ports "washed" by our chief tidal streams. The Thames, the Mersey, the Humber, the Trent, the Severn, the Tyne, the Tamar, the Orwell,—indeed we might go through the whole list, have been the channels of invasion. Every town, and almost every village, on the line of the Thames, or even near its waters, from the North Foreland to Oxford, has had its proportion of victims. At Gravesend and in the metropolis the mortality has been more than double, at Brentford it has been tripled, and doubled even in the rural vicinity of Great Marlow. At Liverpool and the adjacent populous districts the mortality has been more severe than in the metropolis; so also at Hull and at Gainsborough. At these two last places it was for the three months at the annual rate of 12 per cent. on the whole popula-

tion. In Portsea island, including Portsmouth, and at Southampton, the mortality was tripled; so also at Plymouth and the adjoining districts. Bristol, Newcastle, North Shields, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Ipswich, exhibit rather less serious results. In Cornwall, at St. Germain on the Tamar, and some other ports, the mortality was five times the average; twice the average at Liskeard; whilst at one village 93 perished out of 789. Thus did the pestilence fringe all our shores with death, and enter with every tide into the heart of this isle.

The disease seems to have ascended the upward surface of the country everywhere with a diminished force. The mortality of Manchester was only half that of Liverpool; and in the high ground beyond the valley of the Ribble, including Skipton, Settle, Ripon, Knaresborough, Keighley, Todmorden, Halifax, and even Huddersfield, where there were some deaths from cholera, the mortality was less than the average. Of the eleven divisions into which England is divided, two—the North Midland and the South Midland—exhibit a less than average mortality for the quarter. Birmingham, again, has not only been free from the cholera, but has been more than usually healthy. Derby and Nottingham have escaped. That the heaths and moors of the North Riding and of Cumberland, as well as the South Downs and Salisbury Plain, should almost entirely escape is intelligible enough. So also is the fact that Farnham was unusually healthy, and at Letherhead, with a population of 2,000, there were positively no deaths in the quarter, except those of two seven-months' children. But the area and list of fortunate exemptions are very soon exhausted. Unfavourable localities, and still more unfavourable social conditions, have harboured the cholera everywhere in the island. Salisbury, which receives in its gardens and streets all the waters of Wiltshire, dammed up almost to a level with the thresholds of its houses, as well as Wilton and Alderbury, in the same valley, have suffered five times their usual mortality. Elsewhere the miserable condition of the people, the presence of unmitigated nuisances, the injurious influences of the employment, or other removable causes, have done all the mischief. While Sheffield, owing to strenuous sanitary measures, has escaped a second visit of the cholera, Bradford, Hunslet, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Leeds, under much the same physical circumstances, have suffered considerably. At Wolverhampton the mortality has been tripled, and at Bilston, which was devastated in 1832,

the deaths have been 700 out of 20,000. At Newcastle-under-Lyme the town sewer, misnamed a river, being dammed up by a mill expands into a basin of filth in the hollow of the town, the mortality of which has been consequently doubled. Merthyr Tydfil, on a dry soil, and in a lofty and open situation, is a mere collection of filthy hovels, without drains, without domestic conveniences, with scarcely a pretence of paving or gutters, without water, and with hardly one social institution except its accumulations of dirt. It has been swept by the cholera. The like relation of cause and effect prevails everywhere else. Even under the healthiest *natural* condition, where the people live in cellars, where one room is used for all the purposes of life, or where half a dozen or more sleep in one close chamber, there the cholera riots uncontrolled, and levies its lawful forfeit from the negligence of man.

Sept. 26. The first stone of the great City Prison at Holloway was laid by the Lord Mayor. On the stone, which weighs 4½ tons, the following sentence is inscribed:—"May God preserve the City of London, and make this place 'a terror to evil-doers.'"

On taking down the spire of St. James's, Clerkenwell, it was found that the iron cramps had become oxidised and had burst, leaving the joints of the masonry open; the stones facing the west and south-west were much decomposed, but those towards the north-east had the tool-marks perfect. In rebuilding, the hardest stones have been placed opposite the south-west, and all deficiency made good with new Portland stone; each joint was saddle-jointed, and in every joint were inserted iron dove-tailed cramps enveloped in sheet-copper (soldered) and run with lead. The spire is hollow, and its sides about 10 inches thick, and a new solid course of Portland stone has been now introduced about mid-way, and the spindle passes through this, and is secured with a nut; the spindle has also been painted and wrapped in lead. Between the solid course and the capstone were deposited lists of the trustees, guardians, and voters of the borough of Finsbury. The vane is a new one of copper, six feet long by two feet deep, which, with the staff, 12 feet two inches long, has been gilt. The new lightning conductor is 180 feet long, and passes to below the foundation, and terminates in a furcated form.

Oct. 11. The Sailors' Home, in Well-street, near the London Docks, is now completed, by the erection of the eighth and last dormitory, which bears the name of the "Adelaide," her Majesty the Queen

Dowager, with her characteristic benevolence, having defrayed the entire cost (420*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*) of its erection. During the past year 112 ships have been manned from the "Home," and 4633 boarders have been received, making a total during the last 14 years of 41,992 seamen who have passed through the institution.

In London Wall, at the corner of Little Winchester-street, a building has been erected for the celebration of the rites of the *Greek Church*, under the direction of Mr. Owen. It is lofty and substantial, and must have cost a considerable sum of money. The opportunity was a good one for introducing a characteristic type, and this would seem to have been aimed at, but is missed. The architecture of Byzantium, the capital of the Lower Greek empire (not "the Corinthian Order," as some of our contemporaries have stated), is adopted for parts of the building, but is not thoroughly carried out. The plan is a Greek cross, marked by a shallow recess in each side, and is crowned by a flat cupola in the centre. In two of the recesses are tribunes or galleries carried on horse-shoe arches and columns, the arches having a fringe of ornament. The ornamentation of the fronts of the galleries is Italian, and so is the ceiling generally. In front of the iconostasis, or screen inclosing the sanctuary, which is ornamented to a considerable extent, and is being coloured and gilt, are marble steps. The pulpit is peculiar in outline, half a water-butt on a post. Externally there is the same curious mixture of styles. There is a recessed porch formed by Byzantine columns, coupled *dos-a-dos*, with fringed horse-shoe arches (three intercolumniations): above are three other arches of similar character, having windows beneath them, while the front of the building is crowned by a pediment, with a heavy console cornice. The whole of the front is of brickwork cemented, with the exception of the porch, which is of stone.—*Builder*.

Oct. 25. This day the trial commenced, at the Old Bailey, of Frederick George Manning and Maria his wife, for a murder which has excited a degree of public interest never surpassed. Their victim was Patrick O'Connor, a gauger in the docks, who had been an old acquaintance of the female prisoner. Manning, aged 30, was formerly a guard on the Great Western Railway; his wife, aged 28, was a Swiss by birth, and had lived under her maiden name of De Roux with Lady Blantyre and other persons of rank. They were living married at Miniver Place, Bermondsey, where O'Connor was accustomed to visit them, and where his grave had been dug some weeks before beneath

the pavement of the kitchen, and many other preparations made for the bloody deed. The murder was committed on the 9th Aug. by the female, who shot O'Connor on his going down stairs to wash his hands. His body was buried as had been pre-arranged, and was not discovered until the 17th of the same month, at which time Mrs. Manning had possessed herself of O'Connor's property, and both prisoners were gone. The woman was arrested at Edinburgh on the 21st, and Manning in Jersey on the 26th. After two days' trial both prisoners were found Guilty, and were executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol on the 13th Nov. Manning made a confession: his wife, who has realised in many respects Shakspeare's conception of Lady Macbeth, was self-possessed and obdurate to the last.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The magistracy and public of this county have, with the most perfect unanimity, united to present an address of congratulation to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, on occasion of his having held the Lord Lieutenancy for the extraordinary period of fifty years. The address was written, in an ornamental style, upon vellum, with a border composed of the armorial shields of the Duke's ancestry, and it was inclosed in an oak frame mounted with silver. It was signed by the High Sheriff, and presented by him on the 27th of September, when an unusually numerous company of gentlemen assembled at the Three Crowns hotel in Leicester, in order to do honour to the occasion. The Lord Lieutenant acknowledged the compliment in a most feeling manner. A statue of his Grace, in bronze, is to be erected in the town of Leicester, and Mr. Edward Davis has received a commission as the sculptor.

SHROPSHIRE.

A new Cattle Market, comprising nearly four acres in extent, is now in progress of being formed for the town of *Shrewsbury*. The first stone was laid with much ceremony by the mayor, attended by the body corporate. In a cavity of the stone a bottle containing several coins of the present reign was deposited, with the following inscription, written by Mr. Pidgeon, treasurer to the corporation:—

"The first stone of this building, being on the site of a new Cattle Market, was laid by Robert Baugh Blakemore, esquire, Mayor of *Shrewsbury*, on the 17th day of September, 1849, and the thirteenth of the reign of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; an undertaking commenced by the corporation of this ancient town, at the request of a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants, to remove

the existing inconvenience, danger, and delay occasioned by horses, cattle, and other animals being exposed for sale in the streets and principal thoroughfares of the place, and also to afford those accommodations which the experience and energies of the present age suggest as most conducive to the interests of those who may attend for the sale or purchase of cattle at *Shrewsbury*.

"Under the Divine favour may the work prosper, and answer the design proposed.—FLOREAT SALOPIA."

A new vestry, tower, and gallery were added to *Astley* church a few years ago, with a handsome reredos and stone font. During the present summer the trustees of *Shrewsbury* school, as impropiators of the tithes of the chapelry, have caused the stonework of the eastern window to be restored, which has been done in the most effective manner by Mr. Dodson, architect, of *Shrewsbury*. The window is early Decorated, and of three lights. It is somewhat peculiar from the cusps springing out of the soffit-plane. The upper mullions intersect in the head, and display trefoil and quatrefoil tracery. The buttresses which flank the sides of this portion of the building have likewise been repaired, and the apex of the gable finished with a trefoil finial. To render this good work more complete, glazing of a tasteful design has been placed in the chancel window by John Bishton Minor, esq. of *Astley* House, and executed by Mr. D. Evans of *Shrewsbury*. It consists of three figures on a diapered and richly foliated ground, viz. the patron saint of the church, Michael the Archangel, winged, and holding a spear; on the right arm is a shield displaying a cross, and at the feet a dragon, to which the spear is pointed. King Edgar, bearing a sword in his right hand, and in his left the figure of a church; he is supposed to have been the founder of the mother church of *St. Mary* in *Salop*, about the year 980. *St. Katharine*, with the insignia of a wheel. Beneath each is a scroll inscribed with the name. The upper compartments are filled with a similar pattern ground, the centre of each division having a rich flower and lozenge ornament of ruby glass. The south door of this church, now walled up (from the principal entrance being at the west), is an interesting specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture of the time of Henry I. It shows a semicircular arch, having on the hood or label-moulding the nail-head ornament, and beneath the embattled. An inner arch is similarly adorned, and has the remains of foliated caps in tolerable preservation, but the shafts are unfortunately destroyed.

H. P.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 10. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps to be Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and Treasurer and Cofferer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; also Treasurer to H. R. H. Prince Albert; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, (Equerry to the Queen,) to be Private Secretary to His Royal Highness, *vice* Phipps.

Oct. 16. Stapleton Charles Cotton, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Denne.

Oct. 29. Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy (Lieut. and Capt. Coldstream Guards) to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Phipps.

Oct. 30. George Bott, esq. Lieut. R.N. to be Superintendent of the penal settlement of the colony of British Guiana.

Oct. 31. The Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Knt. (Lord Mayor of the City of London,) created a Baronet.

Nov. 1. Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. J. Armstrong to be Colonel Commandant. — John Gordon, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Gilbertson.

Nov. 2. 62d Foot, Major L. F. Jones, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, *vice* H. B. Harvey, who exchanges; Brevet, Capt. C. Bacon, of 6th Foot, to be Major. — John Francis Smyth, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of Sierra Leone. — Perceval Kirton, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

Nov. 6. Brevet, Capt. R. Johns, of Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.

Nov. 9. 8th Foot, Capt. F. D. Lumley to be Major. — Unattached, Brevet Major J. Scargill, from the 97th Foot, to be Major. — 61st Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. C. Deacon to be Major.

Nov. 13. Henry John Glanville, esq. to be Chief Justice of St. Christopher's; Henry Isles Woodcock, esq. to be Chief Justice of Dominica; Archibald Paul Burt, esq. to be Attorney-General of St. Christopher's. — Niven Kerr, esq. (Consul in Cyprus) to be Consul for Rhodes, and the other Turkish Islands in the Archipelago.

Nov. 14. Alex. James Moorhead, esq. to be Secretary and Registrar to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Nov. 16. 16th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B. to be Colonel.

Nov. 26. John Elijah Blunt, esq. to be one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, *vice* Wingfield.

Nov. 27. John Beecroft, esq. to be Consul in the territories on the coast of Africa lying between Cape St. Paul and Cape St. John. — Benj. Chille Campbell Pine, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the district of Natal, in South Africa. — Robert William Keate, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands, dependencies of the Island of Mauritius.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Cork. — Colonel J. C. Chatterton.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 29. Commander C. F. A. Shadwell to the *Hecate*.

Oct. 30. Adm. Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B. to

be Admiral of the Fleet; Vice-Adm. Sir E. D. King, Knt. K.C.H. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. — To be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1 Sept. 1846: Retired Capt. Thomas Dick and retired Capt. W. I. Scott.

Nov. 2. To be Captains: E. C. J. D'Eyncourt, Thomas H. Mason, and J. Anderson. — To be Commanders: A. Gordon and W. T. Rivers.

Nov. 5. Capt. Sir David Dunn, Knt. K.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. — To be retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed 1 Sept. 1846: Retired Capt. B. C. Cator.

Nov. 7. Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart. to the *Vengeance*; Capt. R. Smart to the *Indefatigable*.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Bishop of Chester to be Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D. to be Bishop of Llandaff.

Rev. H. H. Milman to be Dean of St. Paul's, London.

Rev. R. B. Hone to be Archdn. of Worcester.

Rev. E. Browne to be Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. W. Palmer to be Preb. of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Cureton to be Canon of Westminster; and Minister of St. Margaret's.

Rev. J. Scholefield to be Canon of Ely.

Rev. R. Waldy to be Hon. Canon of Sarum.

Rev. C. T. Whitley to be Hon. Canon of Durh.

Rev. J. Bardsley, St. Philip's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. R. W. Barnes, Probus V. Cornwall.

Rev. B. J. J. Bateman, Sheldon R. Warwicksh.

Rev. J. Birkett, St. James's R. Colchester.

Rev. J. Bradshaw, Christ Church P.C. West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Rev. W. Brewster, St. Matthew P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. Bridges, Melcombe Regis R. Dorset.

Rev. E. Bridgeman, Kinnerley V. Salop.

Rev. E. B. Browne, Kenwyn V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Calvert, St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist, Watling Street RR. London.

Rev. S. B. Clarke, Christ Church P.C. Southport, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Clowes, Ashbocking V. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Davis, St. Mary P.C. Hatfield Bishop's, Herts.

Rev. J. F. Dimock, Edingley P.C. Southwell, Notts.

Rev. G. Dover, St. Barnabas P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. T. W. Dowding, Preschute V. Wilts.

Rev. T. Eyetts, Prestwood P.C. Bucks.

Rev. H. Farmar, Oakbridge P.C. Gloucestersh.

Rev. J. Gaskin, St. Cuthbert R. Bedford.

Rev. — Gibson, Dacre V. Cumberland.

Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, Melling P.C. Lanc.

Rev. A. Greenwell, Golborne P.C. Winwick, Lancashire.

Rev. R. S. Grignon, Long Bennington V. Linc.

Rev. J. F. Johnson, Ramskill P.C. Ripon, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Kingdon, Michaelstow R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Lambert, Tibberton R. Glouc.

Rev. W. Law, Little Shelford R. Camb.

Rev. B. Maitland, Brunswick Chapel P.C. Marylebone, Middlesex.

Rev. C. N. Mangin, Horsley V. Glouc.

Rev. R. H. Millington, Holy Trinity P.C. Warton, Lanc.

Rev. E. Morgan, Llanchain R. Aberystwyth.

Rev. W. Murray, Salcombe P.C. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Napleton, Grendon Bishops P.C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. G. Nightingale, Holcome P.C. Bury, Lancashire.
 Rev. E. Pickard, Warmwell with Foxall RR. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Picton, Milwich V. Staffordshire.
 Rev. S. Plant, Weston-upon-Trent V. Stafford.
 Rev. T. A. Pope, St. Matthias P.C. Stoke-Newington, Middlesex.
 Rev. J. Ridgeway, The Watermen's Church P.C. Penge, Surrey.
 Rev. A. Rogers, St. Paul's P.C. Bristol.
 Rev. H. De Saumarez, St. Aldate R. Oxford.
 Rev. J. Spurrell, Great Shelford V. Camb.
 Rev. R. C. Swan, Hotbfield R. Kent.
 Rev. H. O. Wilson, Church Stretton R. Salop.
 Rev. A. D. Wagner, St. Paul P.C. Brighton.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. G. D. Adams, B.A. to the Earl of Kintore.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

The Right Hon. Baron Richards, Mr. Montford Longfield, Q.C., and Mr. E. Hargreave, to be Commissioners to carry into execution the provisions of the Act for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland.
 Rev. E. Firmstone to be Master of Lady Lumley's Grammar School, Thornton.
 Rev. H. Meeres to be Master of the Grammar School, Rochester.
 Rev. L. P. Mercier, B.A. to be Master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.
 George E. Day, M.D. to be Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrew's.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At the Government House, Perth, Western Australia, the wife of his Excellency Capt. Fitz-Gerald, R.N. a dau.
 Sept. 25. At Nellore, Madras, the wife of Arthur Purvis, esq. C. S. a son.—29. At the Hassels, Beds, the wife of Alexander Pym, esq. a dau.
 Oct. 5. At Tredegar, South Wales, the wife of W. H. Styles, esq. a son and heir.—18. At Collon, the Hon. Mrs. Delap, a dau.—20. In Grosvenor sq. Viscountess Ebrington, a dau.—In Lowndes sq. Lady Charles Pelham Clinton, a dau.—21. At Whittinghame, N. B. Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.—23. At Eccleston sq. the wife of Capt. Armar L. Corry, a son.—24. In Norfolk cresc. the wife of Col. Maclean, a dau.—At Arbuthnot house, Lady Jane Arbuthnot, a son.—27. At the College, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, a son.—At Dorfold, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a dau.—At Lexham hall, Mrs. F. W. Keppel, a dau.—28. At Pau, the wife of J. E. Bradshaw, esq. of Fair Oak Park, Hants, a son.—29. The Lady Albert Denison, a son.—At Stoneleigh abbey, Warw. the Lady Caroline Leigh, wife of the Hon. W. H. Leigh, a dau.—At Hamilton terrace, St. John's wood, the wife of Col. Bagnold, a dau.—31. The wife of Capt. Kemys Tynte, Grenadier Guards, a dau.—At Cottingham, Mrs. W. H. H. Hutchinson, a son.
 Lately. At Langley lodge, Wilts, Mrs. T. Abdy Fellowes, a dau.—At Ashburton, the wife of R. Falk, esq. a dau.
 Nov. 1. At Highgate, Mrs. Wm. Bowyer Morgan, a dau. (christened Edith-Elizabeth).
 —2. At Bodmin, the wife of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bt. a dau.—At Hintlesham hall, the

wife of J. A. Harcastle, esq. M.P. a dau.—
 3. The wife of the Rev. Charles Vansittart, Rector of Shottesbrook, a son.—At Blyth hall, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a dau.—4. At Itchenstoke Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a son.—5. At Writtle park, the wife of the Hon. Frederick Petre, a dau.—At St. Mary-at-Hill, City, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, a son.—6. At Westbourne terr. Hyde Park gardens, the wife of C. Lyall, esq. a son.—7. At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyle, a dau.—8. At Court house, Cannington, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a dau.—At Bolton hall, the wife of W. H. Orde Powlett, esq. a son.—11. At Edinburgh, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—15. In Cadogan pl. Mrs. Charles Morgan, a son (christened Frederic Conwy).—17. At Corby castle, the wife of Philip H. Howard, esq. M.P. for Carlisle, a dau. (christened Margaret-Jane).—20. At Bayswater house, the wife of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. a dau.—21. In Chester sq. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vernor, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—22. The Marchioness of Ely, a son and heir.—23. In Amen court, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Coward, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, a dau.—At Ripon, the wife of Wm. Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. a son and heir.—24. In Park st. Grosvenor square, the wife of Robert Ferguson, M.D. a dau.—25. In Eaton pl. the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, a son.—In Chesham place, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 3. In Van Diemen's Land, Lieut. C. O. E. Wilmot, 96th Regt. youngest son of the late Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart. to Sophia, fifth dau. of John Dunn, esq. of Heathfield.
 May 16. At Sydney, New South Wales, the Rev. George Fairfowl M'Arthur, third son of Hannibal H. M'Arthur, esq. to Margaret-Anne, youngest dau. of Charles F. Priddle, esq. of Macquarie street.
 29. At Grace cottage, Frederick's Valley, N. S. Wales, Edward Brooking Cornish, esq. of Terramagamin, third son of J. Cornish, esq. Scotle, to Margaret, second dau. of J. Raine, esq.
 July 12. At Deyrah, Lieut. J. Nibbett, 69th N.I. to Emma, second dau. of R. Parsons, esq. of Taunton.—At Plaines Wilhelms, Mauritius, Hambly Knapp, esq. 5th Fusiliers, to Augusta-Henrietta-Anne, second dau. of James Stuart Brownrigg, esq. Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Gen. Brownrigg.
 Aug. 4. At Fort Church, Calcutta, Lieut. W. E. Sandys, 55th Regt. Executive Officer, Arracan, to Ellen-Sophia-Parr, third dau. of the late Major F. E. Manning, 16th Bengal Grenadiers.
 7. At Nooholly, Charles Rivett Carnac, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. third son of the late Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. to Flora-Elizabeth, dau. of J. Baker, esq.
 22. At Landour, Upper India, Capt. J. A. Weller, Bengal Eng. to Alice, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Oldfield, esq.
 28. At York Factory, Hudson's Bay, Augustus Edward Petty, esq. of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Service, to Anne-Rose, second dau. of Edward Clonston, esq. Stromness, Orkney.
 Sept. 10. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the Rev. J. Ellegood, A.B. Incumbent of St. Ann's, Montreal. and third son of the late Jacob Ellegood, esq. of Dumfries, to Harriett-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Taylor, esq. of Camberwell.
 13. At Dover, George Hayes, esq. of Finch-

ley, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hyde.

19. At Market Bosworth, Chas. *Goring*, esq. M.P. of Wiston park, Sussex, [since deceased] to Juliana, younger dau. of the late Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart. — At Chelsea, James Stuart *Tulk*, esq. of Sleyne Hall, I.W. to Adela, youngest dau. of John Thompson, esq. of Belmont St. Peter's, Thanet. — At Scarborough, Alexander *Halley*, esq. M.D. of Wimpolest. to Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of William Harland, esq. M.D. Mayor of Scarborough. — At St. George's Hanover sq. C. Miller *Layton*, esq. 35th Regt. eldest son of Edward Layton, esq. of Harrow Weald, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Dyson, esq. of Watford.

20. At Checkley, Staffordshire, the Rev. W. T. *Blathwayt*, second son of G. W. Blathwayt, esq. of Dyrham park, Gloucestershire, to Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of R. Phillips, esq. of Heybridge, Staff. — At North Aston, Oxfordshire, Leopold Baron *Grempp von Freudenstein*, to Jane-Lydia, eldest dau. of Col. Bowles. — At Gillingham, Edward *Welch*, of Milton Clevedon, Somerset, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Welch, esq. of the former place. — At Chelsea, the Rev. John Ross *Macduff*, of St. Maddoes, Perthshire, to Louisa, fourth dau. of John Stephen, esq. of Chelsea. — At Stockton, Worc. Major Henry Phipps *Raymond*, of the Royals, to Julia, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H. of Bearash, Berkshire. — At Liverpool, Thomas Stamford *Raffles*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Cearn, jun. esq. of Rodney st. Liverpool. — At Myddelton lodge, John, fourth son of William *Blundell*, of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, esq. to Catherine, sixth dau. of Peter Middleton, esq. of Middleton lodge and Stockeld park, Yorkshire. — At Walworth, the Rev. Charles Andrew *Gollmer*, to Sarah-Caroline, second dau. of the late William Hoar, esq. formerly 10th Regt. of Foot. — At St. James's Westbourne terr. Charles Walter *Morice*, esq. of Gloucester ter. to Sophia, dau. of Edward Leven, esq. of Gloucester sq. — At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Henry *Collinson*, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Rosa-Jane, youngest dau. of Thomas Love Peacock, esq. of the East India House and Lower Halliford. — At Beaumaris, Thomas *Kay*, esq. of Pelham pl. Brompton, to Alice, eldest dau. of the late John Prichard, esq. of Beddgelert. — At the Manse of Ardcluch, Samuel *Chapman*, esq. late of Buenos Ayres, to Rose, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Macbean, of Ardcluch, Nairnshire.

22. At Harborne, J. Beete *Jukes*, esq. of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, to Augusta-Georgina, eldest dau. of John Meredith, esq. of Harborne park, Staffordshire. — At Littleham, the Rev. Augustus William Dorset *Fellows*, Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney st. York, to Harriet, the sixth surviving dau. of the late Dr. Pendrill, of Bath. — At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Benjamin *Atkinson*, esq. of King William st. to Eliza, dau. of Major Griffin. — At Camberwell, Lieut. Cadman *Hodgkinson*, 28th Bombay N.I. to Martha, youngest dau. of the late John Hodgkinson, esq. of London. — At Lyme Regis, the Rev. William *Nicholson*, son of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, of Bothenhampton, to Caroline, dau. of William Gresham, esq. of the Lawn, Lyme Regis.

23. At Abbotsbury, Dorset, the Rev. Henry *Davis*, of Ibberton, son of the late Rev. J. Davis, of Cerne, to Dorothea-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Cookson. — At Trewarthenick, the Rev. Paul William *Molesworth*, Rector of Tetcott, Devon, to Jane-Frances, eldest dau. of Gordon W. F. Gregor, esq. of Trewarthenick, Cornwall. — At St. George's

Hanover sq. Harvie-Morton, second son of the late Sir Thomas *Farquhar*, Bart. to the Hon. Louisa Harriet Ridley, youngest dau. of Lord Colborne. — At Lois-Weedon, the Rev. J. H. *Harrison*, Rector of Bugbrooke, Northampton, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late E. Grant, esq. of Litchborough. — At Stoke Damerel, Arthur Smith *Owen*, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Jane-Spry, only dau. of William Pridham, esq. of Stoke. — At Brighton, Clare, youngest son of Benjamin *Senell*, esq. of Blackheath park, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Piercy, esq. of Hurley, Berks. — At Abbotsbury, Dorset, the Rev. Henry *Davis*, of Ibberton, son of the late Rev. J. Davis, of Cerne, to Dorothea-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Cookson. — At Lincoln, the Rev. George D. *Kent*, B.D. Rector of Stratford Tony, near Salisbury, eldest son of the Rev. G. D. Kent, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Anne, eldest dau. of William Rudgard, esq. — At Hove, Sussex, Henry Mountford *Reid*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, son of Joseph Reid, esq. of Cornwall terr. Regent's park, to Helen, third dau. of Arthur Lewis, esq. of Brighton. — At Bedford, Talbot *Barnard*, esq. to Mary, elder dau. of Nicholas Fitzpatrick, esq. M.D. late of the Royal Artillery. — At St. Pancras, Frank William *Hewett*, esq. second son of Sir George Hewett, Bart. of Freemantle park, Hants, to Julie-Minna, fourth dau. of M. Carlivon Douallier, Capt. of Cavalry in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

26. At Lynn, William Jay *Bolton*, esq. of Caius Coll. Camb. second son of the Rev. R. Bolton, of New York, to Susanna, second dau. of the late William Welch, esq. of Stoke Newington. — At St. John the Evangelist, George *Kelly*, esq. second son of William H. Kelly, esq. of Bayswater, to Julia-Rosina, second dau. of Francis Watts, esq. of Warwick sq. Pimlico. — Hall-William, eldest son of the Rev. William *Keary*, Rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire, to Helen D'Urban, eldest dau. of the late Mr. George Rodwell, of Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk. — At Whitkirk, Col. *Bush*, Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds District, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of Seacroft hall, Yorkshire. — At Plympton St. Mary, the Rev. Thomas *Hullah*, M.A. Curate of Holne, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. Woolcombe, R.N. of Homerdon, Devon. — At Brookthorpe, Wyndham *Harding*, esq. Secretary of the London and South-Western Railway Company (youngest son of the Rev. John Harding, Rector of Colty and Coychurch), to Eleanor, only surviving dau. of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. Aldate's, Gloucester. — At Westbury-on-Severn, Geo. Matlow, second son of Joseph *Abell*, esq. of Mitcheldean, late of 60th Rifles, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Joseph Bennett, esq. of Chaxhill house, Glouc. and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Legge, R.I.A. — At Craiglands house, Dumfriesshire, George *Saton*, esq. Advocate, to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late James Hunter, esq. of Thurston, East Lothian. — At Brighton, the Rev. S. G. *Rees*, Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. William Rees, Head Master of North Walsham School, to Annie, eldest dau. of Dr. James Arnott, of Brighton.

27. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. William J. *Whately*, Vicar of Owersby, Linc. to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Thomas Lloyd, esq. and granddau. of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, Lord Bishop of Lichfield. — At Hammersmith, Eugene *Harkielcke*, esq. of Franche court, Worc. to Maria-Goulding, third dau. of Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. Comptroller of City estates. — At Sneaton, Joseph Barker *Richardson*, esq. of Dublin, youngest son of Christopher Richardson, esq. of Whitby, to Mary, third dau. of the late Col.

Wilson, of Sneaton castle, Yorkshire.—At Southill, Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mark *Kerr*, Comm. R.N. to Jane-Emma-Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Major Macan, of Carriff, Armagh, step-dau. of W. H. Whitbread, esq. of Southill.—At Llanwnog, Montgomeryshire, Owen Davies *Tudor*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. James, Vicar of Llanwnog.—At Wilby, George *King*, esq. of Desnidge lodge, Suffolk, to Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Mingaye, M.A. Rector of Wilby.

29. At Paris, John-Tharp-Burton, eldest son of the late Rev. R. B. *Phillipson*, formerly of Herringswell house, Suffolk, to Caroline-Giffard, dau. of J. H. Lethbridge, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

Oct. 1. At Christ Church St. Marylebone, the Rev. John *Watson*, ex-Rector of St. Luke's, Trinidad, now proceeding to Adelaide, South Australia, to Elizabeth-Letitia, eldest dau. of Henry Manwell, esq. of Milton st. Dorset sq.—At Somersham, Hunts, W. *Locke*, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Martha, widow of William Ilett, esq. of Hereford, and sister to Ephraim Roper, esq. of Colne hall, Huntingdonshire.—At Edinburgh, John Price *Simpson*, esq. of Endsleigh st. Tavistock sq. London, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Robert Renton, esq. M.D.—At Liverpool, Edward L. *Brandreth*, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Marriott, esq. Liverpool.

2. At Hamilton, Joseph John *Henley*, esq. eldest son of J. W. Henley, esq. of Waterpery, M.P. for Oxfordshire, to Agnes-Walwyn, eldest dau. of Theodore Walrond, esq. of Calder pk. Lanarkshire.—At Hampstead, William *Gordon*, esq. of Madeira, to Emma, dau. of the late J. Featherston, esq. of Newbus Grange, Durham.—At Hastings, Mr. John C. *Dear*, of London, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Oldacres, of Kilby, Leic.—The Rev. Richard *Surtees*, son of the Rev. John Surtees, Canon of Bristol, and Rector of Bonham, Norf. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Vere Dashwood, of Stanford hall.—At Totteridge, Francis *Koe*, esq. of the Royal Engineers, second son of J. H. Koe, esq. Q.C. to Isabella, eldest dau. of J. Hey Puget, esq.—At Bromfield, Cumberland, Wm. eldest son of Wm. Chambers *Chambres*, esq. of Wallasey, Cheshire, to Louisa-Mellis, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Maddock, of the 10th Bengal Inf.—At Cheltenham, Alfred, third son of Edw. *Waltmore*, esq. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Browne, esq. R.M. of Epsom.—At All Souls' Langham pl. St. Marylebone, Joseph *Whitehouse*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Augusta-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Maddall, esq.—At Easington, Warwickshire, Lieut. T. J. R. *Barrow*, R.N. eldest son of Col. Barrow, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Martha-Sophia, only child of the late James Hogg, esq. of Longcourt, Randwick, Glouc.—At Westleigh, Devon, James R. *Andrews*, esq. R. N. to Louisa, second dau. of the late Rev. John Torr, the former Vicar of that parish.

3. At Wynford, George, eldest son of Geo. *Collier*, esq. of Henham parsonage, Essex, to Elizabeth, second dau.; and John, eldest son of Richard *Walter*, esq. of Percombe hill, Somerset, to Mary, youngest dau. of Wm. Chaffey, esq. of Wynford Eagle, Dorset.—At Langtonlong, Blandford, Richard, son of John *Walmesley*, esq. of the Hall of Ince, Lancashire, to Ann-Eliza, dau. of the late William Donaldson, esq. of Lyttleton house, Blandford.—At Edinburgh, Alexander Gibson *Bowie*, third son of Robert Bowie, esq. of Edinburgh, to Georgina-St.-Clair, third dau. of Archibald Millar, esq. Med. Staff.—At Reading, the Rev. Alex. J. L. *Cavie*, B.A. Incumbent of Shuttington, Warw. to Harriet-Emma, relict

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of Thomas Quentery, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.—At Kennington, Charles *Tysoe*, jun. esq. of Manchester, to Anne-Elizabeth, only dau. of Edward Walmesley, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.—At Stonehouse, William *Bowden*, esq. of Totnes, to Sarah, second dau. of Antony Pike, esq. Storekeeper, Royal William Victualling Yard.—At St. Margaret's-at-Cliff, Kent, the Rev. E. *Boys*, son of Capt. Boys, R.N. to Mary, eldest dau. of G. H. Hatton Loud, esq. of Buckland.—At St. Peter's Belgrave sq. J. A. *Froude*, esq. of Manchester, to Charlotte-Maria, dau. of the late Pascoe Grenfell, esq.

4. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Clement, youngest son of the Rev. Mark *Wilks*, of Paris, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Richard Roberts, esq. of Douglas.—At Exeter, Anthony *Wilson*, esq. nephew of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, D.D. of Grosvenor pl. Bath.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. Alfred Y. *Bazett*, of Gatton cottage, near Reigate, to Catherine-Frances, eldest dau. of William Norton, esq. of Kensington park.—At St. Pancras, Alfred J. *Horwood*, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances-Charlotte, dau. of T. Duffus Hardy, esq.—At Enfield, Middlesex, William *Potter*, esq. of Cadogan pl. to Eleanor, only dau. of the late James Whitehead, esq.—At Leicester, Thomas *Miller*, esq. of Leicester, to Susan-Briston, eldest dau. of the late William Berridge, esq. of Lincoln.—At New Marylebone, David Anderson *Blair*, esq. to Helena-Hester, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Rongh, Chief Justice of Ceylon.—At Clapham rise, Leonard-William, second son of the late Leonard *Collmann*, esq. of Broad st. buildings, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Thomas Butler, esq. the Terrace, Clapham.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Folliott *Duff*, esq. to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of the late Charles George Parker, esq. of Springfield place, Essex.—At Halifax, Yorkshire, Charles *Crookwell*, esq. of Manchester, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of Lot Gardiner, esq. of Halifax.—At Brecon, South Wales, William Woodward *Manning*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Manning, Rector of Diss, Norfolk, to Emily-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Batt, esq. Surgeon, 7th Fusiliers.

6. At St. Pancras New road, Geo. *Williams*, esq. of Hampstead, to Annie-Leonora, niece of G. J. Guthrie, esq. and widow of Thomas Bentley Phillips, esq. of Beverley.—At Tiverton, Richard *Branscombe*, esq. of Bampton, to Sarah, relict of John Leaman, esq.—At Brighton, William Boyle, eldest son of William *Norcott*, esq. of Kilworth, co. Cork, to Louisa-Mary, relict of the Rev. T. L. Tovey, and dau. of Joseph Pyrke, esq. Deane hall, Glouc.—At Paris, Thomas Bullock *Webster*, esq. 15th Bombay N.I. fourth son of the late E. W. B. Webster, esq. of Hendon, to Julia-Rachel-Stevens, youngest dau. of Benjamin Price, esq. of Westbury, Bucks.—At Paris, Viscount *Ernest*, son of Count Rotallier, of Chateau Rotallier, Jura, to Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Macnamara, esq. of Caddington hall, Beds.

8. At Hornsea, the Rev. Thomas *Dykes*, B.A. Curate of Trinity Hull, to Mary-Davy, only dau. of Joseph Blundell, esq. of Hull.

9. At Buckland, Surrey, the Rev. James Buller *Kitson*, Vicar of Pelynt, Cornwall, to Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval, Cornwall, and widow of the Rev. Gerald Pole Carew.—Charles Francis Webster *Wedderburne*, esq. eldest son of the late Sir James and the Lady Frances Wedderburne, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker court, Somerset.

OBITUARY.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

Sept. 10. At Warsaw, in his 52d year, the Grand Duke Michael Paulowitsch, (brother to the Emperor of Russia), Commandant of the Grenadiers of the Guard, Director of the military establishments, and of the hospital of Tschesme.

He was born on the 9th Feb. 1798, the second son of the Emperor Paul.

He married on the 20th Feb. 1824, Frederica Charlotta Maria, daughter of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, who was received into the Greek church by the names of Helena Paulowna. They had issue three daughters, born in 1825, 1826, and 1827. Two of these Princesses have been cut off in the flower of their youth by the bad air of Warsaw; and the Princess Michaelowna, the youngest, alone survives.

The Grand Duke Michael expired on the 9th, from the effects of a second attack of apoplexy. The Grand Duchess and her daughter arrived in time to soothe his last moments. His Imperial Highness's remains have been embalmed, and conveyed to St. Petersburg. The Emperor was much affected at the Grand Duke's death. His grief was so intense, that his medical attendants apprehended that, if not speedily subdued, he would probably suffer from an attack similar to that which terminated his brother's life.

The Grand Duke Czarowitch has been nominated to succeed his uncle in his military appointments.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Oct. 30. At Quiddenham, Norfolk, aged 77, the Right Hon. William Charles Keppel, fourth Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron Ashford (1695), a Privy Councillor.

He was born on the 14th May, 1772, the only child of George the third Earl of Albemarle, K.G. by Anne, daughter of Sir John Miller, Bart. of Chichester. By the death of his father on the 13th Oct. 1772, he succeeded to the peerage before he had attained the age of six months.

The Earl of Albemarle was a staunch Whig of the old school, and one of the few remaining companions of the celebrated Charles James Fox. Not having had the advantage of that practical education and experience which many peers acquire in the House of Commons, he was unaccustomed so frequently to address the Upper House as many noble lords far inferior to him in natural talents and poli-

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tical information. Still he occasionally came to the rescue with considerable effect whenever his party happened to be hard pressed. His maiden speech was delivered on the 21st of Feb. 1794; and on the 16th March 1796 he caused the House to be summoned, in order to move for an inquiry into the Naval Defence of Ireland during the late attempt at an Invasion. This motion was lost by 21 votes to 92. Of course, his Lordship was a member of the Whig Club, and a zealous opponent of the war which ended in the downfall of the French empire, and the glory of which contest Lord Albemarle and his friends thought very dearly purchased at a cost of so many millions. On the formation of the Whig Administration of 1806 he was appointed Master of the Buckhounds, an office more important in those days than at present, for the noble lord who held it was much more frequently in communication, and as it were companionship, with George III. than he could ever have been with any of his successors. But this short period of office terminated in March 1807.

Like Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, Lord Albemarle was an enthusiastic agriculturist, but the earnestness and ardour of both were tempered by foresight, discretion, and perseverance. Mr. Coke certainly conducted his operations on a larger scale than Lord Albemarle, and, being twenty years senior to him, his Lordship may be considered rather a pupil than a rival of Mr. Coke. Between them the closest friendship subsisted, which was sealed by a matrimonial alliance; for Mr. Coke, though old enough to be Lord Albemarle's father, became his son-in-law in the year 1822, when he espoused Lady Anne Keppel. It is difficult for any one unconnected with the county of Norfolk to estimate the extraordinary popularity of the Earl of Albemarle. He enjoyed all the respect and affection which attend upon high birth, large possessions, and solid abilities, yet was he neither distinguished nor endeared by all these so much as by his sterling virtues, his gracious and flowing courtesy, his large benevolence. Such qualities enabled him to take an active part not merely in the political affairs of Norfolk, to which he gave a tone, and in the midst of which he was quite a leader, but to become one of the earliest founders and promoters of the improved school of agriculture—a change in its social condition that has given to that county a reputation more famous than

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any other for the cultivation of an art which, even in these days of free trade, Englishmen continue to regard as the most interesting and most important of all human pursuits. It has always been the opinion of Lord Albemarle's intimate friends, that he possessed powers quite sufficient to have enabled him to take a prominent part in the debates of the House of Lords, but, though he seldom gave utterance to his sentiments in that assembly, all men of Norfolk well remember that he was very effective in presiding at popular meetings, and it will not soon be forgotten that at the social board, whether public or private, he was almost without a rival. His wit and his surprising powers of conversation were accompanied by a gentleness and consideration for the feelings of others which evidently flowed from the genuine source of real kindness of heart, and which through life was exemplified alike to dependents and friends. His Lordship was one of that class of men rarely to be found, of which the late Duke of Sussex was a conspicuous specimen, who could preside at a public entertainment for any indefinite number of hours without permitting the spirit of social intercourse to evaporate, or the joyous ebullitions of a crowded assembly to overstep the bounds which the most dignified good-breeding could impose. To others it would be no light task, but to him it seemed an easy and pleasurable duty, to maintain the animation and to satisfy the expectations of a party of five hundred persons during the long hours of a winter night. Of course, he often presided at "agricultural clubs," and at "Fox anniversaries;" but perhaps the most remarkable share that he took in any public assemblage was at a meeting of his own county, held in November, 1819, when he made an admirable speech in moving resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Manchester magistrates in reference to the fatal occurrences at the riots in that town. Upon that occasion he moved and carried a very strong address to the Prince Regent.

When, after an exclusion from office of three-and-twenty years, the late Earl Grey found himself at the head of the Government, the Earl of Albemarle became Master of the Horse to King William IV. in succession to the Duke of Leeds. This appointment took place on the 22d Nov. 1830, and on the same day his Lordship was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. While the actual duties of this office consist in the superintendence of equeries and stables, its occupant has gradually risen to being the immediate attendant and almost the companion of

the Sovereign upon state occasions; and the genial character of William IV. naturally led to his deriving especial pleasure from the society of one so amiable and accomplished as Lord Albemarle, and so well suited to the atmosphere of a Court where men rose by no unworthy arts. His Majesty in 1833 conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Lord Albemarle resigned with his friends in Nov. 1834, and returned with them in April, 1835, continuing to hold his dignified position to the end of the reign of William IV. and during the first four years of her present Majesty's reign, when his Lordship finally retired from Court, and very rarely afterwards attended the House of Lords. Age and infirmities precluded his taking any further part in public life, and he now descends into the tomb at an honoured old age.

His Lordship married first, when not twenty years of age, the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth daughter of Edward Lord de Cliford, herself then not sixteen. Her ladyship was the mother of a very numerous family, consisting of nine sons and six daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters now survive. Their names were as follow: 1. William, Viscount Bury, who died in 1804, when ten years old; 2. Augustus-Frederick, now Earl of Albemarle; 3. Lady Sophia, married in 1819 to Sir James Macdonald, Bart. and died in 1824; 4. Lady Elizabeth, who died in 1806, aged eight years; 5. the Hon. George Thomas Keppel, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Treasury, and M.P. for Lymington; he married in 1831 Susannah, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. and has issue one son and two daughters; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel, M.A. a Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Quiddenham, Norfolk; he married in 1828 Lady Maria Clements, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leitrim, but has no issue; 7. the Hon. Charles James Keppel, who died in 1817, in his 16th year; 8. Lady Anne-Amelia, married in 1822 to Thomas William Coke, esq. M.P. for Norfolk, and afterwards Earl of Leicester, and secondly in 1843 to the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, who by his former marriage was son-in-law to Earl Grey; she died in 1844, having had issue the present Earl of Leicester and other children; 9. Lady Mary, married in 1826 to Henry Frederick Stephenson, esq.; 10. Lady Georgiana-Charlotte, married in 1827 to Major Edward Eustace Hill, and (having been divorced) secondly in 1849 to William Henry Magan, esq.

M.P. for Westmeath; 11. the Hon. Francis-Roger, who died in 1816, in his 10th year; 12. the Hon. Henry Keppel, Capt. R.N. who married in 1839 Katharine-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late General Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H. of Watergate, Sussex, but has no children; 13. the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Robert Keppel, M.A. Rector of North Creake in Norfolk, who married in 1833 Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. and has a numerous family; 14. Lady Caroline-Elizabeth, married in 1835 to the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Vicar of Longford, co. Derby; and 15. the Hon. John-Russell, who died in 1823, in his 9th year. The Countess died on the 14th Nov. 1817, in childhood of her 16th child, which was still-born.

The Earl of Albemarle married secondly, on the 11th Feb. 1822, Charlotte-Susanna, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hauloke, Bart. and the Countess survives him, without issue.

The present Earl was born in 1794, and married in 1816 Miss Frances Steer, but has no issue.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Oct. 14. At Hardwick House, near Chepstow, aged 72, the Right Rev. Edward Copleston, D.D. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, Professor of Ancient History to the Royal Academy, and F.S.A.

Edward Copleston was born the 2nd of February, 1776, at Offwell, in Devonshire, of which parish his father, John Bradford Copleston, was the incumbent and patron. The family of Copleston is one of the oldest in the kingdom, according to the old saw,—

Crocker, Crewys, and Copleston
When the Conqueror came were at home.

Mr. Copleston was for some time in the habit of taking a limited number of pupils, and many of the principal country gentlemen in the two western counties—of the generation now rapidly passing away—looked back in after years with affection and gratitude to the rectory house at Offwell. For instance, there were six Bulters there together at one time. Under the roof of his father Edward Copleston received the whole of his early education. In 1791, being barely fifteen years old and the youngest of six candidates,* he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1793 Copleston obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem, the subject being "Marius sitting amid the ruins of Carthage." This

was the only university distinction at that period open to undergraduates. At Easter 1795 he was elected Fellow of Oriel under the following remarkable and honourable circumstances.† He had not been a candidate, and it was not until after the examination of those who competed for that distinction that the electors invited him to come to Oriel and be chosen a Fellow. In 1796 he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay on agriculture; and in 1797, although he had not yet taken the degree of M.A., he was appointed college tutor, the duties of which office he performed for many years in a manner that earned for him the gratitude of his pupils, and the approbation of the whole university.

Towards the conclusion of the last century, and, indeed, for a considerable time previously, the examination for the degree of B.A. at Oxford had degenerated into a form of the lowest description. This was generally lamented, and it was understood that Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Eveleigh, the Provost of Oriel, and others of the heads of houses, were taking measures for putting the examination on a more useful footing. Copleston was one of their ablest and most efficient fellow labourers, and when the new examination statute received the sanction of the university he became one of the first examiners. In the year 1802 he was by the university elected Professor of Poetry, as successor to the amiable Dr. Hurd, an appointment which gave birth to his 35 "Prælectiones," published in 1813, lectures bearing throughout the marks of most extensive and accurate reading, of deep insight into human nature, and of correct and highly cultivated taste, expressed in pure and perspicuous Latin. In the year 1806 his some time brother-Fellow Mant published a little volume of poems, many of which were addressed to his Oxford friends. This volume was roughly handled in an ill-natured article in the Critical Review, an attack upon his friend, which gave occasion in 1807 to Copleston's *Advice to a Young Reviewer*; a little publication replete with sound judgment and keen observation, together with genuine wit and an engaging playfulness of manner. In 1809, the deep interest which he felt in the credit of the university induced him to publish the pamphlet entitled "The Examiner Examined, or Logic vindicated." A gentleman of considerable standing in the university, at one time one of the public examiners, and the author of many publications which had obtained a certain de-

* Cardiff Guardian.

† Notice in the Times—correct.

gree of popularity, put forth a book entitled "*Logic made Easy*," with an intimation thrown out in the preface, that "it would be serviceable in the course of study recommended for degrees." Copleston feeling that this book was a "work teeming with faults, and presenting a view of its subject totally mistaken and confused, that it contained errors,

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the vales in Vallombrosa,"

and that a candidate for the degree who should answer as he had been taught in this book ought certainly to be rejected," set heartily to work, and exposed its errors, with much acute discrimination, and, certainly, in a tone of indignant severity. Towards the outset he says to his readers, "I only entreat of you patient and impartial attention. Take the book I am examining, and compare it with my book, page by page. If I accuse the author falsely in a single instance, read no further, but cast my book into the fire, and condemn it to eternal infamy. If I make good my accusations, do not let false pity, and that mawkish plea of age and services, and good intentions, shield the accused from justice, or even mitigate his sentence." In the concluding paragraph, he intimated his intention of continuing his defence of the university. "This effort," he says, "will probably be followed by one directed against a different enemy, and provoked by an offence of greater magnitude. If the vile imposture of quackery deserves to be scourged and pilloried, the foul working fiend of defamation, of deliberate and systematic defamation, must not be allowed to spit his venom with impunity. Whatever may be the strength of that cavern in which he lies concealed, from that cavern he shall be dragged. The enterprise may be hazardous, but the cause inspires me. I have begun, indeed, with chasing a flea; I shall end, perhaps, with rousing a lion."

In pursuance of this intimation, the "Reply to the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review against Oxford," was published in 1810, a work distinguished not more by extensive and accurate scholarship, and deep insight into the philosophy of language, than by its just and comprehensive view of the beneficial influence of classical learning, and its high tone of moral sentiment. The style throughout is most vigorous and animated, abounding in well-chosen and striking metaphors, sometimes assuming the tone of indignant remonstrance, more frequently that of keen and biting sarcasm. Of the editor of the Edinburgh Review the author of the Reply speaks with respect. The following ex-

tracts are given as a short specimen. If an author's "labours have not been wholly barren, the most moderate services may be allowed to save him from the keen edge of scorn and ridicule and strong invective. Dulness must indeed be made to understand its proper level, arrogance must be humbled, forward ignorance abashed, error reprimanded, and prejudice condemned. But that powerful enginery should be reserved for offences of deeper guilt and more serious mischief, for the grovelling reptiles of quackery and obscenity, for the foul deformed monsters of malice, sedition, and impiety," &c. "And, to the immortal honour of the editor of that journal be it spoken, he has employed *his own* unrivalled talents, if rumour says true, most frequently in that service; and by these manly efforts in the cause of virtue he has raised to himself a monument that will outlive the occasions which awakened them, and will continue to command our admiration long after the clamours of his enemies have been hushed, and even the well-grounded complaints of injured men have been forgotten." We may apply the language of the writer to his three Replies to the calumnies of that Review. They richly deserve "to outlive the occasion" which produced them, and have indeed an abiding interest, from the critical acumen and the philosophical power of intellect which everywhere pervades them.

The notice of these publications has induced us to disregard the order of time, or we should have mentioned that in 1807 Copleston filled the office of Proctor, in performing the requirements of which office he was efficient from his high sense of duty, and popular from his kind and gentlemanly demeanour. In 1813 he was offered the Headship of Magdalene Hall, by Lord Grenville the Chancellor. This offer, however, he declined.

The amiable and learned Provost Eveleigh died in 1814, and Copleston, by the unanimous voice of his brother Fellows, was elected to succeed him. "Early in the next term the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon him by diploma, the instrument setting forth that that unusual distinction resulted from a grateful sense of the many public benefits which he had conferred upon the university."

It was while he held the office of Provost of Oriel that Dr. Copleston gave to the world his work on Predestination, consisting almost wholly of three discourses delivered from the pulpit of St. Mary's. If that work should not be considered to have settled "all the points in difference," it at least formed a very favourable specimen of the manner in which a candid and tolerant mind may conduct

even theological controversy. Of this work it is said, in an ably written memoir in the Cardiff Guardian, "All the distinguishing qualities of his mind—his power of detecting fallacies in reasoning—his vigour, clearness, and precision of thought—his candour and fairness in stating and weighing objections, together with a remarkable fertility in illustration, and a transparent purity of diction, are united in this attempt 'to justify the ways of God to man'—to reconcile foreknowledge in the Creator with freedom in the creature—to demonstrate the folly as well as the immoral tendency of a system, which paralyses all human exertion by depriving us of every incentive of hope or fear."

"The vigour and versatility of Dr. Copleston's mind," says the same memoir, "were exhibited in a remarkable manner by the publication in 1819 of 'Two Letters on the Currency,' addressed to Mr. (now Sir Robert) Peel. They attracted much attention from their justice and originality on so abstruse a subject." The attention of the public was still more forcibly drawn to them by the mention of them in the House of Commons by one of its most distinguished Members—we think Mr. Tierney.

It was in the year 1826 that the fifth centenary of Oriel College was celebrated, upon which occasion Dr. Copleston preached a sermon at St. Mary's, which was subsequently printed.

In 1826 he was appointed to the Deanery of Chester; an appointment the more gratifying to him, as it gave him frequent opportunities,—in his rides and walks and social intercourse, of communication with Bishop Blomfield, a prelate possessed of many features of character similar to his own,—the same accurate classical scholarship, a similar frankness and uprightness of character, similar kindness of heart, and, it may be added, a similar turn for wit and humour. In Dec. 1827 Dr. Copleston succeeded Dr. Charles Sumner in the Bishopric of Llandaff and Deanery of St. Paul's, an advancement to which he had high claims, "not only from his acknowledged learning and ability, but from his position at Oxford, his prudent and well regulated energy of character, his fervent piety, and irreproachable life."* His consecration took place on the 13th Jan. 1828, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, where the sermon was preached by his warmly attached pupil and friend Mr. Tyler, the exemplary and laborious Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

As he succeeded Dr. Charles Sumner in

the bishopric, so he succeeded him also in the tenancy of a country-gentleman's house at Llansanfraed, pleasantly and not inconveniently situated. Bishop Copleston had not resided long in his diocese before he became deservedly popular among all classes. From his highly cultivated mind, and his almost boundless stores of information, he was able to converse well on almost every subject; and, by the many distinguished men who partook of his hospitality,—distinguished either by literature, or by science, or by success in mining or manufactures, or by aristocracy of birth,—he was found to be a most agreeable and instructive companion; while his Christian courtesy and kindness of manner, and his unaffected humility, added a grace to all he said. To the clergy of his diocese of all ranks his house and his heart were always open. When a poor curate, perhaps from some distant parish, called upon him to ask his advice respecting some professional difficulty, he at once, in the kindest and most brother-like manner, seemed to enter into all his feelings, and to be anxious to give him whatever encouragement was in his power. The proffered hospitality of bed and board often contributed to cheer and animate a heart almost ready to sink under professional annoyances. It was jocularly said that, if he had been a layman, he could have carried the county in which he resided. Having continued some time at Llansanfraed, the Bishop removed to a country house near Cowbridge, and ultimately purchased Hardwick House, near Chepstow, a cheerful and convenient mansion, with a well-situated garden, the improvement of which, and of a walk through a copse on a steep cliff hanging over the Wye, were to the Bishop the source of constant interest and amusement.

About the year 1841 the Bishop lost his brother, who had succeeded their father in the rectory of Offwell. He was an active clergyman and magistrate, and possessed much of the hereditary talent of the family. In 1832 he printed for his friends (not published) a pleasing little poem of much local interest, entitled, "The Churchyard Yew." The tone of its language and sentiment remind the reader of the excellent Cowper, "the Poet of Christianity." In a note he says, "The following coincidence of facts connected with Offwell Church is memorable, and in domestic annals interesting. On Sunday, Nov. 9, 1829, the Rev. John Bradford Copleston, Vicar of St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter, formerly Rector of this parish, and still patron, read the morning service here, and his grandson, the Rev. John Gay Copleston, Vicar of Kingsey, Bucks, preached. In

* Times.

the afternoon of the same day his second son, the Rector of the parish, read the prayers, and his eldest son, once also the Rector, then Bishop of Llandaff, preached. Thus three generations, and three successive Rectors, partook in the duty of the same church on the same day." The Bishop's father died in 1831.

Upon the death of his brother, the Bishop virtually adopted his ten sons and daughters, towards whom he acted the part of a most kind and considerate father. Not far from the rectory at Offwell is some rough ground, the favourite walk of the Bishop and his sisters when they were children under the care of a nurse. This ground he contrived, many years ago, to purchase, and through the remainder of his life found a constant interest in improving its scenery by planting, and directing the course of a little stream so as to form a waterfall. Here, some few years since, the Bishop built a convenient house as an asylum for his nieces, who ministered to him on all occasions, especially during his last illness, with filial attention.

The attachment to their Bishop which, during the whole of his episcopate, was felt by all ranks in his diocese, was signally manifested at his funeral. The hearse which conveyed his earthly remains to the cathedral at Llandaff was attended by forty-seven carriages, and about two hundred of the clergy, and many of the principal gentry in the county made a point of shewing this last mark of respect and affection to the deceased prelate. Indeed, it is not quite correct to say the "last mark of respect," for immediately after the funeral a large meeting was held of influential persons, both lay and clerical, to consider by what enduring memorial they could best testify their high estimation of the distinguished talents and attainments, and the excellent and engaging character of their loved and revered diocesan. It was determined that the foundation of a scholarship at Oriel, for sons of clergymen in the diocese, would constitute a memorial of which the Bishop himself would have most approved.

Between the years 1811 and 1822 Dr. Copleston contributed several valuable articles to the *Quarterly Review*, a list of which will be found below. . . . "From the time of his elevation to the bench to his decease, the Bishop ceased to apply his mind to any subjects but those involved in his sacred office; and his published works henceforth consist entirely of sermons and charges. Both bear the impress of undiminished vigour, of tempered earnestness, of affectionate solicitude for the welfare both of the pastors and their flocks," . . . "And here," continues the

memoir in the *Cardiff Guardian*, "we must conclude a sketch, the imperfections of which none can feel more strongly than ourselves; but, great as were his abilities, immense his attainments, and noble and beneficial the use made of them, it is not for his learning, his genius, or his intellectual power, that the memory of the departed prelate will live longest in the hearts of those who had the happiness of knowing him; it is for the unaffected kindness of his nature, it is (to use the words of Bruce Knight, late Chancellor of the diocese,) for his 'unbounded charity, ministered with so unsparing a hand, and in streams so copious as to create a wonder from whence such large supplies could flow;' it is for that sunshine of benevolence which warmed everything that approached it; for the manly uprightness and noble sincerity of his character; for the humility with which he bore his honours and exerted his superiority; for the constancy and tenderness of his friendship, and his eagerness to honour virtue and cherish merit wherever found; it is for these qualities of goodness rather than greatness, that Dr. Copleston will long be 'loved, wept, and honoured' by hosts of mourning friends and disinterested admirers.

"We subjoin what we believe to be an accurate list of the late Bishop's works, and cannot refrain from expressing what we know to be the general wish, that they may be soon collected in an uniform edition.

"Sermon for the Exeter Dispensary, 1805; Hints to a Young Reviewer, 1807; Examiner Examined, 1809; Reply to the *Edinburgh Review*, 1810; Second ditto, 1810; Third ditto, 1811; *Praelectiones Academicæ*, 1813; Anniversary Sermon for Exeter Hospital, 1818; First Letter to Mr. Peel on the Currency, 1819; Second ditto, 1819; Sermons on Predestination, 1821; Remarks on Objections to ditto, 1822; Oriel Jubilee Sermon (not published), 1826; Fifth of November Sermon, Chester, 1826; Sermon at Usk for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1828; Sermon at Charity School Anniversary, St. Paul's, 1829; Sermon at Abergavenny, 1829; Currency Question from the *Quarterly*, 1830; Primary Charge, 1830; Sermon at Bow Church, 1831; Second Charge, 1833; Third Charge, 1836; Sermon on Death of King William IV. 1837; Sermon at Usk for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1838; Fourth Charge, 1839; Sermon at Abergavenny (Miss Herbert's church) 1840; Sermons at Newport, with Pastoral Address, 1841; Fifth Charge, 1842; Sixth Charge, 1845.

"*Quarterly Review*:—Whitaker de Motu per Brit. Civico, vol. v.; Introduction

to Falconer's Review of Strabo, vol. vi.; Ensor on National Education, vol. vi. 1811; Lord Harrowby's Speech on Cures' Bill, vol. x. 1813; State of the Currency, vol. xxvii. 1822; Buckland's Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, vol. xxix. 1823; London University, vol. xxxiii. 1825.

"Speeches:—Test and Corporation Act, March and April 1828; Roman Catholic Relief Bill, April 1829; On the Maynooth Bill, Second Reading, and Protest against Maynooth Bill, 1845; and an Inscription on London Bridge."

When mentioning Bishop Copleston's publications we must not omit the very interesting and amusing volume of Letters addressed to him by the late Lord Dudley and Ward during a period of nine years. This book was published by Murray in 1840, with a preface and an appendix on the legal property in private letters by the Bishop. The writer of the letters—then Mr. Ward—entered at Oriel in 1799, and was a private pupil of Copleston. In consequence of having been annoyed by some thoughtless young men of the college he removed to Corpus, still continuing Copleston's private pupil.

The letters are lively and well-written,—throw considerable light upon contemporary history, and are highly illustrative of the character of Bishop Copleston, and of the familiar intercourse which he maintained with many of the most distinguished men in the country. The slight profile of Mr. Ward prefixed to the volume was very like him when he first entered at Oriel, though it was severely criticised, forty years afterwards, by a writer in the Quarterly Review.*

Soon after Mr. Copleston became Provost of Oriel, at the request of the college a portrait of him was painted, in 1813, by Phillips, which is now in the Common Room. It has been well engraved by Cousins, who, having the advantage of sittings, perhaps improved upon the likeness. When a much older man, the Bishop was painted by Sir M. A. Shee, from whose picture there is also an engraving by Cousins. A well-executed marble bust stands in the Deanery of St. Paul's. The Bishop held the appointment of Professor of Ancient History to the Royal Academy.

ADM. SIR E. W. C. R. OWEN, G.C.B.

Oct. 8. At his residence, Windlesham House, Surrey, aged 78, Admiral Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B. G.C.H.

Sir Edward was son of Capt. William

* See a long Review of this volume of Letters in our Magazine for April 1840.

Owen, R.N. and nephew of Owen Owen, esq. of Cevn Havod, High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1763, whose sons were the late Sir Arthur Davies Owen, Knt. of Glansevern, the Rev. David Owen, the distinguished scholar, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1777, and William Owen, esq. of Glansevern, King's Counsel.

He entered the Royal Navy Aug. 11, 1775, became a Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1793, and Post Captain Nov. 30, 1798. After the peace of Amiens he was stationed, with several sloops and smaller vessels under his orders, on the coast of France, and by his activity and zeal kept the enemy in a constant state of alarm, at one time driving their ships on shore, and at another bombarding the towns of Dieppe and St. Valery. Subsequently, in 1806, Commodore Owen (having then hoisted a broad pendant), superintended a very successful attack on Boulogne, and in 1809 accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, where he gained warm commendation for the ability and energy he displayed in the arduous duties imposed upon him. In 1815 he was honoured with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath, in 1821 appointed a Colonel of Marines, and in 1825 advanced to flag rank. From 1828 to 1832 he held the chief command on the East India station, and from 1841 to 1845 that in the Mediterranean. He was made Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1832, and of the Bath in 1845.

Sir Edward Owen was M.P. for Sandwich from 1826 to 1829; became Surveyor-general of the Ordnance in 1827; was a member of the council of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence when Lord High Admiral; and held office again in 1834-5 as Clerk of the Ordnance.

He married, in 1829, Selina, daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Hay, R.N.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, G.C.B. K.C.H.

May 25. At Montreal, in his 76th year, Lieut.-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 51st Foot, and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in North America.

This gallant officer entered the army as Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1793; he obtained a lieutenancy in March 1794; and, on the 2nd of July following, a troop in the same corps. In the spring of 1795 he joined that part of his regiment serving in Germany, and in the end of the same year, when the cavalry was returning to England, he exchanged into the 27th Dragoons, then embarking to accompany Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the West Indies. He landed in the island of St. Domingo in the middle of 1796, and returned in the command of the regiment

to England in April 1797. Towards the close of the same year he was removed to the 20th Dragoons; and early in 1798 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. the Earl of Pembroke, with whom he remained until May 1799. In July following he embarked for Jamaica, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General St. John; he continued in this situation until Nov. 1799, when he was promoted to a majority in the Warwickshire Fencible cavalry, with which he served until its reduction in April 1800, when he was placed on half-pay, and in the close of this year (1800) became a student at the Royal Military College at High Wycombe, under the late General Jarry. In the beginning of 1801 he was appointed to a majority in the 25th Light Dragoons, continuing at the Royal Military College till the beginning of 1803, when he was appointed Superintendent of Instruction to the junior department of the college then founded at Marlow, and exchanged into the 89th regiment of foot.

The 1st of Jan. 1805, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and in June of that year, the 89th regiment being under orders for foreign service, he resigned his staff appointment, and joined his regiment at Cork. He served in the expedition under Lord Cathcart in 1805. In Dec. 1806 he was appointed an effective Lieut.-Colonel of the 9th Garrison Battalion, which he joined in January following. In Oct. 1807 he was removed to the 1st West India regiment, and was called upon by Lord Harrington, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to establish stations for the lines of telegraph proposed to be erected between Dublin and the different sea-ports of the south and south-west districts. In Nov. 1807 he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-general on the Staff in Ireland, and in Jan. 1808 removed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 2nd West India regiment.

He was then charged with the duties of the Quartermaster-general's department for the Limerick district, and finally at the camp on the Curragh of Kildare, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird. In the autumn of 1808 he went to Spain as an Assistant Quartermaster-general with the division of Sir David Baird, and on arriving in the Peninsula was attached in that capacity to the army of Portugal under Sir John Cradock, by whose orders he served with the corps of Sir Robert Wilson in Castille, and with the Spanish armies in Estremadura, till April 1809, when Lord Beresford having arrived to be command of the Portuguese he was appointed Quartermaster-of that army, and continued to

serve in that post during the Peninsular war, with the successive ranks of Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General in the Portuguese service. He was present in the battles and sieges of Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse; and received a cross and five clasps. On the 21st June, 1814, he received permission to accept the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander of that order.

In April, 1816, he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces. In 1818 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the rank of Major-General, and in 1829 the Colonelcy of the 51st Foot. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1837. He was promoted to the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840.

In 1841 Sir Benjamin D'Urban was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained some years with great satisfaction to the colonists. Lady D'Urban died there on the 23rd Aug. 1843.

He was appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada in Jan. 1847.

His son, Commander John Gooch D'Urban, R.N. who died Sept. 29, 1845, aged 45, is briefly noticed in our vol. xxiv. p. 657. Another son, Lieut.-Col. William James D'Urban, late Major of the 26th Foot, was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general in the Leeward and Windward Islands in 1846.

REAR-ADM. SIR N. J. WILLOUGHBY.

May 19. In Montagu-street, Portman-square, after a fortnight's suffering, in his 72d year, Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, Knt. K.C.H., and C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White.

This very gallant officer was a son of Robert Willoughby of Cossall and Aspley hall, Notts. and Cliffe, co. Warwick, a younger branch of the family of Willoughby of Wollaton, now Lord Middleton, and descended from the ancient Barons Willoughby d'Eresby. His mother was Barbara, daughter of James Bruce, of Wester Kinlock, esq. by Janet, daughter of Sir Edward Gibson, of Pintland, Bart. and Barbara, daughter of the Hon. John Maitland, son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

The extent of his services, and the many other claimants upon our space, having already been the cause of our deferring this notice of him, now oblige us to deviate

from our usual plan, and either to refer to the very ample memoirs of his career which will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, 1828, Suppt. Part II. pp. 111—195, or to those in the recent work of Mr. O'Byrne.

Suffice it to say that from 1793, three years after he entered the service, to 1811, he was scarcely ever out of action of one kind or another. He was one of the heroes of "Banda," when, as was stated in the *Gazette*, they "swept the batteries like a whirlwind." He belonged to the *Sceptre*, when she was lost at the Cape, and the captain, every commissioned officer, and 285 men were drowned; was the means of saving a French frigate, and the lives of 900 prisoners from the enemy, under General Dessalmes; served with Sir John Duckworth, at the passage of the Dardanelles; and immortalised himself at the Isle of Bourbon, especially in his unparalleled attack upon a French squadron, in which his ship, the *Nereida*, was knocked to pieces, and four-fifths of his crew were either killed or wounded, himself being among the latter number. He spared not his own blood, nor that of the enemies of his country, and it is said that more men fell by his hand than by that of any other man living, although he was always as ready to save a vanquished foe as to destroy an enemy.

He was moreover one of the most remarkable examples of an individual escaping the most imminent dangers. He was thrice shipwrecked; once upset in a boat, and kept himself afloat on an oar for 19 hours. He was two years in slavery at Tripoli, and escaped by beating out the brains of two Moors, and swimming on board a French ship in the bay, lying two miles from the shore. He entered the harbour of the Isle of France with a single frigate, and cut out two rich ships, though opposed by 60 pieces of cannon. He was 11 times wounded with balls, three with splinters, and was cut in every part of his body with sabres and tomahawks; his face was disfigured by explosions of gunpowder, and he lost an eye and had part of his neck and jaw shot away. When unemployed he joined the Russian army under Kutuzoff, and was made a Colonel; he was thrice wounded, and at Leipzig had his right arm shattered by a cannon shot. Amongst sailors in his day he was called "The Immortal;" at any rate, he seems to have possessed more lives than a cat with all the courage of a British lion.

Sir Nesbit was a Lieutenant of 1803, Commander of 1808, Captain of 1810, and Rear-Admiral of the Blue 1847. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815, was knighted by King George the Fourth

in 1827, and again (of course somewhat accidentally) by William the Fourth in 1832, on occasion of his being nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1841 he was appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was on the good-service pension list, and also had a pension for his wounds. Sir Nesbit was unmarried.

CAPT. RICHARD CREYKE, R.N.

Oct. 2. At Devonport, aged 61, Richard Creyke, esq. Post Captain R.N.

He was the second son of the late Capt. Richard Creyke, R.N. Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and Governor of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, by Anne-Leming, eldest dau. of George Adey, esq. of London, and grandson of the Rev. John Creyke, of Burleigh-on-the-Hill, co. Rutland, who was a descendant of the ancient Yorkshire family of Creyke of Marton.

Capt. Creyke entered the navy in 1800, participated in the battle of St. Domingo in 1806, was present in the operations against Copenhagen in 1807, and accompanied home in 1808 the Russian fleet which had surrendered in the Tagus. He also took part in the destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads, was employed at the siege of Flushing, and assisted in the capture of *La Confiance*, with colonial produce on board to the value of 150,000*l.* He obtained Commander's rank in 1812, and was made Post-Captain in 1814.

He married in 1818, Harriet-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Furneaux, of Swilly, co. Devon, and sister of Capt. John Furneaux, R.N. and has left issue a son and a daughter.

CAPT. THE HON. G. R. W. TREFUSIS.

May 28. At Brighton, aged 56, the Hon. George Rolle Walpole Trefusis, Capt. R.N. brother to Lord Clinton.

He was born on the 8th April, 1793, the third and youngest son of Robert-George-William sixteenth Earl Clinton, by Albertina-Marianne, daughter of John-Abraham-Rodolph Gaulis, of Lausanne.

He entered the Navy in 1806 as first-class volunteer on board the *Centaur* 74, Commodore Sir Samuel Hood; was present in 1807 at the siege of Copenhagen and surrender of Madeira; and in 1806 in the capture of the Russian 74 *Sewolod*, on which occasion the *Centaur* had 3 killed and 27 wounded, and the enemy 180 killed and wounded. He also witnessed much active service in the Mediterranean; a detail of which will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, and the recent *Naval Biography* by O'Byrne.

He was made Lieutenant in the *Ethalion* 36, 1813, and Commander 1816; appointed to the *Redwing* 18, in Nov. 1821, and *Jasper* 10 in Feb. 1824, and promoted to post rank June 24 in the latter year.

In May 1831 he was appointed to the *North Star* 28, in Sept. 1832 to the *Winchester* 52, and in October to the *Sapphire* 28, all employed on the North American and West India station, of the Barbados division of which he for some time held the command, under Sir George Cockburn.

Captain Trefusis married on the 9th Jan. 1839, Margaret-Frances, second daughter of the late John James, esq. of Houghton Lodge, Hampshire, and by that lady, who died on the 6th March, 1845, he has left issue two sons and one daughter, George-Rodolph, Robert-Edward, and Fanny-Albertina.

CAPTAIN HOCKINGS, R.N.

Oct. 13. At Woodend, near Lymington, Hampshire, aged 73, Robert Hockings, esq. a Captain on the retired list of 1846.

He was the eldest son of the late Robert Hockings, esq. who for nearly 50 years held an appointment in the civil department of the Ordnance at Gibraltar, where the Captain was born on the 1st May, 1776. He entered the navy 26th Oct. 1790, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, on board the *Ambuscade* 32; served in the *Eurydice* 24, *Zebra* 18, *Pearl* 32, *Mutine* cutter, *Romney* 50, *Lapwing* 28, and *Pallas* 33; and in the latter frigate, commanded by Capt. the Hon. Henry Curzon, he shared in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. The *Pallas* having on one occasion captured a merchant brig, Mr. Hockings was sent with her as prize-master to Elba. While on his way thither, and when in Piombino Passage, he was attacked by two large row-boats, containing about 50 or 60 men, whom, however, he beat off after a conflict of an hour, although he had but five hands on board, and two rusty 4-pounder guns. This achievement was considered so gallant that on reaching Porto Ferrajo, where lay the *Blanche* frigate, Capt. the Hon. Henry Hotham, he was highly complimented by that officer, and recommended by him to Earl St. Vincent, the Commander-in-Chief, by whom he was received on board the flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris* 110, and at once appointed, April 29, 1797, First Lieutenant of the *Hamadryad* 36, Capt. Thomas Elphinstone—an act which the Admiralty confirmed by a commission dated on the 10th of the following June. He was wrecked on Dec. 25 in the same year, during a violent gale in the Bay of

Algiers. Mr. Hockings became first of the *Aurora* 28, commanded successively by Captains Henry Digby, T. G. Caulfield, and Micajah Malbon, with whom he served uninterruptedly on the Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Newfoundland stations until March 1803, participating immediately in the capture of many privateers, also in several cutting-out affairs (in one of which he was slightly wounded), in the destruction too of the French 20-gun ship *Egalité*, and in the land operations at the reduction of Minorca. As senior of the *Phaeton* 38, under Captains George Cockburn and John Wood, he proceeded to the East Indies; and, while on a subsequent cruise in the China seas, he shared in an action with the French frigate *Semillante*, and in the capture of a ship of immense value on her annual passage from Manilla to Lima. In 1800 he successively became signal Lieutenant to Lord Gambier in the *Ville de Paris* 110 and *Caledonia* 120. As a reward for his subsequent conduct in command of a fire-ship during the celebrated attack made by the gallant Cochrane on the enemy's shipping in Basque roads, he was presented with a second promotal commission, dated April 11, 1809—previous to which period, as has been seen, he had been for nearly ten years First Lieutenant of a frigate. Although not included in the list of the wounded on the last-mentioned occasion, Capt. Hockings was severely hurt by the explosion of his vessel. Not wishing to remain idle on shore, he obtained permission soon after his promotion to rejoin the *Caledonia*, then the flag-ship of his friend Sir Harry Neale, with whom he served as a volunteer until the close of 1810. From May 25, 1811, to Oct. 1812, we find him in command of the *Dominica* 14, in the Channel and West Indies, and on Sept. 11 in the latter year he captured the *Providence*, an American privateer schooner, of 4 guns (pierced for 12) and 60 men. Capt. Hockings' next and last appointment was Dec. 26, 1820, to the *Medina* 20, in which sloop he afforded protection to the European consuls and merchants at Smyrna during fearful outrages perpetrated by the populace in June 1821.

Captain Hockings married in 1821 Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Gerard Montagu, esq. of Burlingham, Norfolk, grand-niece of Admiral John Montagu, and a cousin of the Duke of Manchester.

COMMANDER CUMBY, R.N.

Sept. 28. At Brixham, Devonshire, in his 70th year, Charles Cumby, esq. Commander R.N.

He was born in 1779 at Yarmouth, the

son of the late Capt. David Price Cumby, R.N., by his second wife, Susannah, dau. of Robert Marsh, esq. of the above place, half-brother of the late Capt. Wm. Pryce Cumby, R.N., C.B. (1806), and uncle of the present Lieut. D. C. Cumby, R.N.

He entered the navy, 22d May, 1790, on board the Sheerness tender, commanded by his father, then a Lieutenant, in which he served on the home station until March 1791. From 30 Jan. 1793, until Nov. 1797, he appears to have been next employed, latterly in the Mediterranean, as A.B. and Midshipman in the Brilliant frigate, Capts. Mark Robinson and Wm. Pierrepont; *Regulus*, *armée en flûte*, Capt. Wm. Carthew; Alexander and Swiftsure seventy-fours, both commanded by Capt. A. Philip; and *Ville de Paris* 110, the flag ship of Earl St. Vincent. He was appointed on 29th of the month last mentioned Acting Lieutenant of *la Minerve* 38, Capt. Geo. Cockburn, and being confirmed, 4 Jan. 1799, into the Transfer brig, commanded successively by various captains, was ultimately presented with the order of the Crescent and a gold medal for his services in that vessel under Sir Wm. Sidney Smith on the coast of Syria, and during the subsequent campaign in Egypt. We afterwards find Mr. Cumby appointed, 4th Jan. 1802, to *la Carrière* frigate, Capt. Fred. Lewis Maitland, in which he returned to England; 30 July, 1803, to a command in the Weymouth district of Sea Fencibles; 11 May, 1805, to the *Cæsar* 80, bearing the flag of Sir Richard John Strachan, under whom he fought at the capture, 4 Nov. following, of four French line-of-battle ships just escaped from the battle of Trafalgar; 30 Jan. 1808, to the *Donegal* 74, Capt. Pulteney Malcolm, attached to the Channel fleet; 26 Oct. 1809, to the *Adrian* cutter, which he commanded for ten months in Basque Roads; and 3 Feb. and 21 April, 1813, to the *Bellerophon* and *Medway* seventy-fours, commanded at Portsmouth by Capt. Augustus Brine. He attained his present rank 4 Dec. following, and afterwards commanded the Ordinary at Portsmouth from 18 March, 1833, until 1836. He has since been unemployed.

He married Sarah, youngest dau. of William Gillard, esq. of Black House, Brixham, co. Devon.

COMMANDER R. J. ELLIOT, R.N.

April 30. At Cumming-place, Pentonville, Comm. Robert James Elliot, R.N.

He entered the Navy Feb. 26, 1802, as a first class volunteer on board the *Endymion* 40, Capt. P. C. Durham, lying at Portsmouth; served as Midshipman from June 1802 until Oct. 1806, in the Cam-

brian 40, *Leander* 50, and *Leopard* 50, flag-ships at Halifax, of Vice-Admirals Sir Andrew Mitchell, and Hon. G. C. Berkeley; then sailed for the East Indies on board the *Modeste* 36, Capt. Hon. George Elliot, and was there promoted, 5 Aug. 1808, to a Lieutenantcy in the *Fox* 32, in which he served with Captains Hon. Arch. Cochrane, Henry Hart, and William Wells. In the course of the latter year he was severely wounded in an attempt made by the boats to cut out a ship from Batavia Roads. He continued to serve in the East Indies, latterly in the *Phæton* 38, Capt. F. B. R. Pellew, and *Modeste* and *Hussar* frigates, both commanded by Capt. Hon. George Elliot, until his return to England, where he was paid off in June 1814. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 27th of the following Aug. but has not since been afloat.

Capt. Elliot had been well known for many years in the metropolis as the active labourer for the establishment and support of the Sailors' Home and other institutions for the benefit of the sailors of the port of London.

COMMANDER WM. WOOD, R.N.

Aug. 28. At the house of his son-in-law Capt. Edward Chappell, R.N. Thurlloe-place West, Old Brompton, in his 80th year, Commander William Wood, R.N.

This officer was born Feb. 21, 1770. He entered the Navy 17th Sept. 1793, as Master's Mate, on board the *Aurora* 28, Capts. William Essington, Richard King, Charles Garnier, Rawlinson, Henry Digby, and Thomas Gordon Caulfield, in which ship he was for six years employed in the North Sea and Channel, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal (where he served in the boats in several cutting out affairs), and in the Mediterranean. He then, in Sept. 1799, joined, also as Master's Mate, the *Alcmène* 32, commanded by his former Captain, Digby; under whom we find him assisting in company with other ships at the capture, in Oct. 1799, off Cape Finisterre, of the Spanish 34 gun frigates *Santa Brigida* and *Thetis*, laden with treasure to an enormous amount. After serving for a short time with Captain Essington at Portsmouth, in the *Sceptre* 74, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant 1st Aug. 1801, and appointed to the command in the Downs of the *Flamer* gun-brig, which vessel he paid off, 12th April, 1802. From 12th July, 1803, until 26th April, 1804, he was employed in the Sea Fencibles at Ramsgate. This was his last appointment. He was placed on the junior list of retired commanders

3rd Oct. 1831; and on the senior, 16th Sept. 1846.

Commander Wood married 17th March, 1801, Miss Sarah Browning, by whom he had a daughter, now deceased, who married Capt. Edward Chappell, R.N.

VICE-ADMIRAL MATHEW GODWIN.

Oct. 17. At Horsham, aged 82, Mathew Godwin, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

He entered the navy in 1780 as a volunteer on board the *Foudroyant* 84, Captain John Jervis; and on April 21, 1782, assisted as midshipman at the capture, after a gallant action of nearly an hour,—attended, however, with no casualty to the British,—of the French 74-gun ship *Pégase*, whose loss, besides being seriously damaged, amounted, out of a crew of 700 men, to 80 killed and wounded. From May in the same year until the receipt of his first commission, Aug. 1, 1794, Mr. Godwin, with intervals, served on the West India and Home stations, in the *Pigmy* brig, Capt. Wm. Mitchel; *Triumph* 74, Capt. Richard Onslow; *Flirt* brig, Capt. James Norman; *Prudente* 38, Captain Henry Trollope; *Active* frigate, Capt. Edmund Nagle; and *Royal George* 100, the flag-ship of Lord Bridport. He then joined the *Bellerophon* 74, commanded successively by Captains William Hope and Lord Cranstoun, and was afterwards appointed to the *Commerce de Marseilles*, Capt. Child, and to the *Prince George*, Glory, *Thunderer*, and *Tremendous*, the flag-ships, latterly at the Cape of Good Hope and in the East Indies, of Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian. In the capacity of Commander, a rank he attained Jan. 15, 1802, Captain Godwin next, on June 23, 1803, joined the *Trompeuse* sloop, in which he cruised off the south-west coast of Ireland until Sept. 30, 1804. Having been promoted to post-rank on the 8th of the preceding May, he was then superseded, after which he was not actively employed.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Esq.

Aug. 2. At Alton Towers, Staffordshire, the seat of his son-in-law the Earl of Shrewsbury, aged 84, William Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, a magistrate for that county.

He was born on the 19th Jan. 1765, the eldest son of Matthew Talbot, esq. of Ballynamony (now called Castle Talbot), by his first wife, Juliana, Countess dowager of Anglesey, daughter of Rickard Donovan, esq. of the county of Wexford. He was the half-brother of John Hyacinth Talbot, esq. of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford, formerly M.P. for New Ross.

Mr. Talbot married three times: His first wife, to whom he was united on the

30th Jan. 1785, was Mary, daughter of Laurence O'Toole, esq. of Buxton, co. Wexford. By that lady, who died in 1796, he had issue three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Matthew Talbot, esq. died in 1832 leaving no surviving issue by his wife, Anne daughter of L. O'Rourke, esq. of Bluebelle, co. Devon. The second, Capt. William Talbot, late of the 27th Foot, married in 1834 Honora, widow of the late Major Quin, of the Royal Scotch Fusiliers. The third, Laurence, died a midshipman in 1813. The daughters were, 1. Maria, married in 1814 to John Talbot, esq. now Earl of Shrewsbury; 2. Juliana, married in 1815 Major Patrick Bishop, of Bishop's Court, and died in 1820; 3. Margaret, married in 1820 to George, only son of Major George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, co. Killenny.

Mr. Talbot married secondly, in 1796, Anne, daughter of Robert Woodcock, esq. of Killowen, co. Wexford, and by her, who died in 1808, had issue four sons and two daughters. The two elder sons, Robert and John, were both formerly Lieutenants in the Guard Royal of France, with permission of H.R.H. the Prince Regent; Charles went to Jamaica; and George died in North America in 1829. The daughters were—Anne; and Catharine, married in 1835 to Henry Lambert, esq. of Carnagh, co. Wexford.

Mr. Talbot married thirdly, in 1802, Anne, daughter of John Beauman, esq. of Hyde Park, co. Wexford.

JOHN BULLER, Esq.

April 3. At Morval, Cornwall, aged 78, John Buller, esq. a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the eldest son of John Buller, esq. of Morval, one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury, and M.P. for Exeter, by Anne, only sister to the late Sir William Lemon, Bart. M.P. for Cornwall.

Mr. Buller formerly sat in Parliament for many years for the borough of East Looe, and he afterwards served the office of high sheriff of Cornwall in 1835.

He was twice married; first, in 1798, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely, and niece to Philip second Earl of Hardwicke; and secondly, in 1802, Harriet, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. of Breamore House, Hampshire, by whom he has left issue one son and four daughters.

JOSEPH PAYNE ELWES, Esq.

Aug. 26. At Stoke College, Suffolk, aged 52, Joseph Payne Elwes, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Suffolk and

Essex, and formerly M.P. for the Northern Division of Essex.

He was the son and heir of Lieut.-Gen. John Timms, who assumed the surnames of Hervey-Elwes on the death of his great-uncle, John Elwes, esq. well known in eccentric biography as Elwes the miser. Lieut.-Gen. Timms was the son and heir of Lieut.-Col. Richard Timms, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Hughes, M.D. of Oxford.

Mr. Elwes was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1826. In 1835, on the elevation of Mr. Alexander Baring to the peerage as Lord Ashburton, he was returned to Parliament for the Northern Division of Essex, after a contest with Mr. Disney, in which the latter polled 1,357 votes, and Mr. Elwes 2,406. His election was an accession of strength to the Conservative party. In 1837 he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Round.

Mr. Elwes married, July 17, 1824, Charlotte-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, co. Gloucester, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters.

ORLANDO HARRIS WILLIAMS, Esq.

March 26. After a long and painful illness, in his 66th year, Orlando Harris Williams, esq. of Angaston House, Gloucestershire, and Ivy Tower, Pembroke-shire, Deputy Lieutenant of the latter county, and a magistrate for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Gloucester.

He was born on the 13th June, 1783, the eldest son of George Harris, esq. of Oaklands, co. Gloucester. He married Aug. 9, 1809, Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Williams, esq. of Ivy Tower, and assumed by sign-manual, in 1824, the surname and arms of Williams, in addition to his own. In the same year he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Pembroke.

P. D. P. DUNCOMBE, Esq.

March 15. At Great Brickhill Manor, co. Buckingham, in his 65th year, Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. of that place, and of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln.

He was born on 16th July, 1784, the son and heir of George Pauncefort, esq. of Witham, by Henrietta, younger daughter and coheir of James Digby, esq. of Red Hall, in Bourne, co. Lincoln. When an infant he lost his father on the 8th Oct. 1786.

Mr. Duncombe served the office of sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1824. He was twice married; first on the 5th Jan. 1813 to the Lady Alicia Lambart, daughter of Richard Earl of Cavan. That lady died

on the 3rd April, 1818, leaving issue three daughters, Honora-Henrietta, married in 1835 to Charles Bennet Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer Park, Herts.; Henrietta-Philippa, who died in 1828; and Alicia, who died in 1817; and one son, Philip-Duncombe, born in 1818.

Mr. Duncombe married secondly, Aug. 21, 1823, Sophia-Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby Manor, co. York. She died on the 21st June, 1842, having had issue Mary-Venetia, who died in 1832, and Sophia.

T. H. MAUDE, Esq.

March 23. At Blawith Cottage, near Cartmel, Lancashire, in his 79th year, Thomas Holme Maude, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant for Westmerland, and an acting magistrate for both counties.

He was the eldest son of Joseph Maude, esq. a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Westmerland, who died in 1803, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Holme, esq. of Kendal. He was appointed in 1803 Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Kendal Volunteers, and subsequently Lieut.-Colonel of the Kendal and Lonsdale Local Militia, which latter commission we believe he held till his death.

He married Aug. 12, 1801, Elizabeth, only child of Joshua Marriott, esq. of Rusholme, but had no issue.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Esq. M.P.

Sept. 29. At his residence, Lotabeg, near Cork, aged 63, Daniel Callaghan, esq. M.P. for that city.

He was the second son of Daniel Callaghan, esq. one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Cork. He was first returned to Parliament in 1829, by a combination of men of all parties, and supported the Reform Bill. He also became a Repealer, and, despite of opposition from various quarters, remained for twenty years the representative of his native city. Mr. Callaghan had great knowledge of business, and was intimately conversant with the social state of Ireland. He had acquired a large property in the provision trade. At one period it was the wish of some of the leading members of the Whig party to have made him Vice-President of the Board of Trade, but Lord Melbourne objected on account of his having been a pledged Repealer; and at a subsequent period, when that objection would not have been pressed against him, Mr. Callaghan had become indifferent to office.

He died of cholera, but for some months previously his health had been declining.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq.

Oct. 16. At Iver, Buckinghamshire,

aged 72, Edward Hawke Locker, esq. late a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. Locker was in many respects a remarkable man. He was the son of Commodore William Locker, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, by the only daughter of Admiral William Parry, commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands. Captain Locker, when in command of the *Lowe-toffe* frigate, had the happiness of instructing in his profession the immortal Nelson, who after the Battle of the Nile thus wrote:—"You, my old friend, after twenty-seven years' acquaintance, know that nothing can alter my attachment and gratitude to you. I have been your scholar. It is you who taught me to board a French man-of-war by your conduct when in the *Experiment*. It is you who always said, 'Lay a Frenchman close and you will beat him;' and my only merit in my profession is being a good scholar." Among other eminent pupils of Capt. Locker, whom he used to call his "Youngers," was the future Admiral Lord Collingwood. Lieut.-Governor Locker died at Greenwich Hospital Dec. 26, 1800, aged 70.

Mr. Edward Hawke Locker was born at East Malling, Kent, on the 9th Oct. 1777. He was educated at Eton, which he left in 1795, and received an appointment in the Navy Pay Office. He remained in government offices til 1800, when he went to India as private secretary to Lord Exmouth. From that time till the peace of 1814 he was associated with that distinguished commander in arduous and confidential duties, especially as secretary to the Mediterranean fleet, duties which he discharged with eminent ability. In his official capacity he visited Napoleon at Elba, in May 1814, of which visit he published an interesting narrative after the death of the ex-emperor. In 1815 Mr. Locker married the daughter of an eminent antiquary and philologist, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, the author of that admirable "Provincial Glossary" the publication of which from the posthumous MS. commenced in 1832, under very competent editorship, but which has not been continued beyond the letter B. Mr. Locker resided at Windsor from 1815 to 1819, when he was appointed Secretary to Greenwich Hospital. During his residence at Windsor he projected and edited, in concert with Mr. C. Knight, almost the first—if not the very first of any literary pretension—of those cheap and popular miscellanies which the growing ability of the great bulk of the people to read imperatively demanded in the place of mischievous or childish tracts. Some very eminent friends of sound education, such as the present Archbishop of Canterbury, were among

its contributors. Mr. Locker's own papers in that miscellany are excellent models of popular writing,—plain, energetic, affectionate. His "Lectures on the Bible and Liturgy" which have been re-printed in a separate volume, were delivered to the crew of the *Caledonia*, Lord Exmouth's flag-ship, and are admirable examples of clear exposition and earnest exhortation.

Mr. Locker, after filling for several years the important duties of Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, became the Resident Civil Commissioner of that great institution. The improvements which he introduced into its management were results of his active and comprehensive mind. Of these improvements the Naval Schools are striking instances. Himself an accomplished draughtsman and an ardent lover of the arts, he founded the Naval Gallery at Greenwich by his judicious exertions, and he edited a series of engravings of naval portraits, accompanied by memoirs, under the title of "Memoirs of celebrated Naval Commanders, illustrated by Engravings from original Pictures in the Naval Gallery of Greenwich Hospital." Large 8vo. 1832. In this volume is a portrait of Lieut.-Governor Locker, and a most interesting account of him and his family by Mr. Edward H. Locker.* This work was not sufficiently successful to encourage its extension beyond one volume.

In 1844, Mr. Locker's health so failed that he gave up his valuable appointment, and retired upon a small pension—his fine faculties over-clouded beyond the hope of recovery. Mr. Locker was the intimate friend of many distinguished men. To use Mr. Lockhart's expression, he was "an old and dear friend of Scott's." With Southey he stood in the same relation. His ability was eminently practical—his energy was untiring. His zeal for all good objects, and especially for the advancement of education, was founded upon a deep and earnest piety, exhibiting itself in the most unostentatious benevolence—in that regulated industry which does so much more than mere alms-giving—in the tolerance of other opinions without compromising his own—in the habitual cheerfulness of a tranquil and hopeful spirit. —*Athenæum*.

JOHN FULLARTON, Esq.

Oct. 24. In Hyde Park-street, John Fullarton, esq.

The greater portion of Mr. Fullarton's life was spent in India. In Calcutta he was for a long period an active partner in the great agency and banking-house of

* First printed in "The Plain Englishman," vol. iii.

Alexander & Co.; and he stood confessedly in the first rank of those eminent men who thirty years ago shed a lustre over that period of the British rule in India, by combining in the most successful manner the duties of the merchant and the administrator with the cultivation of an elegant and instructive literature.

Mr. Fullarton returned to England about 1825 or 1826, and soon acquired distinction and influence in the political party of the Duke of Wellington.

During his second residence in Asia he was placed in charge of an important mission to China. He returned finally to this country about 1840; and his name was again brought prominently before the world by his book "On the Regulation of Currencies," published in the summer of 1844, during the progress of the Bank Charter Bill of that year through Parliament. Written with considerable taste, by a man who felt and lamented that his banking experience had not been acquired within a London circle, Mr. Fullarton's volume is yet one of the very few devoted to the question of the currency which will not be speedily forgotten. The author wrote warmly to defend and propagate the doctrines of which Mr. Tooke had given so lucid an exposition in his work of 1838. But in the hands of Mr. Fullarton the topic lost nearly the whole of that dry and abstruse formality which goes so far to justify the dread that a currency discussion generally excites among men who have no peculiar opinions to defend and no taste for the ingenuity and zeal of this order of polemics. The glowing and vigorous style, the felicitous expression, the pungent sarcasm, and the breadth of view which distinguish this volume, will always procure for it admiration and attention even from those who entertain a mean opinion of the subject, or consider the author as upholding a false hypothesis. This was Mr. Fullarton's last considerable effort. It is to be regretted that he did not reduce to some permanent form the copious memoranda accumulated during his extensive and systematic tour through Hindostan about 1820. We believe Mr. Fullarton was the first Englishman who ever made a complete progress throughout the whole of our Eastern possessions; and, although the materials which he amassed during his various journeys have once or twice been placed with great liberality at the command of authors writing upon Indian questions, there is no full and authentic embodiment of them accessible to the public.—*Athenæum*.

in his 63rd year, the Rev. William French, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Rector of Moor Monkton, Yorkshire, and a Canon of Ely.

He was the son of an opulent yeoman at Eye in Suffolk, and was educated at the Ipswich grammar-school, under the Rev. Mr. Howarth. He entered Caius College, and, after a very successful college career, went out in 1811 as second wrangler to Mr. Dicey of Trinity, the two being bracketed equal as Smith's prizemen. He was soon after elected Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, took his M.A. degree in 1814, and in 1820 was elevated to the Mastership of Jesus by the then Bishop of Ely (Dr. Sparke), in whose family he had been for some time private tutor. In 1821 he was advanced to the degree of D.D. by royal mandate, and he served the office of Vice-Chancellor the same year, and again in 1834. In 1827 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of Moor Monkton, Yorkshire; and, in 1832, to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral.

In each transaction of life Dr. French was distinguished by a high sense of honour and most strict integrity. His every action was based on Christian principles. As a man of public business, his vigorous intellect and untiring energy, united with great good sense, consummate tact, and much knowledge of the world, render his loss irreparable to the University. As a scholar Dr. French's mathematical attainments were of the highest order. To the usual routine of classical scholarship he added considerable acquaintance with Oriental philology. The translations of the Psalms and Proverbs, in which he took so distinguished a part, have been most favourably reviewed by the first Biblical scholars, both British and foreign. He thought the ignorance of vulgar fanaticism and the bigotry of semi-Popish intolerance to be alike fraught with most dangerous consequences, and directly leading to infidelity. He lived in great friendship with some who differed from him, and thought the surest way to bring them off from their mistakes was by gaining upon their hearts and affections. The essentials of religion once solidly established, would, he thought, soon settle other things. In society Dr. French was distinguished by his refined and courteous manners, by a most gentlemanly deportment and most engaging address. In his college, he was singularly happy in the union of the gentlest manner with the firmest and most strict enforcement of all healthful discipline. As College Bursar, he greatly improved the finances of the establishment, and the happy restoration of its beautiful chapel, now so distinguished an ornament among

REV. WILLIAM FRENCH, D.D.
Nov. 12. At Jesus Lodge, Cambridge,

the architectural gems of the University, will long attest his great ability. In a word, to his deeply-sorrowing family, and numerous circle of friends, to his own college more especially, but also to the University at large, and to the Chapter and town of Ely, and to his dependants and the poor everywhere who were within the reach of his kind but unostentatious bounty, his loss is severely felt.

He married, in 1819, Elizabeth-Maria, daughter of Mr. John Wyth, of Eye, Suffolk, who survives him, together with two daughters.

His body was removed for interment to Brockdish in Norfolk, but was attended out of Cambridge on the 16th Nov. by the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Corpus, Pembroke, Emanuel, Downing, Trinity, Sidney, Catharine (hall), and St. Peter's colleges; the Bishop elect of Llandaff, and other Professors of the University; the Dean and Canons of Ely, and other gentlemen, amounting in all to 130. The pall was borne by past and present Fellows of Jesus college; the chief mourners were Mr. Kay, B.A. of Trinity college, and the Rev. Mr. Howarth, M.A. of Caius; and the Hon. Mr. Commissioner Percy, late Fellow of Caius, attended as one of the executors of the deceased.

REV. SAMUEL SMYTHE.

Feb. 24. At the glebe house, at Carnmoney, co. Antrim, in his 85th year, the Rev. Samuel Smythe, Vicar of Carnmoney and Ballylinny, and Rector of Ballymartin, in the diocese of Down and Connor.

Mr. Smythe was born at Lisdillon, co. Derry, in Nov. 1764. Before he had completed his twenty-first year, he was ordained on a nomination to the curacy of Connor; very shortly after he was appointed to the curacy of Billy, where he remained until 1792. He then served the curacy of Lisburn for the succeeding four years. From Lisburn he removed to the curacy of Carnmoney, and on the resignation of the Rev. Richard Meade, in 1808, he was presented to the living by the late Marquess of Donegal.

He has left three sons, two in holy orders, and one a Captain in the Royal Artillery. Mr. Smythe was a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's (called the Proto-Martyr), who was burned at the stake in Smithfield, in 1555.

The late learned and pious Bishop of Down and Connor (Dr. Mant), on presenting Mr. Smythe's eldest son to a living in his diocese, in 1846, sent to him, with a very kind letter, a copy of a sonnet which he had composed on his ancestor several years previously:—

THE CHURCH'S PROTO-MARTYR, 1555.

If life preserved for wife and children's sake,
If bliss which none but husbands, fathers,
feel,
If worldly woe escaped, and worldly weal
Enjoyed, lands, houses, goods, with all to take
Captive the waverer, had had power to shake
Thy firm resolve, and quench thy fervent zeal,
Rogers, the Church had lost her earliest seal,
Stamp'd in thy heart's blood on the burning
stake. [scope,
But nobler thought was thine, and loftier
The Tempter's vile allurements to withstand
Victorious: thine the Christian's deathless
hope, [land
The Christian's faith: and thus thy native
Salutes in thee her harvest's firstling crop,
In thee the STEPHEN of her martyr'd band.
R. D. & C. 1832.

REV. WILLIAM BLUNT, B.A.

Oct. 20. At his house in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, London, in his 50th year, the Rev. William Blunt, B.A. Incumbent of the Holy Trinity, Minorities, and Second Under-Master of Merchant-Taylors' School.

Having been employed for upwards of a quarter of a century in the instruction of youth, the life of this excellent man presents little variety of incident. But what he did was done so kindly and so well, that it is a pleasing task to make known his modest virtues to those who had not the happiness of his acquaintance; whilst many who knew and loved him may feel a melancholy pleasure in recognising in this short memoir some of the traits of their departed friend.

William Blunt, a younger son of Mr. Thomas Blunt, an eminent optician of the firm of Nairne and Blunt in Cornhill, was born on Christmas Day, 1799. In May, 1807, he entered the lowest form of Merchant-Taylors' School. Having duly made his way up to the monitors' table, he became superannuated, as sixth monitor, in June, 1818, and proceeded in the October following as a Parkin's scholar to Pembroke college, Cambridge.

Superannuation at an age scarcely above eighteen is a relative term, of which some of our readers may require an explanation. By the rules of Sir Thomas White's foundation of Merchant-Taylors' School, it is enacted that each boy should leave it the June before he arrives at nineteen. The 11th of June, the feast of St. Barnabas, in each year is the election day. If on that occasion a scholar under nineteen is fortunate enough to find a vacancy in his favour in one of the endowed fellowships of St. John's College, Oxford, assigned to Merchant-Taylors, he steps into it, gains his election, and is considered to have

drawn a valuable prize. But if, according to the more common lot, a youth at the statutable age finds no opening made for him at St. John's, he is superannuated, and retires. In many an instance, however, of a number of monitors quitting the school on the appointed day, it may be truly said, "*Nemo non donatus abibit*;" a provision having been made by the Rev. C. Parkin, M.A. and the Rev. William Stuart, D.D. at Pembroke College, Cambridge, for superannuated scholars from Merchant-Taylors' School.

His father dying about the time of Mr. Blunt's entering the university, and the amount of his exhibition being small, he had to struggle with some of those difficulties which frequently beset the student in preparing for a learned profession. But economy is income. His pursuits were regular, his relaxations innocent, his disposition and morals exemplary; and he devoted his time so profitably to the studies of the place as to come out on the tripos of 1822, the sixteenth Wrangler of his year; an honourable position, especially when it is considered that the study of mathematics had not been introduced into Merchant-Taylors' School during his continuance there as a pupil, and that to one who had been for ten or eleven years entirely engaged in reading the classics, it was not an easy thing to strike into an entirely new path of labour. Having taken his degree of B.A., Mr. Blunt entered into holy orders, being ordained by Dr. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester, to the curacy of Catsfield, near Battle, in Sussex.

In February, 1824, he was elected by the Merchant-Taylors' Company to the office of Third Under-Master of their school; and shortly afterwards he married Miss Frances Thomas. This lady survives, with six children, to lament his death. He for some time assisted as the officiating Minister of St. Mary's Chapel, St. John's Wood; and was subsequently the resident curate of the extensive and laborious parish of Christchurch, Surrey, the duties of which he shared with the incumbent, his kind and considerate friend, the Rev. J. H. Mapleton.

In the year 1830, on the study of mathematics being introduced into Merchant-Taylors', Mr. Blunt was fixed upon as one of the mathematical masters, in addition to the post of classical master which he had for six years held. Thus his life was one of varied and heavy occupations, which he conscientiously fulfilled in his own unpretending and quiet way; and when he sometimes contrived to obtain a respite from toil, his cheerful and benevolent smile showed how thoroughly he relished this refreshment of his spirits.

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His only church preferment was the perpetual curacy of the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the Minorics, a living in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, in value not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, presented to him in 1833. For a married clergyman resident in London, charitably and hospitably disposed, with a family of six children around him, his means were certainly small; and it is only surprising how much he did, out of his slender resources, for the comfort and benefit of those who had scarcely any one else to help them. It was not until after the grave had closed over his remains, that the extent of his self-denying services had become known, except to his nearest relatives, and those to whom his generous assistance had been rendered. On this and other points of character, the testimony of an able witness, the present Head Master of Merchant-Taylors' School, may properly be quoted. The Rev. Dr. Hessey, in a sermon preached in St. Mary Abchurch, on Sunday morning the 21st October last, thus showed his appreciation of Mr. Blunt's merits:—

"I allude to that gentle and humble man, whose character in many essential respects was modelled on that of his heavenly Master, such as I have endeavoured to portray it. I allude to that man of love, who thought no ill of his neighbour, whose heart ever yearned for the unhappy, whose hand ever helped the needy, whose voice of comfort and sympathy was ever heard when those who might be aided by him would listen. I allude to him who was at once an exemplary son, husband, and father, a warm friend, a judicious adviser, a patient and unwearied teacher, a faithful minister of God's word."

About a year and a half since Mr. Blunt was offered the head mastership of an important school in Ireland. This gratifying proposition he declined, chiefly on prudential grounds. Although the income was to be fixed at 600*l.* a year, with the probability of an increase, he preferred remaining in London to breaking up the home which was afforded in the bosom of an united family, to such of his children as were necessarily resident in the metropolis. His eldest son is second master of St. Saviour's School; the second is in a merchant's office in the city; his third and fourth sons are in St. Paul's school, from whence the elder is about to proceed to Exeter college, Oxford.

Mr. Blunt was engaged in the public exercise of his sacred functions as a minister of Christ, a very few weeks before he was called to his rest and his reward. His last illness, which commenced with an affection of the liver, and under which he sunk after a short period of suffering, was

rapid in its progress, and attended with acute bodily pains, during which it became needful for him to apply to his own ease the heavenly remedies of patience, submission to the will of God, and trust in the merits of his Saviour, which he had so often and so affectionately prescribed to others. His mortal remains were deposited in a vault under the chancel of his church on the 27th of October; his old and attached friend, who had been his schoolfellow, fellow-collegian, and colleague at Merchant-Tailors', the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A. reading the funeral service over the body, amidst the tears of many of the parishioners, and those friends of the deceased, who were present on the mournful occasion.

He has left behind him a large circle of friends who loved and honoured him; and he has bequeathed the rich treasure of an unspotted name and a good example to his children.

T. B. M.

DR. CARL FERDINAND BECKER.

Oct. 4. At Offenbach on the Maine, in his 75th year, Dr. Carl Ferdinand Becker.

This distinguished scholar and philologist, whose name ranks with those of Jacob Grimm and the late Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt, has been the most active promoter of those methods of teaching grammar and of studying languages which are now generally received in his own country, and are considered by the learned world as having a real philosophical basis. His "*Organism der Sprache*," published in 1827, treats of language as a part of the organic structure of man, essential to his nature and existence, wherever he is not in a defective condition. It unfolds the whole theory of language, and explains the principles on which all its variations depend. His grammars of the German language—some of them brief, others more enlarged and complete—explain all the rules and changes of that language, in accordance with the principles of his "*Organism*." Kühner and other learned men have since published grammars of the Greek and other tongues, founded on the same views.

THOMAS MORTON, Esq.

Oct. 30. In Woburn-place, Russell-square, in his 36th year, Thomas Morton, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the University College Hospital, and to the Queen's Bench Prison.

Mr. Morton received his early medical education at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and in 1832 became a pupil at University Col-

lege,—then known as the London University. He was distinguished for his application to his medical studies, more especially anatomy, physiology, and surgery, and obtained the gold medals destined to the most successful students in these classes. He was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1835, and was appointed house surgeon under Mr. Cooper at University College Hospital in 1836. He subsequently visited Paris; and on his return was appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Ellis, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. On the institution of the office of Assistant Surgeon at the Hospital, he was appointed to the post, being one of the earliest students of the College who succeeded in obtaining one of its permanent appointments. During the latter part of Mr. Samuel Cooper's connection with the College, Mr. Morton delivered a portion of the lectures on surgery; and, on the death of Mr. Liston and the retirement of Mr. Cooper, the wish on the part of the students to have Mr. Morton appointed to the vacant chair of surgery led to circumstances which resulted in the retirement of Mr. Syme, who had received the appointment. Though not appointed Professor of Surgery, Mr. Morton was advanced in his position, and made full Surgeon to the Hospital. On the death of Mr. Cooper, whose son-in-law he was, he succeeded that gentleman as Surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison. He was made a Fellow of the College of Surgeons in 1843.

Mr. Morton's distinguished career as a student was followed up by a series of works displaying great knowledge of surgical anatomy and practical acquaintance with the profession of surgery. These works, with various papers in the medical journals, attest the caution and precision which were the characteristics of his mind. He was more remarkable perhaps for the accuracy than for the extent of his information; but his new position in the Hospital was furnishing him with the experience which would have placed him in the foremost ranks of his profession. As an operator, Mr. Morton was qualified to excel at once by his natural caution and accurate anatomical knowledge, and by his perfect self-possession.

Mr. Morton was found dead in his bed. At the coroner's inquest it appeared that he had for some time been suffering in mind, and that he terminated his own existence by taking prussic acid. His disappointment in not obtaining the Professorship of Surgery (in which Mr. Syme was succeeded by Mr. Arnott), appears to have preyed upon his mind, as he considered it a bar to future professional ad-

vancement, and he was constantly talking of retirement, though deterred by the persuasions of his friends and the affectionate regard of his pupils. This uneasy state of mind appears to have developed itself in the monomania of accusing himself of drunkenness, though he was actually a very moderate man, but from peculiarity of constitution liable to suffer from a slight indulgence which to the generality of persons would have been innoxious. He had also experienced some vexation from his father-in-law's executors, which had involved him in business to which he was unaccustomed.

Mr. Morton married Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Samuel Cooper, esq. author of the *Surgical Dictionary*, and has left one daughter, who is four years of age.

This is the sixth death that has occurred within the last two years among the medical teachers and officers of University College. The first was that of Mr. Potter, Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital. It was followed by the deaths of Mr. Liston, Mr. Samuel Cooper, Mr. Fownes, and Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

JAMES STUART, ESQ.

Nov. 3. At Notting Hill, in his 74th year, James Stuart, esq. one of the Inspectors of Factories.

He was the eldest son of Charles Stuart, of Dunearn, co. Fife, M.D. descended from the Hon. Archibald Stuart, fourth son of James third Earl of Moray. He was bred to the profession of the law, and became a Writer to the Signet in 1798. He had excellent talents for business, and, had he given it due attention, he would most probably have attained to the highest distinction in his profession; but, having inherited a respectable property at Dunearn, in the county of Fife, he became attached to agricultural pursuits; and these, with his duties as a country gentleman and magistrate, and the political engagements into which he entered with the utmost warmth, speedily engrossed by far the greater portion of his time and attention. He was a zealous and an uncompromising Whig. No man ever existed more completely devoted to his party, or more disposed to make every possible exertion and sacrifice to promote its objects. When the Dundases were all but omnipotent in Scotland, Mr. Stuart maintained his perfect independence, and distinguished himself by the vigour, the decision, and the boldness of his political conduct. At a later period, when the Liberal interest began to make some way in Scotland, and party spirit ran very high, his staunch and uncompromising Whig principles were called into full exercise,

and Dunearn, with its proprietor, became the head quarters of opposition to the Tory rule. On the latter side, one of the most prominent partisans was Sir Alexander Boswell, the son of Johnson's satellite, and a person gifted with much witty pleasantry and caustic humour. Unfortunately, by the betrayal of MSS. some squibs he had written for a Glasgow newspaper, and one of them considered to reflect personally on Mr. Stuart, were traced to his pen; and Mr. Stuart, after due consultation with his political associates, including Lord Rosslyn, found himself in that condition of insult to his honour as to be bound to demand satisfaction for the injury. Sir Alexander Boswell refused apology, and, preliminaries being arranged, the fatal duel between them ensued. The late Robert Liston attended as surgeon on the field; and so entirely was Mr. Stuart an instrument in the hands of others—to whose opinions he must bow or lose caste—that, if ever there was manslaughter committed without malice, it was in this melancholy case. The result saddened many moments of Mr. Stuart's after life, and he has been heard to say that he had never previously fired a pistol in his life. His trial for the offence was almost a judicial triumph. There was much sorrow felt for the premature death of the social star extinguished in Boswell, but there was hardly an individual who blamed Stuart, or believed that he had an option to act otherwise than he did. This occurred in 1822.

His business necessarily suffered by these continuous distractions; and his means were crippled partly and principally by the expenses in which they involved him, and partly by his too generous hospitality. Being of an extremely sanguine disposition, he attempted to repair his fortunes by speculating in land, but the crash of 1825 proved fatal to his schemes, and involved him in embarrassments by which he was overwhelmed. As he had done nothing dishonourable he might easily have settled with his creditors, but his feelings would not allow him to face them, and he took the rash and unfortunate resolution of retreating to America. On his return he obtained his discharge, but he lost the situations he had held in Edinburgh, which he might have retained had he not left Scotland.

After his return Mr. Stuart published an account of his travels in the United States; and, though not very profound, this work gives, on the whole, an extremely good though rather, perhaps, a little too flattering account of our transatlantic kinsmen. Soon after the publication of this work Mr. Stuart became the editor of the *Courier*, and, true to his principles, gave

in that capacity every support in his power to the Whig or Liberal party.

He was appointed by Lord Melbourne to the situation of Factory Inspector, which he held till his death. And it redounds much to his credit that in this difficult position he conducted himself so as to acquire the esteem not merely of the manufacturers, but of the great majority of the workmen. He was also chairman of the North British Assurance Company in London.

His too great sensibility, his impetuosity, and his obstinate adherence to the opinions and steps he had either avowed or taken, sometimes hurried Mr. Stuart into difficulties and embarrassments which more dispassionate, though not abler or better men, would have avoided. But in his bearing and manner he was a perfect gentleman. He was distinguished by his taste for, and knowledge of, the fine arts; and his many excellent qualities made him be highly esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of attached and intelligent friends. He was robust, active, and singularly capable of bearing fatigue. He died of a disease of the heart, most probably induced by the excitement in which he passed the greater part of his life.

He married, on the 29th April, 1802, Eleonora-Maria-Anne, only daughter of Robert Moubray, M.D. of Cockairny, co. Fife, a lady who has been his affectionate and intellectual companion in all his fortunes and all his travels, including his latest journeys as a Factory Inspector. She survives him, without issue.

GEORGE JERDAN, Esq.

Oct. 26. At Kelso, George Jerdan, esq. proprietor of the Kelso Mail, and younger brother of the late Lieut.-Col. Jerdan, of the East India Company's Service, Bombay, and of William Jerdan, esq. of London, the editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

The Kelso Mail was begun under the editorship of James Ballantyne, the friend of Scott, and in its early days received the countenance and aid of that distinguished author. Its establishment, however, was principally owing to the suggestions and influence of the late proprietor's father, Mr. John Jerdan, the much respected magistrate of the town, which was much infected with the then threatening revolutionary doctrines of France, cleverly propagated by an only Kelso Journal, edited by one Palmer, a printer, and enthusiastic democrat. The principles of the new periodical were consequently Conservative, and, being ably conducted, it had great effect in stemming the torrent of disaffection, and maintaining order, in common with volunteer corps and loyalty

loans, &c. The Kelso Mail generally held moderate and judicious opinions upon subjects of literature, but it was strong and energetic in advocating improvements in agriculture, and advancing the agricultural interests of the borders. In this department Mr. George Jerdan took a leading part, and was a long time honorary secretary to the society for the promotion of these objects. On his resigning that office between two and three years ago, a handsome piece of plate, accompanied by warm eulogiums on his services, was presented to him by the nobility, gentry, and farmers of the district.

In private life no individual of his station was ever more generally esteemed. His judgment was acute and sound, and Scottish hospitality had in him a pattern when his abode was favoured with the visits of authors or artists of southern fame. His delight in them was evinced by every attention which could lead to their enjoyment of the lovely and interesting country around his native place, and friendships were consequently formed with many of the distinguished ornaments of our literature and arts. An affectionately attached family, still more sensibly, lament his loss.—*Literary Gazette*.

W. J. A. ABINGTON, Esq.

Nov. 21, 1848. At Richmond, after a long and painful illness, aged 41, William James Achilles Abington, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law.

He was the only surviving son of the late William Abington, esq. of the East India House; was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 183-; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Middle Temple Jan. 31, 1834.

He was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Some years ago he adopted the profession of the stage; was manager of the Norwich circuit, and for several seasons lessee and manager of the theatre at Southampton. Lastly he became lessee of the Richmond Theatre, where he died in the same room in which Edmund Kean expired. About two years before his death Mr. Abington attempted, but with small success, to revive the legitimate drama at the little Queen's Theatre in Tottenham Court Road. His features were not unlike the busts of Shakspeare, a circumstance of which, as may be supposed, he was not a little proud.

Mr. Abington was altogether a gentlemanly and accomplished person; he was well skilled in music, particularly in the piano, and had a remarkable talent in whistling. He was the author of a poem,

"The Creation," which was published, and dedicated to Queen Adelaide, who presented a medal to him on the occasion.

Mr. Abington married some years ago, but lost his wife and his only child a few years after.

On the 16th Dec. 1848 a motion was made in the court of Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce for a special injunction to restrain a medical gentleman, named Matthew Truman, from obtaining possession or disposing of the personal estate and effects of the late Mr. Abington, of Richmond, who had for some time been in a very weak state of body and imbecile in mind. The plaintiff in the suit was Sophia Abington, the sister and sole next of kin of the deceased.

His library, consisting of 700 volumes, pictures, musical instruments, and other personal property, were sold by Mr. Hammond in Chancery-lane on the 19th Nov. 1849; and his theatrical properties, &c. on the 22d Nov. following.

MR. H. G. MORTIMER.

Sept. 22. At Hamburg, aged 39, Mr. Henry Green Mortimer, clerk of the works at St. Nicolai Kirche.

Our readers are probably aware that the church of St. Nicholas, being one of the three churches either wholly or partially destroyed by the great fire of Hamburg in 1842, is now being rebuilt on a scale both of dimension and decoration nearly equaling many of the ancient cathedrals. The work, like its ancient predecessors, proceeds slowly and gradually as funds permit, but the eastern portions have now attained nearly to the full elevation of the aisles. The work, though under the direction of an English architect, Mr. Scott, is carried out exclusively by German contractors and workmen, and has been superintended from its commencement by Mr. Mortimer, who had been in Mr. Scott's employ for about twelve years, and is stated by him to have been decidedly the most efficient and trustworthy superintendant he has ever had under him. Mr. Mortimer's attention to the work in question has been as zealous and unremitting as his duties were difficult and arduous. Being a man of limited education, though of unusual natural talent, it was no easy task to be intrusted with the entire direction of contractors and workmen whose language he did not understand, yet he succeeded from the first in superintending the work as perfectly and efficiently as if it had been in his native country. When to this is added the extreme difficulty attendant on the construction of foundations at Hamburg—where excavations have to be made to a depth of twenty-five to twenty-

seven feet, of which the last eight or ten feet are below the level of the tide, and have to be pumped by steam power,—and also the elaborate nature of the architecture, and the circumstance of most of the workmen employed having never before been engaged on a work of this kind, it will be seen that his duties were very different from those ordinarily expected of a clerk of the works. Mr. Mortimer's uniform practice was to be on the ground the whole time when the men were at work (which in summer was from five in the morning till eight at night), excepting only when he had to make journeys to stone quarries or brickfields, which lie at great distances from Hamburg. But his duties did not end with the working hours of the men, for after their works were over his recommenced, and he continued preparing his working drawings often till midnight. The number of large and most elaborate working drawings he had prepared for this building alone amounted to several hundreds, showing the work with a minuteness which is not required by builders in this country, for it was one of his rules never to place the drawings received from the architect in the hands of the workmen, but to keep them as documents for his own reference, and to work them out afresh himself, both to insure his own perfect acquaintance with them, and that any error which might have crept into them might be detected before the work was commenced. When remonstrated with by his employer for giving himself this unusual amount of labour, he would say,—“Your drawings *may* be correct, sir, but I do not *know* whether they are so till I have worked them out for myself.” It may readily be judged from this, that the same principle would apply with double force to those placed under him. Not a brick or a stone wrongly laid or worked would escape him; indeed, on one occasion, the workmen, unused to such vigilant superintendence, made a formal application against it to the government authorities, as being inconsistent with the law of their ancient building guilds.

In the afternoon of Oct. 22, while examining one of the springers of the groining which was inaccurately worked, he stepped hastily down from a higher to a somewhat lower scaffolding, when the board on which he alighted snapped, and he was precipitated nearly fifty feet into the crypt of the church, and killed on the spot.

The committee for the church, as a last tribute of respect and gratitude, gave him such a funeral as is usual among their most distinguished citizens. All the members of the committee attended in person,

as did all the clergy of the church, the contractors, foremen, and many others, while crowds followed on foot. The English service was read by the Rev. Mr. Stirling, the chaplain, after which a funeral oration was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Strauch, the chief incumbent of St. Nicholas's church, in which he spoke feelingly of the merits of the deceased, both in a professional and a Christian point of view.—*The Builder*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 11. At Castor, near Peterborough, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Christopher Hodgson*, for fifty-seven years Curate of that parish, and Rector of Marholm, Northamptonshire, Chaplain to Earl FitzWilliam, and a magistrate for the soke of Peterborough. He was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, on the 23d Feb. 1760, and was a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1794. He was tutor to the present Earl FitzWilliam, and presented by the late Earl to the rectory of Marholm, having been previously Curate at Peakirk and Glington as well as Castor. He was Chaplain to the late as well as the present Earl, and was always received at Milton with much hospitality and kindness by the whole family. His acquired knowledge and cheerfulness made him an agreeable companion, and he retained his powers of mind and body to a vigorous old age. His body was interred at Marholm in the same tomb with the remains of his father. He has bequeathed his property to a cousin residing at Carlisle.

Sept. 17. Aged 54, the Rev. *Isaac Robley*, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Salford, Manchester, and Chaplain of the Infantry Barracks, Regent-road. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

Lately. The Rev. *George Enoch*, Rector of Whitechurch, Pembrokeshire, to which he was presented in 1847.

At Grimsaigh, Lancashire, aged 68, the Rev. *Richard Grainger*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, in the parish of Preston, for twenty-six years.

The Rev. *Henry Wyndham Jones*, M.A. Rector of Loughor, and Perpetual Curate of Morriston, Glamorganshire, to both of which churches he was presented in 1836.

At Whorlton, Durham, aged 52, the Rev. *James Potts*, Perpetual Curate of that place. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, and was presented to his cure by the Vicar of Gainford in 1827.

Oct. 2. At Wolseley villa, Cheltenham, the house of his friend Thomas Barnard, esq. the Rev. *John Connell*, Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and for-

merly a Captain in the Royal regiment of Scots.

Oct. 3. Aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Browne*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Bradley and of Coppenhall, Staffordshire. He was formerly of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1798, and was presented to Coppenhall in 1830 by Lord Hatherton.

The Rev. *John Mossop*, Rector of Hothfield, Kent. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1799, and was presented to his living in 1802 by the Earl of Thanet.

Oct. 4. At the glebe house, Ardcananny, co. Limerick, aged 79, the Rev. *Samuel Jones*, for 33 years Rector and Prebendary of that place.

Oct. 5. At Thornthwaite-hall, Cumberland, the Rev. *John Abbott*, M.A. Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Oct. 12. At Holcombe, Lincolnshire, in his 75th year, and the 40th of his incumbency, the Rev. *William Holt*, Perpetual Curate of that place. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A.

Oct. 13. At Henley, Suffolk, aged 46, the Rev. *Miles Branthwaite Beevor*, Vicar of that parish. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. George Beevor, formerly Rector of Wilby and Hougham, Norfolk, and of Willingham and North Cove, Suffolk. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834. In 1833 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Hop-ton, near Lowestoft, which he resigned in the year 1836, when he was instituted to the vicarage of Henley, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. He married 13th Nov. 1832, at Hull, Mary, fourth dau. of John Horsley, esq. of Cottingham, and by her, who died May 25th, 1842, he had a son who died an infant. He married 2dly on the 15th Oct. 1844, at Wells, in Somersetshire, Margaret, second dan. of the late Rev. John Pedder, Vicar of Garstang Church Town, Lancashire.

Nov. 10. At Dimlands House, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *Robert Carne*, M.A. of Nash Manor, and Rector of Llanmaes* in the same county. He was

* This place has long been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants, and in the ancient register of the parish there are several entries of persons being buried upwards of 100 years of age, but the following, which is copied verbatim, is remarkable;—"Ivan Yorath buried a Saterdaie the xii. day of July anno do'ni 1621, et anno regni regis vicessimo primo annos ætatis circa 180. He was a sowdjar in the fights of Bosworth, and lived at Lantwit Major, and he lived much by fishing."

born 13th April, 1763, and married 1st in 1792, Mary, dau. of Daniel Woodward, by whom he left no surviving issue; 2dly, in 1800, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Captain Charles Loder Carne, R.N. who survives him. Mr. Carne was the youngest son of Whitlock Nicholl, esq. of The Ham, Glamorganshire, who was High Sheriff for that county in 1746, and died in 1782, aged 67 (so that Mr. Carne and his father lived over a period of near 130 years). In 1842 he assumed the name of Carne on succeeding, through his wife, the heiress of the Carnes of Nash Manor, to the Nash property. He leaves two sons, Robert Nicholl Carne, esq. Barrister at Law, of the Middle Temple, who is married and without issue; and John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, who is married, and has a son, Edward Stradling Nicholl Carne, born in 1849.

Nov. 13. At Old Buckenham Lodge, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Peyton Slapp*, M.A. for many years an active Magistrate for that county. He was the only son of Thomas Slapp, esq. an eminent attorney at Botesdale in Suffolk, where he was born in 1775. He received his academical education at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1798, as 15th and last Wrangler, and proceeded M.A. in 1801. He was Rector of Brandon parva, in Norfolk, which he resigned in 1815, upon being licensed to the perpetual curacy of Old Buckenham. This was an exchange. In 1811 he was instituted to the rectory of Bracon Ash, in Norfolk, and in 1827 to that of Rickinghall Superior and Inferior, on the presentation of the assignee of Thomas Holt, esq. of Redgrave. These last two preferments, with the perpetual curacy of Old Buckenham, he held at the time of his death. Mr. Slapp purchased Old Buckenham Lodge of Major Whichcote Turner, and made it his residence. He married Olivia, dau. of . . . Beatty, esq. of Ireland, who died some years back without issue.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 4. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 77, Catharine, relict of Gilbert Mathison, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. She was married in 1802.

Oct. 7. At Brixton-hill, aged 30, Emily-Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Francis Woodcock, Rector of Moreton, Herefordshire.

Oct. 8. In Dorset-sq. aged 71, Alexander Read, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 9. Aged 43, Mr. Richard Bagshaw, the well-known news agent, of Brydges-st. Covent Garden. He committed self-destruction by hanging himself. He had lately been suffering from disease called "polypus," which had affected his brain, in consequence of which he had disposed of his business. Verdict, temporary insanity.

In Duke-st. Westminster, aged 69, Isabella, relict of John Cooper, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Baird, of Prince of Wales's Island.

Oct. 11. In Great Ormond-st. aged 71, Anne, widow of Major Brodie, formerly of the 4th (or King's Own) Regt.

Oct. 12. At Peckham, Emily, wife of Mr. John Henry Morris, and niece of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, B.D. Chaplain to the East India Company.

At Hackney, aged 71, Ann, relict of John Stockdale, esq. of King-st. Cheapside, and of Hackney.

At New Bridge-st. Thomas Dewdney Worthy, esq.

Oct. 13. At Notting-hill, aged 77, William Liddard, esq.

At his brother's, Blackheath, aged 43, Thomas William, second son of George Cottam, esq. of Camberwell.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 66, Mary-Jane, widow of Richard Winstanley, esq.

Oct. 15. At the residence of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart. Berkeley-sq. aged 67, Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. John Hadley Swain, of Leiston, Suffolk.

Aged 62, William Nicholson, of Regent-sq. and Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor.

In Chester-terr. Regent's-park, Frances-Matilda, wife of William Newman Roope, esq.

In Norland-pl. Notting-hill, aged 64, Samuel Proctor, esq. M.D. late of Salisbury-sq. Fleet-st.

Oct. 16. In King William-st. Trafalgar-sq. aged 25, Ray Charles Golding, M.D. eldest surviving son of Dr. Golding.

At North Brixton, aged 74, John Gillyatt Booth, esq. late of Crouch Hall, Hornsey, brother to Sir Felix Booth, Bart.

Oct. 17. At Greenwich, aged 83, Frances, widow of Charles Stow, esq. and youngest dau. of Francis Cooke, esq. formerly of the Navy Pay Office.

At Camden-town, aged 44, Richard Hargood, esq. surgeon.

In Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, Anne, relict of George Saunders, esq.

Aged 72, Sarah, wife of William Sanders, esq. of New Milman-st.

Henry Simkin, esq. of Highbury-pl. and Leadenhall-st.

At Storey's-gate, St. James's-park, aged 44, John Wright, M.D.

Oct. 18. At Pentonville, aged 79,

Philip James Meyer, esq. M. Phil. S., Professor of the Harp to the Queen Dowager.

In Lowndes-st. aged 18, Augusta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N. and of Lady Susan Hotham.

Oct. 19. William Matthews, esq. of Peckham Rye, late of the Stock Exchange.

At Hollywood Grove, New Brompton, aged 79, Richard Nisbet, esq. formerly Commander of the Essex, in the late maritime service of the Hon. East India Co.

Oct. 20. In Park-road, Clapham, aged 65, Edwin Tipple, esq. late of Mitcham, surgeon; and, on the 23d inst. aged 61, Mary-Elizabeth, his widow.

In Weymouth-st. aged 83, Kennard Smith, esq.

In Upper-st. Islington, aged 79, Hawley Clutterbuck, esq.

Oct. 21. At Lambeth, aged 74, Samuel Irwin Townsend, late of the 1st Guards.

In Westbourne-place, Paddington, aged 66, Charlotte-Frances, relict of Charles Rooke, esq. of Brighton.

In Peckham-lane, aged 62, Miss Pierce.

Oct. 23. In Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 63, James Wood, esq.

At his son's, Goswell-road, aged 72, Aaron Jacob, esq.

Oct. 24. In George-street, Portman-sq. aged 32, Henry Gibbs Remmett, Capt. Ceylon R. Regiment, son of the late Robert Remmett, esq. of Bedford-sq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 78, Jane-Vazeille, widow of Christopher Sundius, esq.

Aged 82, James Trebeck, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Oct. 25. In Green-st. aged 78, Lady Charlotte Lindsay. She was the youngest child of Frederick Lord North, K.G. prime minister to George III. and sister to the third, fourth, and fifth Earls of Guilford. She was married in 1800 to Colonel the Hon. John Lindsay, uncle to the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and was left his widow, without issue, in 1826. Lady Charlotte Lindsay was a member of the Household of Caroline Princess of Wales. She wrote a character of her father, which was published by Lord Brougham in his *Eminent Statesmen*.

At Blackheath, aged 49, George Lindsay, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park, aged 75, Major James Macfarlane.

In Lower Brook-st. aged 33, Mr. Joseph Price, of King-street, Snow-hill.

Aged 53, Harriet-Catherine, wife of Fred. Pratt Barlow, esq. of Kensington.

Suddenly, Lieut.-Col. Ralph Carr Alderson, Royal Eng. secretary to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He was son of the late John Alderson, esq. M.D. of Hull; was

the only surviving brother of Dr. James Alderson, and a near relative of Baron Alderson. He became Captain R. Eng. 1837, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1840.

In London, John Stote Lotherington, esq. late of the city of Durham.

At Eaton-pl. aged 59, Maria Attree, of Bishopdale, Yorkshire, relict of William Attree, esq. R.H.A., F.R.C.S.L., &c. formerly of Brighton.

Oct. 26. At Eaton-pl. aged 54, Henry Brewer, esq.

In Alsop's-terrace, New-road, aged 86, Joseph Mee, esq.

Oct. 26. At Greenwich, aged 31, Thomas Samuel Dick, esq. only son of Capt. Thomas Dick, R.N.

Oct. 27. In Lyon-terrace, Maida-hill, aged 56, Lewis Morris Cathbert, esq.

At Denmark-hill, aged 78, Francis Brewin, esq.

Oct. 28. In Hyde Park-sq. aged 73, Dorothy, widow of George Owen, formerly of the 22nd Light Dragoons, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Warren, many years Chaplain to the House of Assembly in Jamaica.

At Westbourne-grove, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Barkin young.

Oct. 29. In Trevor-terr. Knightsbridge, aged 70, William Fuller Pocock, esq.

At her house in Upper Harley-st. aged 70, Lady Amelia Kaye, relict of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. great-aunt to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was the youngest daughter of George-Harry the 5th Earl, was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1827, having had issue the present Sir John Lister Kaye and a numerous family.

Oct. 30. At the Parsonage, Watney-st. aged 37, Harriet, wife of the Rev. William Quekett, Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East.

At North-end, Fulham, aged 63, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, esq. late of Newman-st.

Oct. 31. At the Southampton Coffee-house, Waterloo-road, aged 59, Henry Thompson, esq. of Thornhill Cottage, Southampton. Verdict—"Natural Death from Apoplexy."

In Bryanston-square, aged 83, Thomas Bigge, esq.

At the house of his father-in-law, Brixton-hill, aged 38, Mr. Thomas S. Daniel, of Acre-lane, eldest son of George Daniel, esq. of Canonbury-sq. and late of the firm of Messrs. Herring and Co. Fleet-street.

In Edwardes-sq. Kensington, Mary, relict of Thomas Allpress, esq. formerly of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

Nov. 1. At his brother's in Upper Seymour-st. aged 71, William Lowndes, esq. of Arthurlie, Renfrewshire.

In Piccadilly, Margaret, relict of Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart. who died in 1805 (see a long notice of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, p. 587). Sir William married for his first wife the heiress of the Pulteneys Earls of Bath, and by her was father of Henrietta-Laura, created Countess of Bath 1803 (died 1808), but the lady now deceased was the wife of his old age, and previously "the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart."

Nov. 2. At Kensington, Mrs. Morphet, relict of Nathaniel Morphet, esq. Serjeant's-inn.

At Brixton-hill, aged 60, Charlotte-Ann, relict of Thomas Halliwell, esq.

At Islington, Frances, widow of Jonathan Baillie, esq. R.N.

At Bayswater, aged 60, Samuel Garrett, esq. of Aldringham House, Suffolk.

Nov. 3. At the house of her uncle Dr. Merriman, Brook-st. aged 43, Miss Mary Ann Smith.

At Notting-hill, aged 65, John Templeton, esq. formerly of Canton, China.

Nov. 4. In Welbeck-st. aged 73, S. W. Watson, esq.

At St. Paul's Hotel, aged 64, H. C. Bleeker, esq. late of Hamburgh.

At Kensington, aged 76, Francis Tucker, esq.

In Bruton-st. Frank Sherwin, esq.

Nov. 5. At her son-in-law's, Mr. C. Munday, surgeon, King-st. Snow-hill, aged 63, Grace, widow of Major Adlam, R.M.

Nov. 7. At North Brixton, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of John J. Holman, esq.

In Bernard-st. aged 57, John Gibson, esq.

Nov. 8. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, Julia-Margaret, eldest dau. of William Edmund Pole, esq. barrister.

At Camden Cottages, Camden New-town, aged 70, James Everingham, esq.

At William-terrace, Commercial-road, aged 35, Thomas Norton Wyndham, esq. late of Luton, near Blandford.

In his 62d year, Hermann Sillem, esq. of Clapham-common, and Crosby-sq.

At Tollington-park, Hornsey-road, Margaret, wife of Edward Parry, esq.

Nov. 9. Maria, wife of T. F. Maples, esq. of Crouch-end, Hornsey, and Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Nov. 10. Aged 66, Andrew Clark, esq. of the Bear-garden, Southwark, and Camberwell.

Nov. 12. At Upper Harley-st. Lady Horne, wife of Sir William Horne.

BEDS.—Oct. 22. At Heath House, near Leighton Buzzard, aged 65, Edward Vernon, esq. of Occleston, Cheshire.

BERKS.—Oct. 8. At Marcham, near Abingdon, aged 28, Mary-Honywood, only GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXII.

child of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, Vicar of Marcham.

Nov. 10. At Newbury, Emily, wife of the Rev. Wilson Philip.

BUCKS.—Oct. 29. At Buckingham, aged 79, George Parrott, esq. banker.

Nov. 7. At Clayton Cottage, Woburn, John Morris, esq. late of Great Marlow.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 19. At Soham, aged 77, John Hatch, esq. formerly of Stuntney, near Ely.

Nov. 1. At Cambridge, aged 20, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Thomas Powlett Orde, esq. of Caius College, only son of the Rev. John Orde, Rector of Wensley, Yorkshire.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 19. At Trendrain, in Newlyn, aged 96, Mrs. Eliz. Rogers.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 8. At Irton Hall, aged 91, Harriett, relict of the late Edmund Lamplugh Irton, esq. She was the daughter of John Hayne, esq. of Ashbourn Green, co. Derby; was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1820, having had issue the present Samuel Irton, esq. M.P. for West Cumberland, the late Lieut.-Col. Irton, who died in 1847, and two daughters, Mrs. Gunson and Lady Prideaux.

DEVON.—Oct. 5. At Teignmouth, aged 16, Caroline-Matilda, fifth dau. of Retired Comm. James Spratt, R.N.

Oct. 12. At St. Sidwell's, aged 72, Thomas Owen, esq.

Oct. 19. At Torquay, Major-Gen. John P. Dunbar, late of 2d Light Cavalry on the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Of apoplexy, at Brixham, aged 62, Mr. Robert Adams, late foreman of Her Majesty's yard, Chatham. He was an upright, intelligent, and zealous officer, having during a period of 37 years, 17 of which were spent in Canada, conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers.

Oct. 21. At Southmolton, aged 80, Capt. John Clarke, late of Sydenham, Kent.

Oct. 22. At Tamerton Folliott, near Plymouth, aged 65, Henrietta, relict of Col. Charles Rundall, of the Madras Army.

Oct. 24. At Crediton, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Haydon.

Oct. 26. At Topsham, aged 86, Mary, mother of the Rev. Henry Thorp.

Nov. 1. At Torquay, Ann, relict of Charles Carpenter, esq. of Moditonham House, Cornwall.

Nov. 2. Aged 72, Betsey, wife of Jones Elliott, esq. of Westhill Lodge, Budleigh Salterton, late of Hackney.

At Waye, Ashburton, aged 62, John Potts, esq. late Quartermaster 25th Regt.

Nov. 3. At Torquay, John Williams, esq. late Clerk of the Cheque of Woolwich Dockyard.

Nov. 4. At Braddons, Torquay, Theodosia, wife of Joseph Garrow, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 14, Ellen-Elizabeth-Davis, eldest dau. of Rob. Tossell, esq.

Nov. 5. At Exeter, Amelia, dau. of the late Robert Patch, esq.

Nov. 6. At Down St. Mary rectory, aged 56, Eliza, wife of William Luxton, esq. of Winkleigh.

Nov. 11. At Upcott, the seat of his brother T. W. Harding, esq., Capt. Robert Harding.

DORSET.—*Oct. 15.* At Poole, aged 87, Mr. William White, a member of the Society of Friends.

Oct. 19. At Weymouth, aged 65, Nicholas Howard, esq. merchant.

Oct. 27. At Fordington, the residence of her brother the Rev. John Morton Colson, Miss Colson.

Nov. 7. At the vicarage, Milborne St. Andrew, aged 22, Christian Frederick Winckler, late student at the Church Missionary College, Islington, and of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. J. C. F. Winckler, late Church Missionary in South India.

Nov. 10. At Dorchester, suddenly, Mrs. Arden, wife of Christopher Arden, esq. Mayor of Dorchester.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 1.* At Durham, Juliana, sixth dau. of the late Rev. H. Chayter, LL.D. Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Croft.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 9.* At Chelmsford, aged 64, William Wicks, esq. solicitor.

Oct. 11. At Coggeshall, aged 75, Thomas Batt, esq.

Oct. 12. At Debden parsonage, aged 44, Eliza-Maria, dau. of the Rev. William Jurin Totton.

Oct. 15. At Stansted, aged 78, Hester, relict of the Rev. Thomas Canning, of Elsenham.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Oct. 5.* At Clifton, Edward Savage, esq. late of Glastry, co. Down.

Oct. 7. At Bristol, aged 68, Charlotte, relict of George Fowler, esq. of Axbridge.

Oct. 11. At Clifton, Sarah, wife of Jacob Crook, esq.

Oct. 12. At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. E. Miles, nearly 20 years pastor of the meeting at Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, and more recently of Weston-super-Mare and Clevedon.

Oct. 16. At Bristol, aged 85, Joseph Waldo, esq.

Oct. 17. At Bristol, aged 70, Thomas Dale, esq. hat manufacturer, and senior vestryman of the parish of St. James.

Oct. 19. At Redland, Ann, wife of Richard Ricketts, esq.

Oct. 21. At Cheltenham, aged 65, George Fletcher, esq. of Croydon, eldest son of

the late Rev. George Fletcher, of Beckenham, Kent.

Oct. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Jane, relict of John Gubbs, esq.

Oct. 28. At St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, aged 85, Miss Sophia Gresley.

At Twynias Park, near Tewkesbury, aged 40, George Brown, esq. only brother of Humphrey Brown, esq. M.P. for Tewkesbury.

Nov. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 72, John Stackhouse, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

Nov. 4. At Cheltenham, Sophia-Elizabeth, relict of John Sam. Barnes, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Nov. 8. Aged 51, Elizabeth-Susan, youngest surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, of Lidney Park.

HANTS.—*Oct. 10.* Suddenly, at West-Meon, aged 65, John Earwaker, esq.

Oct. 13. At Southsea, Dr. Armstrong, formerly Staff Surgeon in that garrison.

Oct. 19. At Fairfield, near Lymington, aged 57, Ralph Allen Daniell, esq.

At Winchester, aged 59, Ann, second dau. of the late William Borrodaile, esq. formerly of Streatham, Surrey.

Latelly. At Merston, I. W. aged 71, Elizabeth Mary Mayo Whittle, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Whittle, Rector of Teffont Evis, Wilts, for 14 years an inmate of Partis' College, in Bath.

Nov. 7. At Ventnor, I. W. aged 20, Clara-Harriet-Emma, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Colvile.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 4.* At the residence of the Rev. Henry Morgan, Goodrich Vicarage, Mrs. Frances Henry Humphrys, of Bath.

HERTS.—*Oct. 13.* At Hadley Hurst, Barnet, aged 60, Gertrude-Martha, relict of Sir William Gosset.

Latelly. At Kitwells-park, George Gustavus Tuite, Lieut.-Col. East Middlesex Militia, late Lieut.-Col. 3d Light Dragoons. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. June 30, 1837, and was placed on half-pay Oct. 11, 1839.

Nov. 6. At Hertford, aged 37, Edward Coats Banks, esq. only son of John Banks, esq. of Balham-hill, Surrey.

Nov. 9. At Cassiobury-park, Lady Jane MacLoughlin, sister of the Earl of Essex. She was the 7th dau. of the Hon. John Thomas Capel by Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of Henry 1st Earl of Uxbridge; was married in 1837 to D. MacLoughlin, M.D.; and received with her sisters the rank of an Earl's daughter in 1839.

HUNTINGDONSH.—*Oct. 20.* At Hilton, aged 71, Walter Peck, esq.

KENT.—*Oct. 8.* Aged 60, Fanny, relict of John Morse, esq. of H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness.

Oct. 14. At Ramsgate, Maria-Catherine, widow of William Pennefather, esq. of the 85th Regt. (who died in 1830), and dau. of the late Thomas Forster, esq. of the Grove, Bucks, and Elim, Jamaica.

The wife of George Beadnell, esq. of Sydenham.

Oct. 24. At Maidstone, aged 72, Lucy, widow of Alexander Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury-park, Middlesex, and Great George-st. Westminster.

Oct. 26. At Pembury, Mrs. Creasy, relict of Jos. Creasy, esq. of Tonbridge.

Oct. 27. At Encombe, Sandgate, aged 81, Augusta, wife of Henry Dawkins, esq.

Oct. 30. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 76, Thomas Charles Burt, esq.

Lately. At Margate, Mrs. Eliza H. Walker, relict of Capt. R. C. Walker, of the Bengal N.I.

At Ramsgate, aged 82, Mr. George Gwyn, for upwards of 50 years an officer of the Royal Harbour.

Nov. 1. At the residence of Mumford Campbell, esq. Sutton Place, near Dartford, aged 80, Sophia, relict of Robert Bellew, esq. of Castle Martyr, co. Cork.

Accidentally drowned off Margate, aged 23, Mr. Henry Brayley Wedlake, eldest son of Mr. H. B. Wedlake, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

Nov. 2. At Fort Clarence, Rochester, the residence of her son, Mary, relict of Major Thomas Manners, formerly of the 40th Regt. and dau. of the late Dr. Benj. Rush, of Philadelphia.

Nov. 3. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 17, Gentleman Cadet Fitzhugh Hassard Short, eldest son of John Hassard Short, esq. of Edlington Grove, Linc. and Harley-st.

Nov. 5. At Maidstone, Major Thomas Henry Morice, K.H. late of the R. Mar. He received the local rank of Major on the Continent Nov. 7, 1826.

At Fordwich, aged 45, Mr. George Stringer, solicitor, of Canterbury.

Nov. 9. At Wateringbury, near Maidstone, aged 38, Walter Smith, esq. of Canton-pl. Poplar, second surviving son of the late Giles Smith, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 10. At Sandwich, aged 72, Thomas Hoile, esq. late of Finglesham.

Nov. 13. At Bromley, aged 69, Thomas Hott, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 14. In the White Friars, Canterbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ramsey, relict of General Ramsey.

LANCASHIRE.—*Oct. 23.* At Higher Broughton, near Manchester, Louisa, only daughter of Charles M'Niven, esq. of Perrysfield, Surrey.

Oct. 27. At Clarendon House, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, aged 61, John Brooks, esq. This gentleman was well

known for his connexion with the Anti-Corn-Law League, and the prominent part which, for many years, he took in local and general politics in Manchester. He was in the commission of the peace for the borough.

Nov. 2. At Cheetham-hill, aged 84, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of Samuel Card, esq. late of Symond's-inn, London.

Nov. 8. On board her Majesty's ship *Druid*, quarantine station, Liverpool, aged 50, Lt. Wm. Henry Goddard, R.N. (1827.)

Nov. 9. At Bent House, Prestwich, aged 76, Sarah, relict of William Weston, esq. of Woodley.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 5.* At Staines, aged 93, Mrs. Jemima Robinson.

Aged 68, John Ladley, esq. of St. Alban's-lodge, Edgware.

Oct. 10. At Finchley, aged 27, Mr. George Truwhitt, solicitor, eldest son of George Truwhitt, esq. of Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, and Long-lodge, Finchley.

Oct. 12. Suddenly, at Parson's-green, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose.

Oct. 19. At Hammersmith, Henrietta, wife of Major T. Bonnor, late of the Ceylon Rifles.

Oct. 22. Aged 63, Charlotte, relict of James Eykyn, esq. of Palmer's-green, Edmonton.

Oct. 26. At Twickenham-green, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Durnford, late of the 1st, or Grenadier, Foot Guards.

Nov. 7. Aged 71, Richard Kerry, esq. of Hampton.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 10.* At North Walsham, aged 46, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dry, Head Master of Sir W. Paston's Grammar School, and only dau. of the late John Reid, esq. of the Court of Chancery.

Oct. 14. Suddenly, at Bracondale, aged 74, Charlotte-Anne, relict of the Rev. J. H. Browne, of Hingham.

Oct. 15. Aged 66, Money Fisher, esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk.

Oct. 16. At Aylsham, aged 78, Anne, relict of J. H. Holley, esq. of Blickling.

Oct. 27. At Mount Ida, aged 73, Frances-Mary, relict of John Winn Thomlinson, esq. of Cley-next-the-Sea, and dau. of the late Sir George Chad, Bart. of Thursford.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Oct. 10.* At Daventry, aged 79, Edward West Phillips, esq. late Barrack Master of Guernsey.

Oct. 23. At Gayton, aged 67, Fanny, wife of the Hon. Wm. Booth Grey, and sister to Lord Somerville. She was the 2nd dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Hugh Somerville, by his second wife Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby; and became the second wife of the Hon. W. B. Grey in 1838.

Oct. 25. At her son-in-law's, James Abbey, esq. of the Park, Long Buckby, aged 67, Susanna, relict of Thomas Clark, esq. formerly of Broughton.

Oct. 29. Aged 82, Clark Hillyard, esq. of Thorpeland, Northampton, for many years President of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society.

Oct. 31. At his residence, Flowerfield, near Weedon, aged 26, from the bursting of his gun while shooting with a friend, John Williams, esq. son-in-law of Michael Williams, esq. of Trevince, in Cornwall.

NORRS.—Oct. 19. At Gonalston, Frances-Barbara, wife of John Franklin, esq.

Oct. 24. Aged 27, Louisa-Catharine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Col. Sherlock, K.H. of Southwell.

OXFORDSH.—Sept. 26. At Hillingdon Lodge, Banbury, aged 51, John Whippy, esq.

Oct. 8. At Oxford, aged 64, Mr. Norris, thirty-four years servant of Oriel College, and Verger of the University.

Oct. 10. At Bicester, aged 3, Harry, only son of Rev. George Albert Rogers, Vicar of Leominster.

Oct. 16. At her son's, Kiddington, aged 20, Priscilla-Ann, relict of David Ricardo, esq. M.P. who died in 1823.

SALOP.—Lately. At Shrewsbury, Joseph Bickerton, esq. late of Shotatton.

At Belle Vue, Shrewsbury, aged 63, Lieut. John Smith, late of the 27th reg. of Foot. Deceased was a Peninsular officer, having served with great distinction in many engagements, and he last year received a silver medal with seven links.

Nov. 5. Aged 84, Sir John Betton. He was descended from the Bettons of Great Berwick, Shropsh. and served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1816, when he received the honour of knighthood.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 12. At Bath, aged 87, Mary, widow of James Evill, esq.

Oct. 16. At Bath, at an advanced age, Abigail Erving, dau. of the late Col. Erving, New King-st. and cousin to the late Lord Western.

Oct. 26. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 63, Alison, youngest dau. of George Skene, esq. M.D. of Aberdeen, and sister to the late Andrew Skene, esq. Solicitor General for Scotland.

Oct. 27. In the prime of life, Frances Barclay, wife of James Marchant, esq. of Chilcompton, and eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Kersteman, of Bishop's Hall, near Taunton.

At Yeovil, of apoplexy, aged 31, Mary, relict of John Neal, esq.

Oct. 29. At Bath, aged 76, Anne Tayler, third dau. of the late Samuel Tayler, esq. of Devizes.

Lately. At Locking, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. J. Holme, Vicar of Kirkcleatham, Yorksh. and eldest dau. of Mr. W. Daniel, of Knaresborough.

Nov. 4. Mr. Felix Parkinson, surgeon-dentist, of Bath.

Nov. 5. At Netherclay, near Taunton, aged 25, Hannah, relict of James Van Zandt, esq.

STAFFORD.—Lately. At Wolverhampton, by malignant cholera, Wm. Ward, esq. an eminent ironmaster of that district. The pestilence had successively destroyed the lives of Mr. Ward's old servant, who got up his railway orders, his furnace manager, and his head engineer.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 14. At Kirton rectory, Mary, wife of the Rev. Erskine Neale.

Aged 69, Arthur Utting, gent. of Great Yarmouth.

Oct. 15. At Ipswich, William Henry, youngest son of the late J. Woods, esq. of Swilland.

Nov. 10. Aged 30, Charles Henry Last, esq. of Hadleigh.

Nov. 11. At the Rectory, Stanton, near Ixworth, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Bidwell.

SURREY.—Oct. 16. At West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 78, Eleanor, wife of Daniel Langton, esq.

Oct. 22. At Reigate, aged 68, William Clode, esq. late of Bakeham House.

Oct. 29. Aged 84, Caleb Woodyer, esq. of Guildford.

Nov. 1. At Lichfield House, Richmond, aged 67, Morgan Yeatman, esq.

Nov. 2. Aged 72, Charles Stewart, esq. of Stewart's-buildings, Battersea-fields.

Nov. 3. Aged 56, Miss Markby, of Croydon.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 8. In the Cavalry Barracks, Brighton, aged 29, Capt. Henry Schonswar, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Oct. 10. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William Stoughton, esq. of Welbeck-st. and Ballynoe, co. Kerry.

Oct. 11. At Chichester, aged 77, Stephen Wooldridge, esq.

Oct. 13. At St. Leonard's, in her 38th year, the Hon. Emily-Frances, wife of John Moyer Heathcote, esq. of Conington Castle, Hants, third dau. of Lord Colborne. She was married in 1833.

Oct. 14. At Hastings, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of the Rev. John Sheal, B.D. Rector of Cudliff, Donegal, and Curate of Udimore, Sussex.

Oct. 15. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 72, Capt. Henry Hone Haviland, R.M. (1805), of Frenches, Burwash. He was placed on reserved half-pay 1812.

Oct. 18. At St. Leonard's, aged 98, Mrs. Hannah Beck. She left surviving 7 children, 33 grandchildren, 84 great-

grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, making a total of 125 descendants. The deceased lady's grandmother lived to the age of 102.

Oct. 19. At Brighton, aged 69, William Billings, esq. of Blackheath, late of her Majesty's Customs.

Oct. 22. At Brighton, Fanny, relict of Thomas Bye, esq. and sister to the late Lady Muncaster.

At Ashurst Park, aged 63, George Green, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, Emma, dau. of Wm. Bateman, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Oct. 27. At Bognor, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. B. Middleton, Sub Dean of Chichester.

At Brighton, aged 85, Sarah, widow of William Paskin, esq.

Oct. 28. At Hastings, aged 75, Charles Thompson, esq. of Kensington-sq.

Oct. 29. At Clayton, Frances, wife of the Rev. J. Garbett, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

Nov. 8. At Hastings, aged 24, Emily, dau. of John Tidd Pratt, esq.

Nov. 9. At Arundel, aged 89, Mrs. Booker, of the Castle-lodge.

Nov. 10. At Brighton, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dyke, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 14.* At Rugby, aged 42, Eleanor-Sophia, dau. of the late J. W. Fulton, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

Oct. 16. Mary, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Mills, esq. of Billesley Hall.

Oct. 20. At Summer-hill, near Birmingham, aged 72, Commis.-Gen. Henry Cockledge.

Oct. 27. At Birmingham, aged 33, Charles Amphlett, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 4. At Brinklow, aged 30, Francis Allcock Oldaker, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 10. At Summer-hill, Birmingham, aged 77, John Cope, esq.

Aged 81, Samuel Lloyd, of Birmingham, banker.

WILTS.—*Oct. 15.* Aged 40, Anne, wife of the Rev. T. A. Clarke, Curate of Langley Burrell.

Oct. 19. At Devizes, Miss Mellor M. Newman, only surviving dau. of the late Mitchell Newman, esq. of Devizes.

WORCESTERSH.—*Oct. 11.* At Hagley, aged 25, Thomas, second son of the late Lieut. J. W. Eyre, R.E. and grandson of the late Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull.

Oct. 14. At Little Comberton, aged 36, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of F. Woodward, esq.

Oct. 21. William Gilbert Cary, esq. solicitor, of Calne.

Nov. 3. At Little Malvern, aged 57, Roger Robert Tichborne, esq. of Bath. He was the sixth and youngest son of Sir

Henry the 7th and late Baronet of Tichborne House, Hants, by Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Plowden, esq. of Plowden, co. Salop; and married in 1822 Rebecca, dau. of Aaron Fernando Nunez, of Belmont Park, Hampshire, esq.

YORK.—*Oct. 5.* At Marshfield, Jane-Constantine, wife of Pudsey Dawson, esq. of Hornby Castle, Lancashire.

Oct. 8. Aged 32, Alexander Brown, esq. of Beilby Grange, a magistrate for the West Riding. He was the only son of William Brown, esq. M.P. for South Lancashire, by Sarah, sister of William Gihon, esq. of Ballymena, co. Antrim. He was a gentleman commoner of Oxford, M.A. 1837. He married at New York in 1838 his cousin Sarah, dau. of James Brown, esq. and has left issue.

Oct. 14. Aged 65, Margaret, relict of John Richardson, esq. of Whitby.

Oct. 25. At Heslington, near York, aged 50, Hugh Hornby, esq. of Ribby Hall, Lanc.

Oct. 26. Aged 39, George-Robert, eldest son of the late Thomas Dawson, esq. of Poundsworth, near Driffield.

Oct. 27. At Richmond, aged 48, Robert Wharton, esq. Judge of the County Courts, North Riding District. He was the younger son of the Rev. Robert Wharton, Chancellor of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Stowe, by Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. John Whaley, of Huggate, co. York. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832. He married Katharine-Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Robert Croft, Canon Residentiary of York, and had a numerous family.

At Doncaster, aged 79, Harriet, widow of John Ellison, esq. of Thorne.

Oct. 29. At Beverley, aged 71, John Almack, esq. late of Leckonfield Park.

Oct. 31. At Sandhutton, near Thirsk, aged 67, Ellen, wid. of Matthew Hanley, esq.

Nov. 3. Aged 20, Henry-Martin, eldest son of John Marsden, esq. of Wakefield, solicitor to the magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Nov. 4. At Ackworth Park, aged 13, Lizzey, third dau. of J. Gully, esq.

Nov. 11. At Eltofts, near Leeds, aged 43, Edward Jowitt, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding.

WALES.—*Oct. 2.* At Swansea, aged 87, Mary, relict of Thomas Whittaker, esq. of Barming, Kent.

Oct. 19. At Brook Park, Flintshire, aged 28, Capt. Dawson, Adjutant of the Royal Flint Rifle Corps.

Oct. 30. At Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, aged 57, John Hughes, esq. Register of the diocese of Bangor.

Nov. 5. At St. Mellons, near Cardiff,

aged 75, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Price, Vicar of St. Mellons and Llanedarn.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept.* 29. At Glasgow, Margaret-Finlay, wife of William Ross, esq. and dau. of the late William Forlong, esq. of Wellshot.

Oct. 8. At Aberdeen, aged 72, Miss Jane Kinloch.

Oct. 15. At Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, aged 19, George J. B. Barttelot, 2d Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, third son of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham House, Sussex.

Oct. 15. At Edinburgh, Eleanor-Hyndford, wife of Sir David Kinloch, Bart. of Gilmerton, East Lothian. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. was married in 1829, and has left issue.

Oct. 18. At Edinburgh, aged 67, Mr. David Croal. He was a native of Montrose, in which town he served his apprenticeship as a letter-press printer. He came to Edinburgh in 1804, and was connected for several years with a newspaper long since extinct. He then went to the Caledonian Mercury, on which paper he held the office of reporter, and subsequently of sub-editor, from the year 1808 down to his death.

Oct. 23. At Holyrood Palace aged 76, the Right Hon. Marianne Countess dowager of Strathmore. She was the dau. of John Cheape, esq. was married first to Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardinglass, and became in 1817 the third wife of Thomas 11th Earl of Strathmore, who left her his widow in 1846.

At Glasgow, aged 70, James Hendry, esq. of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

Oct. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Menzies, relict of Duncan Menzies, retired Commander R.N.

Nov. 4. At Ninewar, co. Haddington, John Murray, esq. of Ainslie-place, Edinburgh.

Nov. 6. At Lainshaw, aged 73, William Cuninghame, esq. of Lainshaw; a gentleman well known by his writings on prophecy and scriptural chronology, and for his piety and benevolence.

IRELAND.—*Oct.* 29. At Rockfort House, Buncrana, co. Donegal, Matilda-Doria, wife of William Ogilby, esq. of Lisleen House, co. Tyrone, and Hanover-terr. Regent's Park, dau. of the late Marquis di Spineto.

EAST INDIES.—*July* 1. At Mooltan, Capt. William Grant Carnac Hughes, of the Bombay Rifle Corps, youngest son of Capt. George F. Hughes, late of the Bombay Establishment.

July 29. At Peshawur, aged 19, James Henry Baffey Parks, senior Ensign in Her Majesty's 61st Reg. second son of James Hamilton Parks, esq. He had served

throughout the whole of the late campaign in the Punjab, and was slightly wounded at Chillianwallah. He obtained his Lieutenancy without purchase two days before his death.

July 30. At Hyderabad, Charles Curling, esq. Magistrate and Assistant Collector, fourth son of the late Thos. Oakley Curling, esq. formerly of Shuart Farm, Saint Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, Kent.

Aug. 3. Major Francis Saunderson Holmes, of the 8th Reg. (King's), eldest son of the late Dean of Ardfert.

Aug. 17. At Ramptee, Hindostan, Alfred Bucknell, esq. 1st Ensign of the 32nd M.N.I., and youngest son of Mr. Bucknell, surgeon, of Market Bosworth.

Sept. 2. At Tallinder, Lahore, aged 23, Lieut. Houston Stewart, of H.M. 32d Reg. second son of Capt. Houston Stewart, R.N., C.B.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept.* 19. In Dominica, Capt. Henry Brown, of the 54th Regt. son of Fountaine Brown, esq. of Harrogate.

ABROAD.—*Sept.* 11. At Berne, Switzerland, after a short illness, aged 32, William Sancroft Holmes, esq. of Gawdy Hall, Redenhall, Norfolk. He was the only son of the Rev. John Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, who inherited that property from his grandmother, Sarah, daughter and at length heir of John Wogan, esq. of that place, the wife of the Rev. Gervas Holmes, Vicar of Fressingfield, Suffolk. Mr. Holmes was also connected with the Sancroft family, John Wogan, esq. of Gawdy Hall, who was the brother of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, having married Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Sancroft, of Fressingfield, who was great-nephew to the Archbishop. The deceased married, in 1840, Hester-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. of East Bourne, Sussex, and of Tredrea, Cornwall, sometime President of the Royal Society, and has left issue.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 22, Caroline Georgiana, third dau. of the Rev. James Frederick Lateward, A.M. Rector of Perrivale cum West Twyford, Middlesex.

Sept. 16. At Boulogne, Lucy, relict of Allen Hurrell, esq. of Arkesden, Essex; also, on the following day, Anne, her daughter.

Sept. 17. At Bieberich, on the Rhine, aged 29, Charles Gurney, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.

Sept. 21. At Paris, Gertrude-Maria-Anne, wife of W. C. Good, esq. K.D. late Danish Consul-General at Hull.

Sept. 27. At the Villa Galli, near Florence, Frances-Sophia-Mostyn, wife of the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Tuscany. She was the 2nd dau. of Edmund

Lomax, esq. of Parkhurst, Surrey, was married in 1843, and has left issue.

Sept. 30. At Ostend, aged 71, Rose, widow of Col. John Riddell, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Oct. 1. At Fontenay, near Paris, M. Jean Baptiste Robillard, aged 113 years 4 months and 2 days. He retained the use of all his faculties to the last moment.

Oct. 2. At Weimar, of apoplexy, aged 50, William Goff, esq. a younger son of the late Joseph Goff, esq. of Newtownpark, co. Dublin.

Oct. 4. At Brussels, Aubrey-Babington, aged nearly 2 years; and on the same day, Clara-Frederica-Mary, aged 7, children of William Wilberforce Pearson, esq.

Oct. 14. At sea, on his passage from the West Indies, Samuel Nicholas Rooks, esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen. for the Island of Tobago.

Oct. 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lucy-

Maria, wife of Thomas Daniell, formerly of Treilissick, Cornwall, esq. and fourth dau. of the late George Osbaldestone, of Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire, esq.

Oct. 22. At Baden Baden, Robert M'Farlane, esq. Attaché to the Embassy at Naples, son of the late Gen. Sir Robert M'Farlane, K.C.B.

Oct. 26. At Nice, aged 24, Mrs. Macdonald Galbraith, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Scott, of Bath.

Lately. At Rome, aged 76, Monsignor Laureani, librarian of the Vatican. He had distinguished himself during the revolutionary troubles in protecting the literary treasures entrusted to his charge, and had personally spent a large portion of his fortune in creating a museum of old monuments of Christianity.

On his passage from Australia, Cecil, youngest son of the late Thomas Byron, esq. of Nottingham-place.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 27 .	416	292	194	—	902	442	460	1328
Nov. 3 .	416	251	169	1	837	404	433	1416
" 10 .	448	266	178	1	893	460	433	1413
" 17 .	415	290	172	1	878	427	451	1226
" 24 .	411	278	187	16	892	425	467	1457

Weekly Autumnal average of the 5 years 1844—48, 1162 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 6	28 3	16 11	23 7	29 7	30 7

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 3*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 26.—

Beasts	British, 4,220	Foreign, 603	Total, 4,823
Sheep	" 25,750	" 2,710	" 28,460
Calves	" 106	" 16	" 122
Pigs	" 290	" 0	" 290

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26 to November 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	55	59	52	29, 86	cloudy, rain	11	52	58	47	30, 30	cloudy, foggy
27	53	60	57	, 93	rain	12	45	48	50	, 24	foggy, cloudy
28	57	64	52	30, 24	fair, cloudy	13	53	53	48	29, 92	rain, do.
29	53	58	49	, 61	do. do.	14	49	53	48	, 64	fair, do.
30	55	58	50	, 21	do. do.	15	43	48	42	, 69	rain, fair
31	48	52	45	29, 71	do. do.	16	43	48	39	, 77	fair
N. 1	50	55	47	, 62	do. do.	17	37	45	40	30, 20	do.
2	49	55	45	, 65	do. do.	18	53	49	52	, 11	rain, cloudy
3	50	56	50	, 30	fgy. fr. cdy. rn.	19	50	51	45	, 01	cloudy, fair
4	58	55	50	, 18	rain	20	43	47	45	, 08	fgy. do. cldy.
5	46	52	42	, 39	fair	21	45	47	41	, 04	cloudy, do.
6	42	45	40	, 58	do.	22	39	45	39	29, 86	do. do.
7	40	45	56	30, 01	rain, cloudy	23	45	46	51	, 61	do. do. hvy. rn.
8	52	58	54	, 27	cloudy, fair	24	45	46	35	, 32	foggy, cloudy
9	55	63	52	, 29	do. do.	25	35	40	36	, 48	do. do.
10	53	58	48	, 29	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30 198½	91½	93½	93	8½				83 80 pm.	42 45 pm.	
31 198½	91	93½	92½	8½				80 pm.	45 43 pm.	
2 198½	91	92½	92	8½	89½	102½		80 82 pm.	42 46 pm.	
3 198½	91	92½	92	8½				80 83 pm.	46 pm.	
5 198½	91	92	92					84 85 pm.	44 47 pm.	
6 198½	91	92½	92	8½	90½		258	82 pm.	48 45 pm.	
7	91	92½	92	8½			258	82 85 pm.	45 48 pm.	
8 198	91	92	92	8½				81 84 pm.	45 48 pm.	
9 198	91	93½	92	8½				84 pm.	45 48 pm.	
10 198	92	93½	92	8½	90½		257	81 pm.	48 45 pm.	
12	92	93½	92½	8½				81 84 pm.	45 48 pm.	
13 199	91½	93½	92	8½				84 80 pm.	45 48 pm.	
14 198	92½	93½	92	8½				80 83 pm.	46 50 pm.	
15										
16 199	92½	93½	93	8½			259	84 81 pm.	48 51 pm.	
17 198	92½	94	93½	8½			260	84 85 pm.	49 52 pm.	
19 199	92	93½	93	8½				83 pm.	49 51 pm.	
20 199	93	94½	93	8½			260	86 pm.	52 49 pm.	
21	93	94½	94	8½		104½	258	82 pm.	48 50 pm.	
22 199½	93	94½	94	8½			261	82 pm.	50 47 pm.	
23 199½	93	94	94½	8½			261	82 85 pm.	47 50 pm.	
24 199½	93	94½	94½	8½	90½			81 84 pm.	47 50 pm.	
26	94	95	94½	8½				81 84 pm.	47 50 pm.	
27 200	94½	95½	95	8½				84 81 pm.	48 45 pm.	

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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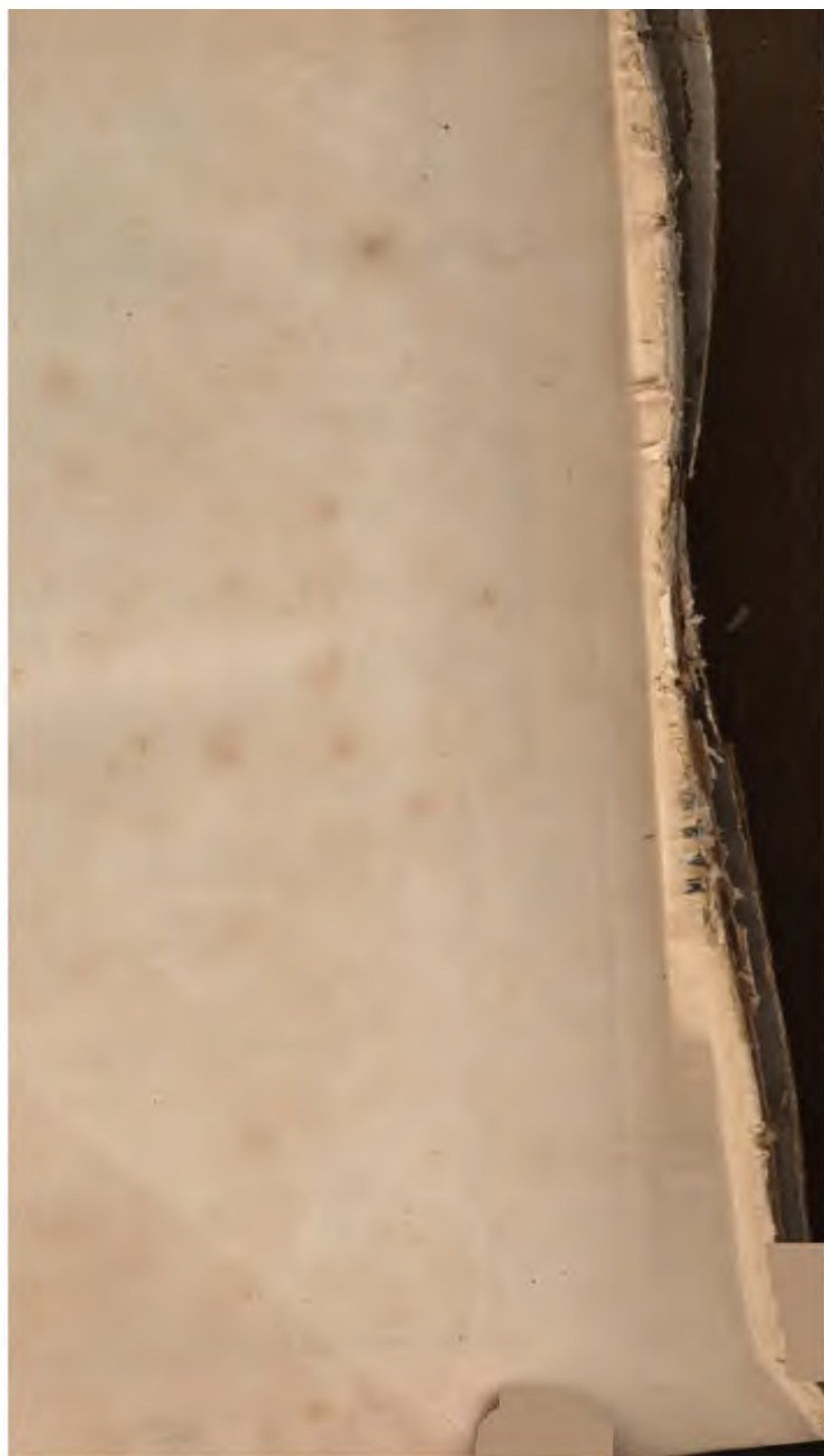
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